FBIS
DAILY REPORT
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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CHINESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU251923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, today received in Sofia the visiting Chinese parliamentary delegation, headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

During the talk that took place, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction over the fact that such an authoritative delegation is visiting our country, pointing out the ascending development of Bulgarian-Chinese relations during recent years. The chairman of the State Council briefed the guests on the basic tasks that our country is coping with today. Dwelling on the alarming current international situation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov drew attention to the role played by Bulgaria in creating an atmosphere of good-neighborly relations and understanding in the Balkans, and pointed out our country's contribution to peaceful communications among the Balkan peoples.

Liao Hansheng, leader of the Chinese delegation, conveyed greetings on behalf of the PRC state and party leadership. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude for the greetings and, for his part, conveyed his best wishes to the Chinese leaders.

Liao Hansheng described his excellent impressions of the achievements of socialist Bulgaria, shared by the members of his delegation, and he expressed the satisfaction of the Chinese members of parliament regarding the opportunity offered to them to become acquainted with the Bulgarian experience in socialist construction.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, attended the meeting.

MLADENOV MEETS DIZDAREVIC, SHAMIR AT UN

AU251226 Sofia BTA in English 1049 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 25 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is attending the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, had a meeting with Mr Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia. During their friendly discussion the two ministers exchanged views on the international situation. They spoke of the need to ease tensions, to halt the arms race, especially in the nuclear field. The two foreign ministers voiced support for the nonaligned countries movement and its struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace, security and cooperation and for the restructuring of international economic reltions on a just and democratic basis.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Dizdarevic paid special attention to the situation in the Balkans and stressed the need to strengthen security and good-neighbor relations in the region and in Europe.

They noted with satisfaction that the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are developing well and agreed that both countries are ready and willing to further broaden the bilateral cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, minister of foreign affairs of Israel, at the request of the Israeli delegation. The two ministers examined a number of international issues.

The Bulgarian foreign minister spoke about the dangerous situation in the Middle East, resultant from the policies pursued by the Israeli Government. He condemned the latest operations by Israeli troops on Lebanese territory.

Mr Mladenov repeated Bulgaria's principled position on the settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. He noted that just and lasting peace in the region is possible only after a complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and after. Other conditions for peace in the region are the granting of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the foundation of a Palestinian state on its own territory, and the guaranteeing to all countries in the region of the right to exist in peace and security. The Soviet initiative in the calling of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the U.N. involving all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, was assessed by Mr Petur Mladenov as the ony reliable, realistic and secure way of settling the Middle East issue.

The foreign minister of Israel repreated the well-known views that attempt to justify Israel's aggressive acts on "security" grounds.

The two miniters also discussed certain other matters.

TANCHEV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU241901 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council, received a delegaton of the Conservative-Democratic Party of Nicaragua, headed by its leader Cordova Rivas. The Nicaraguan delegation is visiting the country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Mr Petur Tanchev briefed the guests on Bulgaria's socio-economic development.

The participants in the talks voiced their desire to broaden the contacts between the two parties which would be to the benefit of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

The guests assessed highly this country's peaceloving policies and expressed their gratitude for Bulgaria's assistance in the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defense of their independence.

The participants in the talks discussed international issues and commended the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing and the other Soviet peace initiatives.

Leader Speaks to Press

AU251656 Sofia BTA in English 1220 GMT 25 Sep 86

["Press Conference of Cordova Rivas" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 25 (BTA) -- Mr Cordova Rivas, leader of the Conservative-Democratic Party of Nicaragua, told reporters here about this party's position on Nicaragua's development and the unproclaimed war waged against his country.

"We are not an ally of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and have made no agreements with it. To the contray, there are differences betweeh us on a number of matters. Despite that we are supporting the revolution and the government's economic plans," said Mr Cordova Rivas.

He exposed the U.S. aggressive plans against Nicaragua, a country which has lived in a state of war for years. The counterrevolutionaries, albeit defeated, are continuing to mount bandit attacks from foreign territory with U.S. support. The Nicaraguan politician said that currently the enemies of the Nicaraguan people are receiving financial aid to the tune of 300 million dollars from the U.S. Congress and the CIA.

The leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative-Democratic Party made a positive assessment of the efforts of the Contadora group and the support group for the settlement of the Central American problems.

TALKS HELD WITH KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER

AU241314 Sofia BTA in English 1245 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- From September 22 to September 24, this year, political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Kuwait were held here. Nearness in the approach and assessments of the two countries on wide range of the discussed questions were ascertained at the consultations.

On the Bulgarian side the delegation was led by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and on the Kuwaiti side the delegation was led by Mr Sulayman Majid al Shahin, Kuwait's foreign undersecretary.

The two sides stressed the pressing need of undertaking of efficient actions for reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, the need of strengthening of international security, confidence and cooperation among states.

The two sides expressed concern over the 7 year Iran-Iraqi armed conflict and appealed insistently for termination of the military actions.

They expressed concern over the explosive situation in the Middle East and stressed the necessity of convening of an international conference.

The Kuwaiti foreign undersecretary was received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and by Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport.

The mutual desire for activation of the Bulgaro-Kuwaiti contacts was stressed at all of the meetings.

This morning, before his departure from this country, Mr Sulayman Majid al-Shahin stated before journalists that in all international forums with Kuwait's participation, his country always appeals to all states in the world to cooperate for the halting of nuclear arms race.

Along with all the other peace-loving countries from the third world Kuwait is satisfied and completely supports the peace-loving initiatives set forth by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, like the initiative for establishing of nuclear-weapon-free zones and the decision for continuation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, stressed the Kuwaiti diplomat.

He pointed out that Kuwait also supports the initiatives set forth by the socialist countries in the frameworks of the U.N., which are directed toward establishing of universal security in the world.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES PDRY DEPUTY PREMIER

AU241831 Sofia BTA in English [illegible]746 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Bulgaria and PDR Yemen Broaden Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received today Mr Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of the interior of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The talks centered on the cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries.

Mr S.M. al-Siyayli briefed his host on the work of his country's party and state leadership aimed at continuing upon the course of socialist orientation, the strengthening of the unity of the Yemen Socialist Party and the country.

Dwelling on certain problems of the international situation, the participants in the meeting stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

The meeting was attended by Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of the interior of Bulgaria.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU252032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, a delegation of the West European Parliament arrived in our country. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by National Assembly deputies and by other officials.

CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL TO PAY VISIT 'SOON'

AU241717 Sofia BTA in English 1615 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, will pay a friendly working visit to Bulgaria soon at the invitation of Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov.

CSCE AGREEMENT 'PLEDGE FOR PRESERVATION OF PEACE'

AU240759 Sofia BTA in English 2012 GMT 23 Sep 86

["A Pledge for Preservation of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA commentator Liliana Lakova) -- The successful end of the first stage of the Stockholm conference raised new hopes for preservation of peace and strengthening of cooperation in the old continent. The agreement reached in Stockholm -- the first between the East and the West during this decade, is a considerable contribution to the solution of the problem for avertion of the danger from war, a problem which seriously disturbs the wide public.

The final document: result of the almost three-year efforts of the participants in the forum, is a considerable step forward on the road toward universal peace and comprehensive system for international security. The agreements embedded in it decrease the risk of armed conflict and use of force in Europe and assist the overcoming of the suspicions and mistrust. With this the chief aim of the conference was achieved -- to continue the process of detente, which has started more than ten years ago in Helsinki, through widening of the confidence measures of the Final Act and through laying a sound basis for their implementation in the military sphere.

It has to be pointed out that these measures are not essential only in military aspect. They are politically obligatory and they will be implemented only at adequate forms of verification [as received]. They have embedded in their basis such universal principles as the equal rights, equability and mutuality, equal respect of the rights and interests of the member countries.

The success in Stockholm enriches the content of the European process and creates preconditions for its further development. It shows that the policy of lessening of the tension has large reserves. The reached agreements are a precondition for a successful beginning of the second stage of the conference.

The final document of the Stockholm conference is a result of the political realism and sense for responsibility of the participants in the forum. With quite a lot of efforts settlements by compromise were reached in interest of all European countries and peoples. Decisive was the contribution of the socialist countries which invariably adhered to their principled course toward strengthening of peace and security. The neutral and non-aligned countries made their traditionally constructive contribution in the all-European process. In the search of mutually acceptable solutions actively participated a number of NATO member states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria -- consistent fighter for peace, security and cooperation, took active part in all sessions of the conference till its successful end. She was author of constructive ideas and proposals, some of which found place in the final document. This serious approach of Bulgaria, and of the rest of the participating countries, the enormous work done by all in Stockholm, the complete commitment of most of the participants to the problems of peace, is the most certain pledge that it can be preserved.

YOUTH DAILY LOOKS AT SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU041241 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 31 Aug 86 p 5

[Vladimir Tsakov commentary: "Moscow and Beijing Along the Road of Normalization"]

[Text] We are getting used to the increasingly frequent announcements about contacts at different levels between high-ranking Soviet and Chinese representatives. A Soviet parliamentary delegation recently visited Beijing. It was announced that "the forthcoming visit to the PRC of Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will take place next month." There is also rumor about a possible meeting of the two socialist countries' foreign ministers during the forthcoming UN General Assembly session. We could add similar events to this list. This is unnecessary, however, since there is sufficient evidence of an intensification of bilateral relations between the USSR and the PRC. The economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation is acquiring a new meaning and the bilateral relations are assuming a stable, dynamic character based on planning. This process evokes satisfaction and relief among the public in both friendly, neighboring countries, and among the unprejudiced observers. [paragraph continues]

I speak of "unprejudiced" observers because there are politicians in the West who are afraid of the emerging improvement of relations between Moscow and Beijing, considering this as all but a threat to their own interests, and contemplating what would happen if these relations should be fully normalized, advising Beijing to be careful, and so forth. This, however, is another subject.

We are now talking about the emerging revival in relations between the USSR and the PRC, in which Moscow has played an active role. It has repeatedly and unambiguously expressed its readiness to normalize its relations with Beijing.

Naturally, no one should have any illusions that this is going to be an easy or brief process. The years of alienation and mistrust will continue to constitute a burden and negatively affect bilateral relations. Both sides have declared that the positive changes are only the beginning of the road, and that a great deal of joint work is necessary in order to overcome the deep-rooted obstacles of the past and eliminate the prejudices that have accumulated throughout several decades.

Official Beijing supports the postulates of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev contained in his Vladivostok speech. Generally speaking, the Beijing leaders have adopted a positive stand on the great issue of our epoch -- disarmament. However, we continue to discover elements of a certain inconsistency in their policy. What do I have in mind in saying this? Responsible Beijing leaders are talking about the "two superpowers" and their equal responsibility for continuing the arms race. It is obvious that since there are no serious arguments against the peaceful Soviet proposals, it is unacceptable to place the USSR and the United States on the same level. Or let us cite another example. Beijing is still unwilling to relinquish the erection of artificial barriers to normalization by posing conditions concerning other states which are allies of the Soviet Union. I am talking about Vietnam, Cambodia, and Afghanistan. We can also go further in this respect. It is not to be excluded that some Chinese politicians may hope to gain benefits from improving relations with Moscow at the expense of other countries. If such designs do exist, then they have no future, because the USSR's international obligations cannot be placed in question. In this context the easiest barrier to be overcome seems to be the first obstacle -- namely the bilateral reduction of troops at the USSR-PRC border. Even more so since Moscow has already expressed this from the highest rostrum.

All this shows that the negotiations for normalization of relations will be a prolonged and sometimes painful process. However, along with this, the process is also stimulating, because it is far more useful and necessary than the lack of negotiations and a stagnation of development in bilateral relations.

We are all aware of the fact that the normalization of relations between the two socialist neighbor countries will exercise a beneficial influence on world peace and security. This applies even more so to the invaluable, positive impact on the traditional, friendly relations between the two peoples. This is why the process of normalization is followed with great interest by friends and allies, as well as by ill-wishers. The present state of Soviet-Chinese relations and the emerging, important manifestations of realism in Beijing policy, as well as the unmistakable and open stand of Moscow encourage us to look ahead to the future. The most likely area in the coming years for the PRC will be to expand and accelerate bilateral trade and economic relations. This trend is expressed by the recently increasing contacts on an authoritative level. However, it is difficult to expect a prompt and wholehearted positive change in Chinese policy. The process of normalization will be long and complex.

The USSR is demonstrating its readiness for a comprehensive development of relations with the PRC both in words and in deeds. The positive opportunities that are emerging should not be missed. Sooner or later a change for the better will be unavoidable, because such a change is an objective need and reality of our time.

COMMITTEE ON AUSTRIA BORDER INCIDENTS MEETS

LD202304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Austria -- A session of the Austrian-Czechoslovak commission for investigating incidents on their common border has ended in Vienna. Officials from both countries examined the situation on the border, agreeing that it was good and was contributing to the improvement of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations.

IAEA MEASURES ON NUCLEAR SAFETY WELCOMED

LD252125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Austria -- Stanislav Havel, chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Energy, today welcomed at the extraordinary session of the IAEA general conference in Vienna two agreements on furthering international cooperation in increasing nuclear security. He said that Czechoslofakia is ready to sign agreements on exchanging information and on granting help in case of nuclear accidents so that they might come into force immediately after ratification.

The main aim, however, is to guarantee safe production of the Czechoslovak nuclear power stations so that the need for implementing the agreements might never arise. Stanislav Havel also presented a briefing on our program of development of nuclear power engineering, particularly on far-reaching and constantly improving security measures.

He praised the activity of the IAEA in expanding and deepening international cooperation and stepping up nuclear security: He welcomed the program of the agency aimed at nuclear security and confirmed the readiness of Czechoslovakia to take part in the work of the agency in developing a new type of reactor.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

Arrives in Bratislava

LD251213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its Presiduim, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Belorussia, arrived by air in Bratislava today. The delegation is accompanied by Alois Indra, member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. The Soviet deputies paid homage to the heroes of the national liberation and antifascist struggle of the Czechoslovak people at the Square of the Slovak National Uprising, and at Slavin cemetery laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives during the liberation of our homeland.

Lenart Attends Meeting

LD260204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its Presidium, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, today visited Bratislava.

It was received at Bratislava Castle by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, who informed the Soviet deputies about the tasks of the council in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He emphasized the importance of alliance with the Soviet Union for the life interests of our people.

Nikolay Slyunnov spoke highly of the marked economic, social and cultural development of Slovakia, and he described the Soviet strategy of speeding up economic and social development. He also pointed out that it is necessary to replace the outdated methods and forms of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation with more effective ones. At the close of the meeting, Nikolay Slyunkov presented Viliam Salgovic with a commemorative medal of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Present at the meeting was Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and First Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Viliam Salgovic gave a festive lunch in honor of the Soviet parliamentary delegation. In the afternoon the Supreme Soviet delegation left by air for Prague.

Prague Reception

LD260210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin gave a reception in Prague this evening to mark the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Present at the reception were members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Kempny chairman of the Czech National Council; Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech Government; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and other representatives of our political and public life.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

AU191343 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 86 p 1

[CTK report: "On Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- On 16 September in Bratislava Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava Leonid Yefremov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The reception was attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Rudolf Netik, head of a CPSL Central Committee department. Yuriy Kandalov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, and Nikolay Cheschenko, attache for science and technology at the USSR Embassy to the CSSR, also attended the reception. In a friendly talk they exchanged experience gained from the elaboration of the realization of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU and the 17th CPCZ Congresses in the sphere of scientific-technical development and an accelerated realization of science's results in practice, as well as from the progress of work when fulfilling the tasks arising from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Up to the Year 2000.

At the same time they assessed the results achieved in bilateral scientific-technical cooperation among research organizations, the activity of the joint international research organizations, as well as the possibilities of further expanding and deepening cooperation in accordance with the adopted program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000. The Soviet guest also was received yesterday by Milan Rusnak, deputy premier of the SSR Government and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion.

NINE CHARTER-77 LEADERS QUESTIONED BY POLICE

AU221037 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Prague, Sept 22 (AFP) -- Police have questioned recently nine leaders of the main Czechoslovak dissident movement Charter-77, reliable sources said here Monday. They included Vaclav Benda and Vaclav Maly, two militant Catholic members of Charter-77, who were questioned three times within a 24-hour period, and playwright Vaclav Havel who was questioned twice.

Former Charter-77 spokesman Petr Uhl, the main person accused in a major trial in 1979, was held for six hours by police who confiscated several clandestine Charter pamphlets and documents.

Police also questioned Jan Stern and Anna Sabatova, current Charter official handling press matter, philosopher Ladislav Hajdanek and two other former press officials, Jiri Dienstbier and Hana Marvanova. The questioning was linked to the recent seizure by police of 40 kilos (99 lbs) of documents written by Czechoslovak exiles and smuggled into the country, reliable sources said.

POLICE QUESTION ANTIABORTION PETITION INITIATORS

AU251601 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Prague, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Several people have been questioned by Czech police after a petition was started to protest a plan by Czechoslovak authorities to relax abortion legislation, a Czechoslovak civil rights committee said Thursday. About a dozen people, including several priests, were questioned by police about the petition, the VONS Committee for People Unfairly Accused said.

Roman Catholic sources said the petition, calling for the scrapping of a proposed abortion law to be considered later this year, got 6,776 signatures in the Bohemia and Moravia provinces of the country.

Police questioned Father Kajetan Matusek, the auxiliary bishop of Prague, who is not recognised by Prague authorities, and Father Karel Otcenasek, VONS said. They also detained mother-of-ten, Marie Kaplanova for several hours last Saturday and confiscated 2,600 petition papers from her Prague apartment.

Another leading Catholic, Josef Adamek, 72, a signatory of the Charter 77 human rights movement, was questioned by police at Brno in Moravia, VONS said, adding that petitions and leaflets on abortion were confiscated at his home.

Another petition was organised in March and the Cardinal Primate of Bohemia Monsignor Frantisek Tomasek has written to the authorities expressing concern at the possible liberalising of the country's abortion laws.

FOJTIK ON IDEOLOGY AT BRATISLAVA CONFERENCE

AU180928 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK/(GC)-attributed report: "The Goal: To Change the People's Thinking"]

[Text] Bratislava CTK/(GC) -- The regional ideological conference in Bratislava and Banska Bystrica were held on 11 September. They appraised the current state and further tasks of the party regional organizations' ideological and political-upbringing work after the 17th CPCZ Congress. The conference of the West Slovak party organization in Bratislava was attended by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary.

The report of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) was submitted to the Bratislava conference by Ondrej Saling, CPSL Regional Committee secretary.

Then Comrade Jan Fojtik spoke on topical tasks in ideological work. He stressed that in the current phase, which is concerned with consistently and decisively ensuring the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress for the coming period, the main task in ideological work is to contribute to the maximum toward realizing the strategic line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our society. He emphasized that this process demands the removal of inertia and of extensive methods in the economy. Both results and experience show that although the creation of resources is on the whole being realized, it is not being realized within the planned structure and with the planned efficiency. It is necessary to achieve changes in both the people's psychology and the economic mechanism, and to eliminate opportunistic practices as well as all searches for alibis and all pragmatic slyness. Our propaganda, he stressed, must help implement a demanding approach to economic tasks. Wherever necessary, our propganda must explain the situation in which we find ourselves in the current phase of the struggle for a turn toward intensification; it must neither belittle things nor dramatize them; it must mobilize people for a creative and responsible search for paths leading to the fulfillment of this year's plan and to the establishment of good foundations for the next year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

To shape the people's correct stands, to help change intentions into deeds, to consolidate the people's conviction that our party's policy is right — these are the tasks which can be fulfilled solely through an organic linkage of ideological work and practice. Comrade Fojtik pointed out that the achievement of a new and higher quality of our socialist society depends on the grasp of the "breakthrough" nature of our times, when socialism is fulfilling a significant mission in the fight against imperialism and for peace and progress in the world. At the same time he stressed that in this work it is important to learn from the Leninist CPSU, and to apply creatively everything that proves the viability of Leninism and leads to new paths of development It is necessary to apply far more resolutely and energetically the Leninist principle of open behavior, of broad provision of information, of direct and lively dialogue with the working people. In ideological work we must orient ourselves particularly on making the people grasp the purpose of our policy and, on the basis of their own thinking, be capable of explaining facts and of correctly orienting themselves in events. Jan Fojtik devoted great attention to problems of the fight for peace and social progress in the world. In this sphere, too, it will be necessary to overcome old thinking and to act in harmony with the demand to respect the reality that the historic clash between socialism and capitalism cannot be resolved by war. He also dealt with the USSR's peace initiatives, with the recent prolongation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, as well as with other related issues, as they were explained by Mikhail Gorbachev in his recent interview for RUDE PRAVO.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES OSTRAVA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD260457 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] An ideological conference took place in Ostrava today to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Regional Eduard Urx Political College. Jan Jojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was present. In his speech, he directed attention to the present tasks in realizing the program of the 17th party congress. He concerned himself with questions of social and economic development; he emphasized the need for the intensification of the whole national economy and an increase in the effectiveness of ideological work.

Jan Fojtik pointed out that everywhere many new problems arise which must be solved, and this is only possible with the participation of the workers, the growth of their awareness, and their participation in joint work. He emphasized the duty of the teaching body to make an even more effective contribution to the education of socialist man. Jan Fojtik also spoke about the tasks of propaganda and agitation, about the work of the media, and international problems. He emphasized our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the full support for its peace policy.

BENO SPEAKS AT EAST BOHEMIAN MEETING

LD192038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Today's session of the East Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee in Hradec Kralove discussed the further development and improvement of the party membership base. From the proceedings it emerged that in the recent period the number of members had risen, and the placement of party members in various sectors of the region's public life had improved. In addition, favorable conditions had been created for a further improvement in the effectiveness of political, organizational, ideological and educational party work among the working people.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke highly of the latest experience of improving party work in the East Bohemian region, and stressed the need to pay continuing attention to a profound and active understanding of the political basis of the resolutions of the third session of the party Central committee aimed at improving the membership base. He outlined the new and more difficult tasks that the party is now tackling in different sectors in order to promote the strategy of speeding up economic and social development. This party work, the quality of its membership base and the activity of party members, party bodies and the party apparatus and party works committees must be the starting point for deep analyses by district committees and primary organizations with a view to raising all spheres of the party's work to the level required by present circumstances, stated Comrade Beno.

HORENI SPEAKS AT RADIO, TV DAY CELEBRATION

LD211935 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 21 (CTK) -- The two-day festival of the Czechoslovak Communist Party paper RUDE PRAVO, highlighting the day of the press, radio and television, culminated in Prague's Julius Fucik park today.

Taking part in addition to tens of thousands of visitors were Communist Party Central Committee officials and journalists.

Member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Chief Editor of RUDE PRAVO Zdenek Horeni mentioned in his address Mikhail Gorbachev's recent interview for RUDE PRAVO, in which the Soviet party leader called on the USA to continue the search for ways towards a productive dialogue and clearly stated that contacts are valuable not in themselves but in their results. Czechoslovakia, too, identifies itself with this creed and believes in the strength of reason. Zdenek Horeni said inter alia that RUDE PRAVO's circulation has increased and exceeds one million copies during workdays. He also said RUDE PRAVO comes out for observing social justice, attacks those who do not want to give society anything but want to take from it as much as possible, criticizes corruption and abuse of functions, cases of suppression of criticism, and advocated consistent respect for the principles of socialist morale and laws. Part of the festival were cultural programs featuring popular singers and actors, children's programs, a fashion show and discussions with RUDE PRAVO editors.

HRUSKOVIK ATTENDS RAILWAY WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD202303 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Celebrations to mark CSSR Railway Workers Day in Slovakia began this morning in the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava. The participants at the festive rally welcomed a party and government delegation headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. [passage omitted]

ENERGY SITUATION 'WORSE' THAN IN PAST

AU231223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (Our Correspondent) -- The CSSR Government's Energy Commission held a meeting on 19 September chaired by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. On the agenda was supplying the national economy with solid fuels, heating gases and oils, electric energy, and motor fuels in the upcoming fourth quarter of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It was noted that the situation is worse than it was prior to the past two winters. The commission discussed the results of the checks carried out by the state energy inspectorates of both republics. Even though the results of the checks were better than those carried out in the same period last year, 56.9 percent of the controlled organizations the inspectorates found transgressions against principles of good management and rational utilization of fuels and energy. On the agenda was also the analysis of the situation as regards the propane-butane gas supplies in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and its further development in the current 5-year plan. The meeting also devoted itself to the activity of the working group for nontraditional [netradicni] sources of energy and to the plan of the group's further activity.

WORK AT GABCIKOVO SUSPENDED DUE TO POOR ASPHALT

AU242006 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Gustav Capko article: "Taking Steps To Keep Abreast of the Plan"]

[Excerpts] According to treaties and latest accords concluded with the Hungarian People's Republic, the first Danube ships should pass through the locks of the Gabcikovo water system at the beginning of April 1990. Some 2 months later, the first turbine of the Gavcikovo hydroelectrical power station should start generating electricity. The eighth and last turbine of the power station, which will have an aggregate installed capacity of 720 megawatts, ought to start generating electricity at the beginning of March 1992. Experts have calculated that 1 kwh of this electricity, which the Danube will be able to supply for up to 5 hours a day, will not cost more than Kcs 0.03.

The six turbines of the hydroelectric power station in Nagymaros, Hungary, with an installed capacity of 158 megawatts, will start to supply electricity somewhat later. But by the middle of the last decade of this century the builders will have completed all work even there and the hydroelectric power projects will be producing from the harnessed water of the Danube a total of 878 megawatts of electricity, with one-half of this electricity flowing to our grid and the other half to the Hungarian power grid. In every season of the year the dam project will also ensure ample supplies of vital water for the fertile fields of our granary and provide 100-percent protection against flooding for the inhabitants of Zitny Island.

But let us return to the present and take a look at the high dam on the left side of what is going to be the Hrusov-Dunakiliti reservoir, to see what is being done to observe the set construction deadlines at this project, which is mandatory task of the state plan. [passage omitted]

"Although we have accomplished a good deal of honest work in sealing the dam of the reservoir and the walls of the inflow canal with an asphalt-concrete mixture," says Engineer Ludovit Steinhuebel, production inspector of the Bratislava Doprastav company, "we are not satisfied with the results achieved. The reason is the substandard quality asphalt supplied by Slovnaft. That is why work on this section was suspended. We cannot risk the occurrence of a crack in the sealing carpet of the dam as Danube water will exert pressure on it. After all, we know from the not-so-distant past what kind of damage water can cause if there is nothing to 'restrain' it. We must forestall such a thing at any price." [passage omitted]

Experts from the Bratislava Hydrostav company are now engaged in laying foundations for the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power plant at the bottom of a giant, more than 30-meters deep, waterproof bathtub. Last year they laid in its foundations less than one-half of the planned 112,000 cubic meters of concrete. And in the first half of this year they added to this amount only about 100,000 cubic meters, although the annual plan foresses 360,000 cubic meters. In the second half of the year they thus have to lay more than a quarter of a million cubic meters of concrete to make up for the shortfall and 'keep abreast' of the approved timetable. This is also the aim of the initiative of communists and other employees at the building site. Working in two extended, 11-hour shifts, the builders are now trying to eliminate the delay caused by adverse weather, belated deliveries of equipment, and shortage of manpower. Some 300 iron workers and carpenters from Poland are helping out to achieve this.

"We have overcome the shortage of equipment," stresses Engineer Ladislav Tischler, deputy director of the Bratislava Hydrostav company in charge of production. "What matters now is to make the best possible use of it before the end of the year."

To raise initiative, efficiency, and quality at every place of work -- that is primarily the endeavor of the brigades of socialist labor. The only ones who resent this speed are the "greenhouse owners," which is the term used here to denote those who take a greater interest in the price of tomatoes and green peppers at the markets which they supply than in the project itself, those who would like to get paid even for poorly executed work.

The builders' main current concern is to lay an average of 2,500 cubic meters of concrete in the foundations of the Gabcikovo power station before the summer days are over. There is no time to be lost. Navigation will start, and the first of the eight turbines will begin to supply electricity in less than 4 years. And before than, much before the local reservoir is filled with almost 250,000 cubic meters of Danube water, the Gabcikovo stage alone will "devour" the planned amount of 1.4 million cubic meters of concrete, for everything to be as it should be.

FISCHER MEETS WITH UNGA SESSION PRESIDENT

LD251221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0804 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] UN New York, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The president of the 41st UN General Assembly session, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, foreign minister of Bangladesh, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a talk at the UN headquarters in New York on Wednesday. During the meeting the two politicians discussed the agenda of the 41st UN General Assembly session, particularly disarmament questions, which are the focus of the UN General Assembly debate. The two sides agreed on the need for a united approach to the important tasks facing this year's UN General Assembly. The letter from the foreign ministers of the socialist countries to the UN secretary general and the intiatives proposed in it for the creation of a system for peace and international security played a large role in this connection.

Foreign Minister Fischer said that the GDR delegation should always actively support the work of the president and the UN General Assembly in making progress in the fields of disarmament and international cooperation as the strengthening of peace is at stake. [passage omitted]

Meets Counterparts

LD251223 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0829 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] UN/New York, 25 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has continued his meetings on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York. In a meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the visit to the GDR by the Greek president. The ministers had an exchange of views on the main issues facing the UN General Assembly and expressed confidence that solutions will be found that stabilize peace and security in the world and that resolve the vital questions confronting mankind. The two men praised the Stockholm results as encouraging for the CSCE process.

During a talk with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, relations between the two states were assessed as good and problem-free. The further expansion of relations is proceeding in the spirit of the results of Erich Honecker's visit to Yugoslavia in 1985. Questions concerning the continuation of the CSCE process, particularly with regard to the forthcoming Vienna CSCE follow-up conference, were also discussed.

In a meeting with Indian Foreign Minister Shiv Shankar, the politicians praised relations between the two states and agreed to consistently continue the political dialogue. Shiv Shankar informed him about the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and about the work of the movement for peace and disarmament. Oskar Fischer praised the six-state initiative as an important contribution to the reduction of confrontation and to freeing the world of the danger of a nuclear war.

Oskar Fischer's first meeting with his counterpart, Yusuf bin'Alawi bin 'Abdallah of Oman, was used to exchange views on the possibilities for developing bilateral contacts. Oman's foreign minister pointed out that the GDR has a good reputation in the Arab world since it represents solidarity with the just cause of the Arabs.

The exchange of views between Oskar Fischer and Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek concentrated on the work of the 41st UN/General Assembly and the CSCE process.

The two politicians said they are satisfied with the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and described this as an expression of the fact that with reason and goodwill, peace-strengthening compromises can be achieved even in a tense international situation.

TISCH HOLDS 'FRANK' TALKS WITH U.S. TRADE UNIONISTS

LD192125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- A frank talk held by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB, with a group of trade unionists from the United States focused on questions of the preservation of peace, the economic and social struggles of the working people, and the defense of trade union rights. Tisch outlined the comprehensive trade union rights in the GDR and the development of the republic after the 11th SED Congress. He explained to the guests from the United States, who are taking part in the 11th World Trade Union Congress, the policy of the main task and its unity of economic and social policy aimed at the welfare of the people, which is being jointly implemented by the party of the working class and the trade unions.

The U.S. trade unionists expressed great approval for the living conditions of the GDR working people. What they experienced and saw in the GDR capital deeply impressed them.

They found that there were no slums or images of destitution in this city. Everyone had work and enough to eat and one could feel the sense of social security. [passage omitted]

CHAIRMAN GASPAR ADDRESSES WTU CONGRESS

AU24061 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 18 Sep 86 pp 1-3

[Report on speech by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), given at the 11th World Trade Union Congress (WTUC) in Berlin on 17 September: "Telephone report by Our Delegated Colleague -- The Trade Unions Must Give Correct Answers to New Questions in Life -- Sandor Gaspar's address at the 11th WTUC" -- first three paragraphs published in boldface, passages between slantlines in italics]

[Text] On 17 September, the second working day of the WTUC, the conference continued with a debate on the reports. Some 45 speakers expressed their views regarding the questions on the congress agenda. The contributions, on the one hand, deal with trade union activities in the speakers' countries and provide concrete additions to the ideas covered by the reports; on the other hand, they contribute to a more exact analysis and the final conclusions on the main issues, such as peace and disarmament, economic and social demands, the safeguarding of trade union rights, and new aspects in trade union activities.

The working committee sessions have also begun, and they will advance the detailed analysis of each specific question on the agenda.

Sandor Gaspar, chairman of SZOT and head of the Hungarian delegation, spoke at the afternoon session after Bakary Karambe, general secretary of the National Union of Malian Workers.

"Honored congress!
"The trade union movement is experiencing perhaps its most difficult period in its more than a century-old history. All over the world, trade unions are facing new problems and new tasks. Our age is characterized by an unprecedentedly long economic crisis, a race in and for technology, and by increasing and varied contradictions on a global scale. This opens up a new chapter in the history of social and political struggles, and sets new requirements for trade unions," Sandor Gaspar said in opening, and continued: "The basis for political struggles has become greater and of a different character. New forces have entered the struggle against capitalism, but these forces cannot easily fit the previous, traditional framework of struggles. An example of this is the many forms of antiwar movements, the supporters of which often argue among themselves. Environmentalists have become a political factor, but they do not rely on the well-known political and interest representing organizations. There is a growing number of initiatives by citizens with the most diverse aims, and these are setting up their own form of organizations.

"We must realize the changing dimensions of problems and efforts which workers, laborers, and employees are facing.

"/A special kind of representation is required to safeguard the interests/ of several strata of employees, such as those with new skills, women, young people, guest workers, and rather significantly, the masses of unemployed people.

"The trade union movement is struggling with a number of internal problems. No organization can disregard /what losses and what kind of opposition the trade union movement must face/.

"In capitalist countries the economic crisis has shaken the credit-worthy and successful achievements of trade unions. It has been merciless in attacking the well-tested and promising trade union rights. It has shattered the illusion of the welfare society, the hope for changing the nature of capital, and the opportunities of trade unions.

"The citadels of the working class, the bastions of the movement, are changing as a result of the racing technical and technological development. There are more and more people without trade union traditions, and it is difficult to organize them. There is an increasing number of employees working in engineering, as white-collar workers, in services, part-time, and even of those working illegally. Unemployed people and pensioners will mostly leave the trade unions, and young people, who cannot find a job, do not become trade union members either.

"All signs indicate that such a change in the traditional base of the masses has, for the time being, weakened rather than increased the strength of the organization and its ability for action.

"At the same time the membership of trade unions with great traditions, but often with decreasing influence, is demanding protection from the growing burdens of the crisis and of technological development.

"This natural demand provides an incentive for the trade unions to fight, but inevitably forces them into a historically conservative position, restricting the modernization process.

Frontal Attack on the Trade Union Movement [subhead]

"The trade union movement has only begun to face these factors with delay and it was not able to adapt to the new conditions in time. The bourgeoisie has launched its attack. [paragraph continues]

This has been proved beyond doubt by the growing tensions in the world and the increasingly difficult living conditions of working people. The bourgeoisie's offensive is aimed at much more than it was ever before during the class struggles of our modern age. Today not only the welfare achievements and trade union rights are endangered, but much more.

"A frontal attack has been launched against the trade union movement with the astounding explanation that the trade union movement has outlived itself historically and become unnecessary and useless.

"Capitalist governments blame the trade unions for being rigid and hindering progress. They claim that the crisis can only be stopped if the green-light is given to the so-called real processes in the economy and if no obstacles are placed against them by anything or anybody, especially not by trade unions.

"This is the devil's logic, the logic of the bourgeoisie. Translating it to the language of trade unions, it means that /capital should be given a free hand, and the workers should carry all the burdens of the crisis and the burdens of overcoming the crisis/.

"Honored Congress!
"Considering this situation, /serving the workers' cause/ in our time requires more and different actions from the WFTU and its member organizations. The WFTU activity is like that of its organizations, although this is not just the sum total of activities, but can mean something more.

"The WFTU has greater responsibility in respect of itself, its members, and what is happening in the world. It has great responsibility for providing a correct analysis of the present situation and channeling its work in the right direction.

"It has always been the purpose of the WFTU to give orientation to the trade union movement and assist its member organizations to be successful in representing and safeguarding the workers' interests. This demand is now greater than ever, and this must be clear from the documents.

"The impact of the WTUC will depend on our success to remain in this vein when we perfect the texts of documents under debate, consider realistic demands and the views in the debate.

"The congress should assign the newly elected leading bodies the task of precisely defining, while bearing in mind political and social needs, the main struggle and tactical efforts of the WFTU.

"The sessions of the new bodies should be characterized by joint thinking and a substantive debate on our common tasks. The General Council and the Bureau should more than ever become /a creative workshop/ and not a place for declarations.

"The efficiency and the credibility of the WFTU should be increased by our joint effort to respect its character.

"The WFTU is a class organization, a democratic organization, a mass organization, and an independent organization. We call attention to this fact, because in recent years we have -- I could say all of us -- offended against one or another of its principles.

"The WFTU cannot be formed on the image of any one side. The WFTU cannot work on orders. The WFTU must satisfy real demands. It must express the universal interests of workers. Only in this way can we succeed in making the WFTU's message useful for trade unions with different trends and among specific conditons.

"Another requirement of having a successful 11th WTUC is to make the member organizations of the WFTU aware of their responsibilities and increase their activity.

"A special responsibility falls on the trade unions of /socialist countries/ because they have better conditions and greater possibilities.

Increasing the Economic Strength of the Power of the Working Class Is Society's Fundamental Interest [subhead]

"Honored congress!
"Next I would like to talk about these responsibilities as regards Hungarian trade unions. First of all, I would like to mention a few characteristics of our social progress, our achievements, and our problems.

"For 41 years, Hungary has been constructing a new society. This is more difficult than we imagined. It was not easy to say no to the old system. In a bitter struggle, we said yes to the socialist future. We wanted and still want to give a real meaning to our life.

"The nature of power has changed. We have radically changed the conditions of ownership. The total image of society has changed. In Hungary power is in the hands of the working class.

"What does this mean? We can give work to everbody. Everybody has social security. We have an open school system, and I could go on listing the old demands of the working class which have come true.

"This means that /we succeeded in satisfying the basic needs of everybody. No other social system can say this about itself, but the power of the working class must do this, that is the essence of it. In the final analysis, this is what makes the power of the working class indeed become a working class power/.

"We know well that people have realistic needs beyond the basic necessities, and these needs are increasing rapidly. This is natural. What is more, we ourselves have fostered certain illusions which again increased demands.

"However, we cannot yet fulfill all demands, because demands are growing faster than the possibilities to satisfy them.

"We believed that the new society will be capable of anything. There would not be any limits, and by possessing all power, we would simply decide what we desire, and all that we desire would be ours.

"We have endowed society with certain properties it did not as yet possess. We believed and proclaimed the rising sun to be at its zenith, with all the blessings and warmth of the midday sun.

"We believed that the new society could be built in a short time. We have only learned from our own mistakes what the essence of the new society indeed is. /We are constructing a society in which society's aims, order, spirit, and laws must serve the efforts and interest of all people/. It is a process of building socialism and living in it. It is a process that approaches its goal with hard work and on the basis of given historical, social, and human realities.

"In addition to our historical achievements we have our problems as well. We are aware of the fact that we still have a lot of unresolved problems. We are not as yet able to exploit all the opportunities of the new society. [paragraph continues]

"We have not as yet found the method for efficient labor, because we are producing at a high cost. We are using an unnecessary amount of raw materials, energy, and human labor. We are not satisfied with our wage system either, because it does not express the quantity and quality of labor. The spirit of egalitarianism still prevails. We have not as yet been able to set up the system of distribution truly according to the principles of economic needs and of the new society.

"We have gotten rid of old, now useless social and human values. However, we have not as yet been able to replace all of them with something new, something attractive. As a result, we still have a lot of political, moral, and human problems.

"The trade unions are supporting economic efforts. This is a fundamental social and human interest. For us, increasing the economic strength of the power of the working class provides a firm foundation for reducing our problems and satisfying real demands.

"The construction of the new society is a long period which cannot be identified with a particular /period of history/. Therefore, the role of the trade unions up to now has only been a /prehistory/. The social energy inherent in them has only begun to unfold.

"The trade unions were born out of /historical necessity/. They were created by people living on wages and incomes in order to safeguarding and representing their interest.

"This is necessary even in socialist conditions. /Thus, a trade union is an organic part of the new society, having an independent, wide-ranging, and responsible scope of authority. This is good. In Hungary the trade unions share /the power of the working class/, carry out their tasks in this position, and perform an active role in shaping our life. Their work is needed and respected by society, and it is needed and respected by all working people.

The Current Tasks of Interest Representation and Safeguarding the Interests of the Workers. [subhead]

"In the capitalist countries, the trade unions approach problems from a position of opposition. Our position is not like that. Ours cannot be a position of opposition because we represent and safeguard the workers' interests as participants in power.

"One of our most important experiences is that the /trade unions can defend the workers' interests very well and can be very efficient participants in the construction of the socialist society only if they take an independent stand on initiatives/. The condition for this is that we possess suitable qualities and work out a real partnership of cooperation with the government bodies and the economic leaders.

"We are cooperating and arguing. The viewpoints of the trade unions, the government bodies and of the economic leaders often differ one from another. They cannot always be identical. If mutual respect is present on both sides and if there is a desire for cooperation, this facilitates the objective confrontation of positions, the search for a solution, and also the achievement of a compromise in a given case. In spite of all these, we must honestly mention the fact that the trade union proposals, criticism, and their zeal for argument are not always received with exhuberant happiness.

"Our own experiences also prove that representing and safeguarding the workers' interests is the fundamental task of the trade unions under socialist conditions too, but not limitlessly and independently from the realistic possibilities.

"The trade unions represent and express the objective interests of the working class and of the workers. These are interests which do not depend on whether we or anyone else likes them or not, or whether they are adopted anywhere or not. These interests simply exist. They are unavoidable like the weather. They are an integral part of the lives of the working people.

"Our relations to the construction of the new society is determined by the way we deal with these interests. This situation, this mission, and this acceptance and representation of interests are the factors that give the trade unions real power and mass influence. And these factors are the ones that first of all give the trade unions a scope for maneuvering. Our very existence and our social and political independence too derive from the nature, quality, movement, and effects of the interests we represent.

"Esteemed congress!
"Many countries have been recently trying out the various forms of /self-governing/ and their expanding. If we do not creat an illusion concerning it, self-governing can play an important role in the construction of the new society.

"But we can make mistakes here too. There have already been cases of mistakes, like when we introduced new elements in the society's mechanism, elements whose conditions were still not ripe for action. A similar mistake is made when the conditions are already present but we miss the right moment for the introudtion of the new elements.
"We believe that the development of self-management is a long process. However, it is worth dealing already with the preparation and the utilization of certain elements.

"That is the reason why we created the /enterprise councills/ in Hungary. This, however, does not change the fact that the trade unions, as up to now, continue to play a determining role in the construction of the new society and in representing the interests of the employees.

"The future will decide on the additional supporting elements to be gradually introduced into the social and political mechanism in addition to the trade unions. We believe that the trade unions which are gathering all the workers are the most suitable for becoming the pillars of the various elements of self-management, and to organize in this way too, the participation of the people in creating their own destiny.

"Many people are calling us to account in favour of political pluralism as the only measure of democracy, and say lack a multi-party system. There is a single-party system in Hungary. The party is the leading force of society but it puts its efforts, intentions, and concepts to an institutional debate. The party requires the opinion and proposals of the public and mass organizations. The trade unions play a decisive role in this process. Thus, and in this way /the trade union become factors that shape and formulate policy./

"This system can be further developed and perfected but it already represents great power and many values. Our society is not a unipolar one. Only the leading force is one, but it does not rule but rather serves and expresses/ with its entire activity the will of the people./

The atmosphere of confidence must be restored. [Subhead]

"Esteemed Congress!
"Today the world is qualitatively different from what it was 100 or even 50 years ago. We must accept the global relations of our world. These are objective facts.

"We must adjust to mutual dependence and to this global interdependence.

"It is my conviction that the trade unions are sufficiently strong to safeguard and even improve their positions within the national framework and with adequate collaboration internationally too, and to give adequate answers to the challenges of our age. One of the promising signs in this direction is that an increasing number of people in the international trade union movement are beginning to recognize the need for cooperation and unity of action.

"We must first of all restore the atmosphere of confidence. If we could create a more favorable political atmosphere in Europe, this would have a very positive effect on global politics, too.

"Our fundamental interests are urging us to develop our relations with the trade unions of various orientations in Europe. There is a tradition in these relations; unfortunately, however, there has been a halt in this process in recent years.

"I think it can also contribute to improving relations if we talk about our problems honestly on both sides. It would be mutually advantageous if we deepened our cooperation in theoretically understanding our problems. If we started on a joint research activity, we would organize debates on these issues.

"We do not entertain illusions. We do not imagine some sort of perfect and everlasting unity. We must always obtain unity by taking diversity into consideration and not by opposing it.

"Today, when representatives of socialist, conservative, monarchic, and republican governments based on different ideological outlooks are able -- in spite of serious political differences -- to sit around one table and discuss their problems and jointly formulate their tasks, nothing can excuse the inability of the trade unions to do the same, and this is intolerable today. And this would place even the struggle fought within national frameworks on a firmer basis.

"It is not true that the bourgeoisie understands the need for cooperation better than the trade unions. And it is also not true that capital is more international and more solidary than the trade union movement.

"We know that many obstacles have settled in the contacts between various trade unions in the past decades. All of us have made mistakes too because all of us regarded our own concepts as infallible. We are striving to make sure that the remembrance and the common historical responsibility transform this decades-long confrontation into peace and consider it a mistake of the past. We are aware of the fact that this is not easy but we are also aware of the fact that it is increasingly impossible to avoid this.

"Esteemed congress!

"The 20th century has brought many new things and the fastest and greatest change ever in the life of mankind. There are, among these, many extraordinary scientific and technological results previously only dreamed of or even not imagined, achievements that were previously believed to be beyond the power of man and which border on the realm of miracles. But we also had to witness much inhumanity, horror, and modern-day barbarism, too.

"Today, humans are equally served and threatened by tremendous material forces and fantastic technology. Today, in the last decades of our century, we feel daily the threat, the proximity of the spectre of war, and the terrible prospect of the irresponsible human attitude threatening all the treausres and the entire future of mankind.

"Peace is a universal interest. The trade unions have always carried the representation of universal human interests on their banner. [paragraph continues]

"We must be aware of the fact that we have no other choice but to act in shaping our own destiny in all areas of life.

"We must place all our powr, knowledge, will, and desire for peace at the service of the human community because, by this, we serve ourselves, too. Only thus can we build a secure, hopeful, and human future for all, for our children, and for the generations to come"/, Sandor Gaspar said in conclusion.

LORENZ HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH COMMUNISTS

LD260545 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The SED and the French Communist Party [PCF] welcome all initiatives, from wherever they may originate, that promote the improvement of the international situation and the return to detente. This was stated by Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl Marx-Stadt Area Executive, and Maxime Gremetz, member of the politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee in a conversation on the international situation and the policies of their parties on Thursday in Paris.

The politicians agreed that in view of the sharpened international situation invoked by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is no more urgent task than to end the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension into space in order to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. A broad coalition of all forces of reason and realism had to secure peace and the continued existence of humanity.

The partners in the talks praised the close and trusting relations between the two parties and discussed steps for further shaping cooperation between the area organization of Karl Marx-Stadt of the SED and the Pas-de-Calais federation of the PCF.

Lorenz is staying in France at the invitation of the Pas-de-Calais PCF federation at the head of a SED Central Committee delegation.

SEIBER HOLDS TALKS WITH ITALIAN COMMUNISTS

AU181946 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Milan (ADN) -- On the occasion of the UNITA press festival there was a meeting between Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], and Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee International Relations Departments, in Milan on 14 September. Guenter Sieber conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, which were reciprocated just as cordially. The PCI general secretary praised the close solidary cooperation between both parties. There was also a meeting with Giorgio Napolitano, member of the national leadership and the secretariat of the PCI.

The partners in the talk stressed the necessity that all realistically thinking forces should support the prevention of a nuclear war and the safeguarding of peace on a lasting basis. In this connection the joint action of left and democratic forces of Western Europe is of great importance.

They unanimously stressed that in view of the alarming international situation new thinking in the international relations, a new approach to the problems of safeguarding peace for the survival of mankind is indispensible. Political solutions of global and regional conflicts, taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides involved, are urgently necessary.

The partners in the talk praised the comprehensive disarmament proposals of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. In this connection they stressed the great importance of the USSR decision to again prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and expressed the expectation that the bilateral test ban will be agreed upon at a renewed Soviet-American summit. A universal ban of nuclear tests would be a significant step to bringing about a change toward disarmament and trustful cooperation.

ARMY DELEGATION MEETS MEXICAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU181939 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Mexico City (ADN) -- In Mexico City General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, defense minister of the United Mexican States, received the delegation of the GDR National People's Army to the 176th anniversary of Mexico's independence. The delegation, headed by Lieutenant General Hans-Joachim Wiesner, head of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, handed over to the Mexican minister a personal message from Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, which expresses congratulations on the national day and praises the friendship between the peoples of both countries. In the subsequent cordial talk both sides agreed that it is necessary to help safeguard world peace and to contribute to international detente.

HONECKER GREETS CHILE'S CORVALAN ON BIRTHDAY

AU181300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, who celebrates his 70th birthday on 13 September.

Dear Comrade Luis Corvalan!

On the occasion of your 70th birthday I convey to you most cordial congratulations and militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

Our people respect and praise you as an outstanding representative of the international communist movement, as an unswerving fighter for the freedom of the Chilean people, as a true internationalist, and consistent advocate of the national interests of his people, whose communist conviction was not broken by persecution, concentration camp, or exile.

For more than 5 decades your political work has been linked with the revolutionary struggle of the Chilean workers class. With energy and flair and with your entire personality you have contributed to ensuring that the Communist Party of Chile become an influential mass party that is firmly rooted in the people and that occupies a respected place in the national life of Chile.

Your work for the unity of action of the Chilean workers class, and in particular your contribution to bringing about the Unidad Popular as well as the people's government of President Salvador Allende, are not forgotten.

In the years of fascist tyranny your name became a shining symbol of the struggle for democracy and freedom. The powerful actions of Chile's people's masses against the Pinochet dictatorship are inseparably linked with the sacrificial, heroic struggle of the Chilean communists under your leadership.

The communists of our country respect your contribution to developing the firm militant community between the SED and the Communist Party of Chile.

The GDR and the SED will continue to support the courageous struggle of the Chilean antifascists and democrats for a liberal, democratic Chile in firm solidary affinity.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Luis Corvalan, the best of health and creative vigor in your responsible work at the head of the Chilean communists.

With communist greetings E. Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

HONECKER SENDS GREETING TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU180726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia:

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam:

The 12th anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian people's revolution is a welcome opportunity for me to convey to you, the WPE Central Committee, the PMAC, and the Ethiopian people most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The GDR people accord great appreciation to the successes of friendly socialist Ethiopia in building a new life. Rest assured that we will continue to stand firmly at the side of the Ethiopian people in their dedicated struggle, under the leadership of the WPE, to consolidate and preserve the revolutionary changes against the machinations of the domestic and foreign counterrevolution.

In view of the imperialist course of confrontation and arms buildup, which is threatening peace and the right of each nation to determine its own fate, great efforts to safeguard international security are necessary. The active peace policy of socialist Ethiopia will continue to be supported by the GDR.

I express the conviction that the close friendly relations between our parties, states, and peoples will be further deepened and consolidated in the spirit of the trusting talks that we held last April in Berlin. I wish you, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, further success and well-being for your responsible work.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Commttee
Chairman of the GDR State Council

ENVOY RECEIVED BY LUXEMBOURG GRAND DUKE

DW251315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The positive development of relations and the constructive dialogue between the GDR and Luxembourg were discussed today in a talk between Grand Duke Jean and Ambassador Ernst Walkowski. The GDR diplomat was received to submit his credentials. He passed on cordial greetings from state council Chairman Erich Honecker, which were returned in the same cordial way. Grand Duke Jean expressed his desire to further develop mutual relations.

COMPARISON OF HONECKER INTERVIEW ON GREEK RELATIONS

AU171329 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 15 September, under the title "Answers of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to questions of a group of Greek journalists," carries on pages 5-6 the interview given by Erich Honecker to Greek journalists. The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report has been compared with the Athens RIZOSPASTIS Greek version published in the 16 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages E 1 - E 5, revealing the following variations:

Page E 2, paragraph four, line six reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: free of nuclear theater weapons. We have (supplying "theater" per NEUES DEUTSCHLAND)

Page E 2, same paragraph, from line eleven to paragraph five, last line reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: The GDR proposed in an appeal in April this year to the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada that negotiations toward this end be started between the interested states.

One can see that there are realistic proposals on the table. The political will of all will dictate success. (supplying NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version)

Page E 4, paragraph two, lines six and seven read in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: opened. The European treaty system that has been established since then has proved its viability despite all political (supplying NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version)

Page E 4, paragraph three, last line to paragraph five, first line reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: and stable borders.

[Question] The recent SPD congress decided the closing of nuclear reactors in the FRG in 10 years. How would you comment on this decision?

[Answer] Any party that takes seriously the political responsibility for its country must face the urgent problems of our days. Undoubtedly the peaceful use of nuclear energy is such a question. For us too nuclear energy is not the last word. But we think that in many countries it is not possible to abandon the peaceful use of nuclear energy on a short-term basis. Therefore, we are intensively participating in deepening the international cooperation in this field. We regard expert conferences of the IAEA in Vienna and its work in international conventions as a way to increase the security of nuclear plants and to master high technologies for the benefit of people.

[Question] A smouldering (supplying NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version)

VARKONYI HOLDS UN TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS

LD251006 Budapest MTI in English 0917 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 25 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation to the 41st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, has held talks with the foreign ministers of Algeria, Brazil, Finland, Ireland, Italy and New Zealand.

Peter Varkonyi and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, discussed timely international and regional issues and possibilities for the development of bilateral relations.

Discussions with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre covered the importance of promoting peaceful cooperation among states. The parties took a stand for the intensification of international economic links. They stated that bilateral ties between Hungary and Brazil had recently developed successfully and free of problem, and referred to the large number of as yet untapped opportunities to improve relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and commercial fields.

On bilateral relations, Peter Varkonyi and his Finnish counterpart Paavo Vayarynen noted with satisfaction that Hungarian-Finnish cooperation was developing in accordance with the aims set at the presidential meeting last May. A survey was made of the activity of European cooperation forums, and views exchanged on the preparations for the Vienna conference scheduled for November.

Peter Varkonyi and Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry discussed major questions of international life, with special regard to the process of European cooperation and the strengthening of international peace and security. They stated that the April visit of Peter Barry gave a new impetus to the relations of the two countries, and agreed on the need of continued efforts in mutually advantageous areas of cooperation.

The Hungarian foreign minister and his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti noted with satisfaction that the outcome of the Stockholm conference was a useful contribution to the preparation of the Vienna follow-up conference and expressed their interest in the advancement of the European cooperation process. The talks reflected the continued intention of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Italy to develop mutually beneficial cooperation and actively support endeavours to safeguard peace and promote the process of detente.

In a meeting with Frank O'Flynn, deputy foreign minister of New Zealand, Peter Varkonyi welcomed the setting up of the South Pacific nuclear-free zone and supported the aspiration of New Zealand to win all nuclear great powers for the agreement. The parties stated with content that the bilateral relations were developing at a fair pace, and agreed that there are several direct possibilities for the expansion of economic and commercial relations on the basis of reciprocal advantages.

MAROTHY, USSR'S SOLOMENTSEV ATTEND TRADE FAIR

LD260333 Budapest MTI in English 1814 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- On Thursday several exhibitors held press conferences at the Budapest International Fair. The programme included some professional consultations, and several business deals were concluded.

The fair was visited by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Mikhail Solementsev, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and chairman of the CC's Central Auditing Commission.

Meeting their Hungarian partners, managers of the Soviet Avtoeksport company said that they were maintaining business relations with 260 firms of over 100 countries. The company's annual exports to Hungary account for 1,000 roubles. Under the agreement concluded at the fair Avtoeksport is to supply 500 Lada Samara cars to Hungary next year. Zapchasteksport, another Soviet firm, supplies over 1,000 million roubles worth of spare parts for the cars and motor-cycles sold by Avtoeksport in Hungary annually.

The Hungarian Ministry of Industry held a consultation day entitled "Everyday Electronics". Representatives of the Orion Radio and Electrical works stated that they used even licenses so that their colour tv-sets and VTRS could keep abreast of the makes of foreign rivals. Experts of Videoton said that they strove to develop computer engineering equipment which could be connected to the most advanced computers, for instance to the IBM products.

Assessing experiences in the fair, Henryk Gawronski, commercial counsellor of the Polish Embassy in Budapest, said that the Polish companies mainly exhibited textiles, household appliances, canned fruit and vegetables, and electronic articles this year, and concluded 5 million roubles worth of export deals and 4 million roubles worth of import deals with their Hungarian partners for the next year.

GROSZ ATTENDS RALLY FOR 'BUDAPEST DAYS IN SOFIA'

LD260434 Budapest MTI in English 1926 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- The "Budapest Days in Sofia" started with a political rally and a gala performance on Thursday.

The rally was addressed by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation to the event.

Discussing Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation Karoly Grosz emphasized the need to pay particular attention to computer engineering, electronics, automatization, robotics, the production of road vehicles and certain chemicals, and the development of bio-technology. In an effort to boost the development of our countries, great resources must be concentrated on joint R&D work, he said.

Karoly Grosz emphasized that Hungary follows with keen attention the transformation and streamlining of the Bulgarian economic managemen system and is willing to study experiences.

Discussing the international activity of HSWP and Hungary's foreign policy Karoly Grosz appreciated the importance of the development of friendship, alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union. It is our foreign policy priority to contribute, commensurate with our possibilites, to the reduction of international tension, and the aversion of nuclear war, Karoly Grosz said.

YOUTH RALLY EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

LD260421 Budapest MTI in English 1836 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- A rally was held in Kazincbarcika on Thursday with almost ten thousand young people expressing solidarity with Nicaragua. The rally was attended by Pedro Hurtado Vega, general leader of the July 19 Sandinist youth union, and Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP political committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ)

Addressing the rally, Peter Emod, secretary of the KISZ CC, recalled that last May, at the KISZ congress, the Hungarian youth had undertaken to construct an agricultural vocational school in Nicaragua. Peter Emod added that several million forints have been collected for the purpose, and the first team of builders, are to start work in Nicaragua these days.

In his return address Pedro Hurtado Vega expressed for the solidarity of the Hungarian youth.

POSITIVE INCOME BALANCE FROM TOURISM REPORTED

AU230929 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial by Aniko Antal: "Welcoming Guests"]

[Excerpts] There were people who were shocked and others who were dazzled by the news that Hungary also joined the formula 1 car race organizers' list. The reasons for joy and fear were the same: There is no better advertisement than a satisfied tourist -- and there is nothing more difficult to remedy than the situation in which someone remembers his days spent abroad with a bitter taste in his mouth. [passage omitted]

We received 12 million foreign tourists in the first 8 months of the current year, 15 percent mroe than in the same period last year. This is a favorable development, all the more so because tourism has been stagnating in many countries this year, also in the great powers of tourism. The international economic and political atmosphere in 1986 has considerably reduced world tourism. Hungary, however, has been a successful host and has maintained international interest in its tourism facilities. Although the Chernobyl events, the demonstrations that the Austrian border, and the increase in international terrorism curbed the tourist traffic in Hungary too during May-June, the following months of July and August made up for the losses suffered, and thus we are expecting a favorable post-season in tourism. [passage omitted]

As a result of the spreading of various new forms of tourist ventures, market competition has strengthened and the quality of services has also improved.

Taking everything into consideration, there have been better material and organizational conditions this year for the tourist to spend his money in Hungary; better than previously, but still not good enough — and we must mention this too. [passage omitted]

We are still unable to offer enough and high quality goods to our guests. This is proven by the desire to spend of both socialist and capitalist country tourists -- by international comparison, they spend extremely little on Hungarian tourist services. In 1985, tourists from socialist countries spent an average of 180 forints daily, and tourists from other countries spent an average of 735 forints in Hungary daily. [passage omitted]

The supply of first class, multistar hotel rooms can now he said to be adequate and now we must urge more comfortable accomodation for tourists with less money and who also accept more modest circumstances. We have a huge backlog in this respect. Out of the 52 million nights our socialist guests spent in Hungary last year, they spent only 7 million in hotel rooms, and guests arriving from capitalist countries also spent only about half of the almost 15 million nights in hotel rooms. [passage omitted]

It is true that our ruble income increased by 13 percent and our dollar income increased by 30 percent in the first 7 months of the current year, compared to the same period of last year. It is also true that this increase is derived mostly from the so-called specific expenses, the money spent by a tourist per day. We cannot, however, hide the fact that there is no qualitative change in services behind this favorable state of affairs, a qualitative change that would promise the continuation of this process. [passage omitted]

We must urge the further expansion of our capacities and the further improvement of our services, better organization, mobilization of cost-saving reserves, and a better utilization of the available material assets. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

CHINESE UN DELEGATION VISIT — A Chinese UN delegation led by Mrs Gong Pusheng, deputy chairman of the Chinese UN Association, spent 3 days in Hungary. The delegation held talks with Mihaly Simai, president of the Hungarian UN Society, and with Ervin Gombos, general secretary, on the gradually increasing relations between the two organization and on the cooperation within the World Federation of UN Societies. Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, held talks with the delegation. Also present at the talks was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 86 p 6 AU]

CHINESE PATENT TALKS — A Chinese delegation led by Huang Kunyi, director general of the PRC State Economic Commission's Patent Bureau, held talks with a delegation of the National Inventions Office led by chairman Gyula Pusztai between 27 August and 1 September in Budapest. They informed each other on the patent system of the two countries, the results of the activity of inventions, as well as on the patent information and enterprise trade law activity. They also exchanged views on the current issues of international trade law cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 86 p 4 AU]

JARUZELSKI GREETS PRC LEADERS FROM PLANE

LD242013 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 24 — En route from Ulaanbaatar to Pyongyang, Wojciech Jaruzelski sent the following message from aboard his plane to General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party CC Hu Yaobang and to Chairman of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian:

"Flying over the territory of the People's Republic of China, I wish to convey to the great, friendly Chinese nation, to the leadership of the People's Republic of China, and to you personally, best wishes of success, further achievements in socialist building and development of People's Republic of China."

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES UN, MEETS COUNTERPART

LD260639 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] During a general debate at the 41st UN General Assembly session, Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski delivered a speech. He stated that the United Nations is faced with a dilemma: survival or annihilation and in the face of the threat of total destruction; the primary matter is the renunciation of war. Minister Orzechowski emphasized that for Poland, the leading principle of activity within the United Natons was and continues to be the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of international security. The head of Polish diplomacy spoke in support of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, which, as he stated, has significance for the whole of mankind. He said that Poland, striving for the development of cooperation with all states, is interested also in the full normalization of relations with the United States and not only in the economic sphere.

Marian Orzechowski met Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti in New York. Bilateral relations were discussed and it was agreed that next year Minister Andreotti will visit Poland.

POLISH-U.S. RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN NEW YORK

LD260352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] In connection with the participation of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski in the 41st UN General Assembly session in New York, John Roberts, cochairman of the Polish-U.S Economic Council, gave a lunch, which was attended by many members of the council's executive board and representatives of U.S. companies and banks.

Opinions were exchanged on Polish-U.S. relations in various areas. Problems relating to cooperation were pointed out and restrictions that are being maintained by the U.S. Government and harm being caused by them were emphasized. Possibilities created by the Polish legal system concerning the creation of enterprises with the participation of foreign capital were also discussed.

MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI ON AMNESTY, DIALOGUE

AU221144 Vienna Television Service in German 0900 GMT 21 Sep 86

["Oststudio" program discussion in Vienna hosted by Paul Lendvai, head of the Eastern Europe department of the Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF], with the following participants: Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice marshal of the Polish Sejm; Neal Ascherson, columnist of The OBSERVER; Gary Lee, THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent in Moscow; and Vladimir Kondratyev, Soviet television correspondent in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] [Lendvai] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to our "Oststudio" discussion. Today our discussion deals with the topic "East-West spring in autumn" before the CSCE conference, which is to take place in Vienna this time and before a possible Soviet-American summit meeting. [passage omitted] Mr Rakowski, you are known -- far beyond the borders of Poland -- as a close adviser of state and party leader Jaruzelski. I wanted to ask you -- perhaps this sounds cynical or sarcastic -- whether you arranged that just before your arrival here in Vienna, where you are participating in a discussion in the West for the first time in many years, a great, comprehensive amnesty was decided, announced, and implemented in Poland?

[Rakowski] No, I did not arrange that. I knew about the preparations for this measure, but this was done by the government and the party. I must say that it really was a surprise for many people in Poland and also for those who were affected by this amnesty. But I was not the one who arranged it.

[Lendvai] Now, if I am not to continue this talk as a joke, I have to ask whether this was a step taken in view of the Vienna CSCE conference.

[Rakowski] I do not think so. No, no, you know the statements made by Jaruzelski and other politicians in Poland. This amnesty, in my view, has nothing to do with the CSCE conference but is in accordance with Poland's domestic development over the past few years. That means, the domestic development has brought about this situation, this measure. But there is no doubt that the developments in Poland also have an effect on the all-European countries in all different areas. So in this respect one can say that this step was prepared by the domestic developments but is also important for the situation all over Europe. [passage omitted]

[Lendvai] Is it not necessary to achieve a dialogue in Poland in the same way as this is necessary at the all-European level?

[Ascherson] Yes, this is one of the principles of the entire Helsinki process. Peace in one's own country, democracy, understanding, and justice are closely linked with international negotiations and peace. I would say yes to this question.

[Lendvai turning to Rakowski] You wanted to say something?

[Rakowski] Yes, I wanted to say something about this dialogue. I know of the opinion in the West concerning the fact that in Poland a real dialogue must be established. Well, I would like to say that this dialogue is always there in political life and when you read Polish papers or listen to the statements in different places and at different meetings, no one can say that there is no dialogue in Poland. There is not only a dialogue between people who, for instance, think the same as I do but also between people from the Catholic Church, for instance, or from various other camps. I simply do not understand why people always demand that we establish a dialogue. Perhaps they think of a dialogue with Michnik or with Kuron, that is , with the leading opposition members. Well, over the past period these people have become symbols and, according to my assessment as a politician, I can say that I do not see any reason and any possibility for a dialogue with these people, with symbols of the opposition. But in any other respects we have talks, continous talks with various people who are neutral toward our party, my party, and our government or who call themselves opposition members. Dialogue always exists in Poland. And we cannot imagine political life in Poland without dialogue. I repeat, sometimes I get very nervous when I hear that we should start a dialogue -- with whom, after all? [passage omitted]

PRIVATE TRADES ACCUSED OF DISHONESTY

AU181341 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Sep 86 p 4

[E. Kozierkiewicz article: "Struggle Against Crime in Nonsocialized Economy -- Development of Trades and... Dishonesty"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to the Militia Bureau for the Struggle Against Economic Crimes, in the first half of this year the militia units prepared over 9,500 charges against some 10,000 persons working in the nonsocialized sector of the economy. The charges were drawn on the assumption that these persons had appropriated public property worth some Z162 million and taken bribes to the tune of Z14 million. These charges comprise almost 7,300 cases of fiscal offenses, including tax evasions to the tune of Z784 million. [all figures in preceding paragraph as published]

Analyses of the preliminary proceedings clearly show that the opportunities for crime are present mainly in the supply of raw materials for private trades and in the services provided by these trades for industries. In almost all sectors of the economy which have contact with the nonsocialized sector, minor and major infringements of the laws continue to occur.

The main feature of criminal activities is to lay hands on the property appropriated in state enterprises by their employees. In other words, these employees steal public property for their private customers. Another frequent ploy practiced by private tradesmen is to buy in socialized units raw and other materials that have been falsely reclassified as inferior or to use these materials and finished goods, allegedly bought for the purpose of further production, as objects for profiteering. And yet another "sin" committeed by dishonest private tradesmen is the corruption of workers in economic units during the sale and distribution of raw and other materials.

Private tradesmen also continue to develop production and services over and above their official targets and to employ nonregistered labor, which means that they simply swindle the treasury by concealing their true profits. The list of dishonest dealings for which some tradesmen are responsible ends with convertible currency offenses, which are committed to provide security for illegally acquired funds.

The experience of the past few years shows that the development of the nonsocialized sector goes hand in hand with increases in crimes and that the so-called green light for legal artisan activities continues to be exploited by some tradesmen to amass fortunes by infringing on the laws in force. This is being made easier for them by the difficulties in the supply of production materials and by the great demand for goods in domestic trade. However, in the end it is all the working people and a large number of honest tradesmen who have to pay for all this.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY DENOUNCES 'ETATISM'

AU231232 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY 14 Sep 86 p 8

[Piotr Wierzbicki article: "The Rubber Stamp"]

[Excerpts] The world has begun to turn away from etatism [etatyzm] and to rediscover the worth of individual initiative. A friend of mine who returned from the United States told me that large U.S. firms are troubled by muddle, waste, incompetence, laziness, and dishonestly and that the entire might of Reagan's American is now based on small firms, which continues to support the entire country. As ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported on 25 August, a law on private trades is being worked out in the USSR. The French Government continues to get rid of state enterprises, and in China peasants continue to set up private bus transportation with the help if imported Japanese buses, which make Chinese buses look like contraptions of an epoch long past.

The world continues to turn away from etatism, but etatist and collective views are still very strong. A voivodship daily not so long ago carried a report on a session that roundly condemned the fact that children were sent to "unofficial" summer camps, meaning that such camps were not listed in the central registry of camps. The session claimed that these children lived under conditions "beggaring all norms and principles" and that they had to eat "products whose origin was unknown" (that is, which carried no stamp, but even each tomato should carry one). At the same time, Paris correspondents of the Warsaw dailies pulled out all stops to lament over the horrible fate of the denationalized French enterprises, to bombard Chirac with innumerable arguments that reprivatizing will not pay, and to laud the French state stamps. However, Chirac turned a deaf ear to all that and threw all the stamps into a wastepaper basket.

Why is it that the champions of etatism continue to defend etatist views with such perseverance? A demagogue would say that hey have become besotted, do not know what is going on in the world, and are unable to tell the good from the bad. However, my view is that the champions of etatism defend their views because they know very well what is going on in the world and where their interests lie. What is etatism's force of attraction? Its attraction is the opportunity to suck on the mighty and generous state, which has jobs for the asking. The state is the only contemporary institutiton which it is possible to suck on. [paragraph continues]

Any other institution will always ask you to pay handsomely for letting itself to be sucked on. On the other hand, every state is a Moloch and is unable to control all that over which it would like to exert control. In addition, it always posseses massive amounts of money, which is willingly spends because it has not worked for it. For the large numbers of civil servants, for the state industrialists who want to be paid for production that brings losses, for the state scientists who are attracted by lifetime jobs in unproductive instituties, for the activists who must have permanent official posts, and for the intellectuals who dream about laurel leaves and about the honors accruing from publicizing the products no one has ever seen, the state is an invaluable big milk cow. [passage omitted]

The world is turning away from etatism. [passage omitted] One of the main points of President Reagan's election program was the plan to reduce the number of the officials in the U.S. departments and other federal offices. It was with great elan that Reagan initiated the necessary measures and... and lost the game. There wre no reductions. The U.S. caste of civil servants and clerks proved to have been stronger than the U.S. President's dynamic and determined team.

The world is unable to get rid of the addicts to etatism. But, except perhaps for the United States, the world has less and less money at its disposal to pay for etatist addicts, and this is where all my hopes lie

GOVERNMENT, EPISCOPATE COMMISSION HOLD SESSION

LD232053 Warsaw PAP in English 1941 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 23: The Joint Commission of Representatives of Poland's government and episcopate met here today at its 35th session to discuss current state-church relations with regard to legislative work and plans for constructing churches and other sacral buildings in the years 1986-90.

The meeting got acquainted with the course of this year's pilgrimages and stated a decrease in the number of cases of abusing them for non-religious purposes by some people.

The commission discussed these issues against the broad background of the situation in Poland after the 10th PUWP Congress. It found the recent decision to release people convicted and temporarily arrested for offences against the state and public order in this country as an important step on the road of broadening the national agreement. This move also took into account the episcopate's postulates.

The meeting also discussed possibilities of new legal and institutional forms of public and social activity for the benefit of the nation and social groups, especially those guided by Catholic world outlook.

JERZY URBAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD260126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] What is the state of our economy? We have mentioned the meeting between Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and Polish journalists. Marek Kassa was also present at this meeting.

[Kassa] In connection with the frequent questions concerning Poland's position among her neighbors and in Europe, as far as material potential is concerned, our economic perspectives, our living standards in the future, and Poland's debts, Jerzy Urban said that the most rational answer, based on arguments and figures, to all important questions relating to the material improvement of life, is the socioeconomic plan.

Work on the present 5-year plan is entering its final phase. The main goal of the plan is to create and consolidate the aptitude of the economy toward a balanced and efficient development, and, upon this base, the improvement of society's living conditions. The achievement of this goal demands, first and foremost, a recovery of economic balance, mainly through an increase in productivity. Basic social goals envisage an improvement in the market supply, progress in solving housing problems, a curtailment of inflation, an expansion in health care, a halt to the degradation of the natural environment, an improvement in the base of education and culture and in the policy of shaping incomes according to the criterion of a good day's pay for a good day's work.

Jerzy Urban also announced that work is coming to an end on important legal acts relating to the building industry.

At the beginning of October, the Council of Ministers will examine a draft law amending the housing law [prawo lokalowe]

In answering questions, the spokesman gave information about work being carried out on amending the law on schoolchildren's and students' practical training, so that it may be better organized and bear more fruit.

He said that the winter preparations of the power engineering industry were proceeding according to plan. He assured that coal supplies would be better this year than last, but that the time when this fuel was plentiful is over.

He also commented upon the changes in the renumeration in higher education, which assume a significant raise in the wages of professors and a lower one for academic workers at the beginning of their careers.

Asked about price rises he said that there would not this year be any rises in official prices — apart from the already announced rise in transport charges.

VARIED ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE TRENDS REPORTED

AU191402 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 15 Sep 86 p 2

["(MT)"-signed article: "The Economy After 8 Months"]

[Text] The Main Statistical Office has released figures that provide a picture of Poland's economic performance during August and the first 8 months of this year. The results that have been obtained make it difficult to form a clear-cut assessment -- there are sectors of the economy in which the persistence of positive trends can be noted but there are also sectors in which, to put it mildly, performance to date does not presage economic successes in the future.

The former category must include agriculture above all. More than 4 million metric tons of grain have been purchased since the commencement of the procurement campaign, that is, an increase of 31 percent compared with last year. The amount of rape procured 91.2 million metric tons) has increased by more than 20 percent. Since the beginning of the year 1,483 thousand metric tons of slaughter cattle have been purchased; this marks an increase of 13.4 percent compared with the same period last year. On the other hand, milk and egg procurement has declined (by 6.2 and 6.7 percent respectively).

Industry has obtained essentially favorable results. Although it is true that output declined by 0.5 percent during August -- that is, compared with the figure for August of last year -- average output for the entire 8-month period is 5.1 percent higher. The execution of Central Annual Plan tasks is proceeding almost on schedule, and productivity has risen by 4.4 percent. However, one development that might give rise to concern is the steady decline in the monthly rate of output gain.

For some months now it has been possible to predict that housing construction plan targets would not be met -- one can now say that this is almost a certainty. In August, 7,200 apartments were available for allocation, that is, 1,400 fewer than in August of last year. During the entire 8-month period 59,300 units were completed and available for use (2,800 fewer than in the same period last year). These figures indicate that barely 43.3 percent of the levels envisaged in the Central Annual Plan have been attained!

The foreign trade situation is even more disquieting. Exports and imports in August of this year were respectively 5.9 and 2.1 percent lower than a year ago. Over the entire 8-month period exports were barely 1.2 percent higher than last year and imports were 4.6 percent higher. However, it should be added that these increases are due entirely to increased trade with socialist countries. The amount of convertible currency flowing into the national purse has declined significantly: exports to the second payments have fallen by 6.2 percent!

It is worth drawing attention to yet another anomaly. Average monthly earnings have grown by about 20 percent during the 8-month period. Bearing in mind the modest increase in productivity (4.4 percent), this means that there is still an insufficiently close link between earning levels and results.

The average monthly pension (exclusing pensions paid to farmers) was 23 percent higher than last year.

ZNAKI CZASU EDITORIAL POLICY EXPLAINED

AU181318 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No. 37, 14 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Andrzej Micewski, chief editor of Paris ZNAKI CZASU, to Slawomir Siwek: "Mystery, Hope, and Meaning of Life" -- date and place not given].

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Siwek] You do not want to have to do anything with politics, but everyone regards you as a politician, and some people regard the publication of ZNAKI CZASU as a political step.

[Micewski] Under some conditions -- say, under our conditions -- everything is politics to some extent. Thinking along the lines of the social encyclicals and Christian principles makes it necessary to assume political responsibility. But I am not interested in the politics that amounts to one's formal, apparent, and theatrical participation in it. After all, dummies have no say.

[Siwek] What about ZNAKI CZASU?

[Micewski] Publishing ZNAKI CZASU is something quite different and is probably a response to a definite social situation and requirement. Those who have gotten used to their own monopoly or think that pluralism is only for them regard the publication of our quarterly as a strictly political initiative. Misunderstandings will gradually disappear when people realize that our criticism of certain concepts of Solidarity does not amount to rejecting Solidarity's ideas. The nervous attacks in this connection and attempts to label us nationalistic show that we have put our fingers on the weak spot of those who want to be infallible. Our quarterly professes positive and not polemical and negative ideas; religious, ecclesiastical, and social issues and analyses are the mainstream of our interests, but this does not mean that we will be indifferent to the so far impudent attacks against the Catholic Church. [passage omitted] Misunderstandings have arisen because atempts have been made to include us in the chorus line, whereas we want to be and will be an intellectually independent periodical within the framework of the Catholic principles professed by us.

[Siwek] The article criticizing Solidarity created an uproar. Did this article express opposition against "taboo" issues and against illusions? If so, this opposition was received as something more -- as criticism of certain communities. Accusations were made that ZNAKI CZASU supports such an attitude.

[Micewski] The Catholic Church wants no enemies and fights no one, but does this mean that we should cultivate illusions and preserve "taboos" on certain subjects? I am worried about the inflated tenor of some segments of the Catholic press, a tenor fit for anniversaries and martyrdom. This tenor lacks a cool appraisal of the past and is devoid of dispassionate calculations which are the basis of our hopes for the future. Nations follow their own interests. We should not place any great hoples in the world at large. Zbigniew Brzezinski is quite candid about this subject in his book "The Plan of the Game," in which he tries to induce the West Europeans (sic!) to take care of us because the Americans have some other worries for the moment. We must rely on ourselves without my "taboos," adjurations, and illusions. Neither 5 years ago nor now is there any alternative between [miedzy] parliamentarism and self-government. What remains for us to do is to induce the government to grant greater freedoms and to increase opportunities for independent activities, for gradually democratizing the entire system, and for alternative proposals that cannot objectively be questioned. We must get rid of illusions, without giving up long-term aims. [passage omitted]

The Episcopate and Primate Glemp indulge in no illusions, but continue to appeal for preserving and protecting the nation's spiritual identity. The primate appealed for social peace and then for national agreement. His main task now is to call a spade a spade, that is, to declare what is good and what is bad. Our bishops continue to ask people to pray, but they do not promise miracles. This is the only line with which I am able to identify myself.

[Siwek] There is something of a romanticist in you because you talk about democratization of the system, whereas I would talk only about pluralism as a condition for dialogue. You seem not to believe that national agreement can be accomplished.

[Micewski] I do not know whether anything of the kind is at all possible in a modern pluralistic society. The Catholic Church says that it is with the nation, but what it means is to defend overriding values, spiritual identity, national sovereignty, and man's dignity and freedom. As for daily political matters, we must search for a compromise, a tolerable modus vivendi, social realism by those who govern, and geopolitical realism by the governed. Intellectual uniformity is an anachronism. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TRADE ACCORD WITH URUGUAY -- Montevideo, Sept. 24 -- A trade agreement between Poland and Uruguay has been signed here. It is expected that the document will contribute to the increase of bilateral trade exchange and to the expansion of cooperation in the power and food industries, in the railways and fisheries. The agreement was signed by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay Enrique Iglesias. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 24 Sep LD]

TRIBOLOGY CONFERENCE -- Warsaw, Sept. 24 -- An international three-day symposium on tribology codenamed "Insycont 86" started today in Krakow, southern Poland. The meeting is attended by several hundred scientists from Poland and guests representating 14 countries, among them Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, India, Yugoslavia, Mexico, the FRG and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

POREBSKI ATTENDS ZSMP SESSION -- Developing technical inventions and promoting improvement projects of young people were the main subjects of a plenum of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) Main Board. Tadeusz Porebski took part in the deliberations. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 86]

FURTHER ON DIZDAREVIC ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

Meets Shevardnadze

LD260455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1938 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, Sep 25 (TANJUG) - Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

During the one-hour talk in New York Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze applauded the successful outcome of the Stockholm conference and stated the hope that the pending CSCE meeting in Viemma will (?also) give positive results.

Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze also discussed subjects on the U.N. General Assembly session agenda. They upheld initiatives aimed at promoting the work and effectiveness of the U.N.

They discussed the situation in Soviet-U.S. relations and other international subjects of mutual interest.

In discussing bilateral relations they particularly focused on economic cooperation.

Delivers Address

LD260806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Last year's jubilee session of the General Assembly was the right opportunity to pose the question of what we had done in 40 years in realizing the objectives we had set when creating the United Nations, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said this evening at the beginning of his speech in the General Assembly. We have established jointly, he said, that in these 40 years the world has undergone enormous changes and that progress has been realized in all areas of development of humankind, to which the United Nations has contributed.

Together we also have established that in many things we still fall short of those world aspirations that were expressed in the UN Charter over 40 years ago. We still fall short of the aspirations for a world free for all, for peace which is lasting and safe for everybody, for a world in which difference in development would decrease and everyone's progress would be ensured, for a world without divisions into blocs, for a world in which everyone would remember that we all share both the present and future and that only together can we make them better.

Asking the question what has been done in the year of peace -- which 1986 has been declared -- to bring us closer to peace, Dizdarevic commented that all the dangers, contradictions, and conflicts lasting many years, are still going on and threaten even our very existence. Today, perhaps more than at any other time before, values and achievements we have patiently developed in the struggle for peace, security, and equitable international cooperation are threatened.

Controntation, the arms race, crises, poverty, and enormous delays in the development of a big sector of humankind, attempts to solve global political and economic problems by a few of the most powerful countries, denials and attempts to suppress the emancipation of nations and countries -- all this shows a bitter truth about the world in which we live.

Can we say that this year we have made an enormous step forward toward peace when nothing has been done to at least begin to eliminate the causes of crisis in South Africa, the Near and Middle East, Southeast and southwest Asia, and Central America; and as long as the problems of Cyprus and the unification of Korea remain unsolved with new tensions arising, as well as demonstrations and the use of force, and new threats to peace emerge, such as is the case in the Mediterranean?

The lasting and just solution of these crises, the federal secretary stressed, implies that the policy of fait accompli and the positions acquired through force should be urgently abandoned and occupation troops withdrawn. Also, any intervention and interference in internal affairs, primarily in the realization of the rights of people to self-determination, ndependence, and free development, should stop. Dizdarevic also noticed trends which give hope and stimulus toward new efforts in what has happened in the year of peace.

Representatives of approximately 100 nonaligned countries, he said, have come here from Harare, from a big summit of peace, cooperation, and determination to make a contribution toward detente, disarmament, and overcoming hotbeds of crisis and seeking solutions for development problems. The nonaligned summit drew up a program for the movement's involvement in the struggle for peace and development, adopted clear stands, undertook initiatives, and invited cooperation for solving international problems.

This year, the federal secretary said, the dialogue between the superpowers has continued. In the expectation that it would bring certain results, the world is prepared to give support and contribute toward the success of this dialogue.

commenting that as a result of a deeply rooted lack of trust on both sides and competition between the two sides this dialogue is facing many uncertainties and difficulties, Dizdarevic said that negotiations yield success only if they are oriented toward tackling problems, because, he stressed, this is their task.

The encouraging fact that the federal secretary also sees in the phenomenon, in the year of peace, is a series of proposals and initiatives for halting the arms race, for decreasing and eliminating nuclear of conventional arms.

Also, the encouraging result of the Stockholm conference shows, according to him, the life-giving side of the interests of all European countries in cooperation and overcoming bloc barriers. In the forthcoming Vienna meeting, Dizdarevic sees an opportunity to go on in the same way.

Speaking about the Harare conference, the federal secretary said that nonaligned countries from this meeting had sent an appeal to the superpowers inviting them to undertake urgent measures to prevent the arms race and reach essential agreements in the area of disarmament, including an agreement on preventing the arms race in space, to be reached as soon as possible.

We hope that a new summit between the USSR and the United States will take place and that it will make certain contributions toward detente and disarmament, Dizdarevic said.

Speaking about South Africa, he concluded that today there is no other place in the world where human rights, basic freedoms, and human dignity are being violated as crudely as by the apartheid regime in South Africa and occupied Namibia. The international community has only one choice: We shall either accept the situation in which mass bloodshed is imminent, whose dimensions and ultimate and no one can predict, or without delay we shall use the last remaining peaceful means, sanctions on the basis of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. The appeal from Harare was sent primarily to those who are still hesitating to join the universal demand for sanctions.

Opposition to sanctions cannot be justified with the concern for the consequences that will hit the black inhabitants of South Africa. For them nothing can be more difficult than the apartheid regime. The peoples of South Africa and Namibia do not demand to be saved from sanctions, but from racial discrimination, lack of rights, and slavery. It is an illusion to think that by opposing sanctions one can preserve the narrow interests of certain countries in the African south.

Speaking about international economic relations, the federal secretary concluded that developing countries are exposed to destructive consequences from factors on which they have almost no influence. One of the most difficult problems hitting them is debt. At the same time, this is one of the most acute political, economic, and financial problems in world dimensions.

Debts have, Dizdarevic said, become an instrument for making enormous profits from developing countries. In objective terms, they maintain and deepen differences in the degree of development. Just in the period 1981-85, developing countries paid approximately $340 billion in interest to developed countries. But even apart from this their total debt has increased by an additional $300 billion.

It is obvious, he commented, that by delaying a real solution, the debt problem is only being exacerbated and it is high time that this question, as a special item, finds itself on the General Assembly agenda.

We are convinced, Dizdarevic said, that it is necessary to start, first of all, from the need to ensure the stable development of debtor countries in order to maximally facilitate the conditions of repaying debts and open up a process of really solving related questions of debt, money, finances, trade, and raw materials.

Returning once again in his speech to the Harare summit, the federal secretary said that it had offered a confirmation that the nonaligned movement remains faithful to its independent orientation, to its original principles and aims, as it oriented itself at the first summit in Belgrade 25 years ago.

In the stands of the Harare summit, the policy of nonalignment once again affirmed itself as a factor of detente and active peaceful coexistence. It has been and remains a force involved in overcoming confrontation and strengthening cooperation. Of course, this policy resolutely opposes any threat to peace, freedom, equality, independence, and free development of all countries not because it wants confrontation, but because it wishes to eliminate from international relations all the causes of confrontation, threats to peace, and free development of all countries.

"The movement aspires toward overcoming bloc and any other world division that leads to confrontation and hinders world progress and relations as a whole.

"The Nonaligned Movement can respect anyone's policy only in view of its content, that is, whether at any particular time and in relation to any particular question, it could make a contribution toward peace, cooperation, equality, a decrease of international tension, disarmament, the free development of all countries, overcoming of differences in development, and cooperation between the North and South. After all, the value of anyone's policy can only be measured through their actions."

Dizdarevic devoted the conclusion of his speech to defending the world organization. "The United Nations," he said, "in the best way expresses one of the highest achievements in the development of international relations — the equitable participation of all countries in solving all the questions that involve the destiny of the whole world. We must defend and promote this heritage. That is why we find unacceptable the attempts to define the rights of member countries according to how powerful or how rich they are."

"Nor do we close our eyes before the shortcomings of the world organization. We need shared concerned and efforts to eliminate them. We have started it and should continue it. The United Nations came into existence and can survive only as an organization of independent and sovereign countries, which act on an equitable basis in seeking ways for a better world today and for a better tomorrow."

"What has been said so far from this platform strengthens us in the hope that we can and must resolutely face the inheritance of the past and the challenges of the present, and that with responsibility for a joint destiny we can build a future," the Yugoslav federal secretary concluded.

Talks With Counterparts

LD260541 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2114 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, September 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic has conferred with a number of ministers and heads of delegations participating in the 41st U.N. General Assembly Session. Dizdarevic has had talks with the foreign minister of Bulgaria - Petur Mladenov, the German Democratic Republic - Dr Oskar Fischer, Algeria - Taleb Ibrahimi and Malta - Dr. Alex Sceberras Trigona, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Political Department Head Faruq Qaddumi and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kang Sok-chu.

During the meetings, items of the current U.N. General Assembly session agenda were discussed, as well as other international questions of common interest.

During the meeting between Dizdarevic and Mladenov, the talks particularly focused on bilateral relations.

Talks with the representatives of Algeria, Malta and the PLO primarily focused on cooperation among Mediterranean non-aligned countries, as well as preparations for their ministerial meeting. A decision to hold a Mediterranean non-aligned countries' ministerial meeting was adopted at the eighth non-aligned countries' summit in Harare.

AMBASSADOR UPHOLDS IAEA NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

LD260317 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, September 25 (TANJUG) — The texts of international conventions on early warning and international assistance in the event of a nuclear accident, prepared in the (?short) period of five months after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, met with general approval and support in today's debate at the special conference of the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna.

The draft conventions are expected to be adopted tomorrow evening, when the conference is schedule to end work.

Urging broader international cooperation in the respective (?area) participants in today's debate, including Yugoslav delegate, Ambassador Milos Krstic, called for the introduction of mandatory international safety standards, personnel training norms, and a standardized system of radiological protection norms, and, in this context, instead on a stronger role for the IAEA.

Yugoslavia upholds the efforts along the line of a legal regulation of the complex problems related to the safety of nuclear installations at the international level, Ambassador Krstic said, and underscored that the IAEA was an irreplaceable instrument of the broadest possible international cooperation in this field.

Yugoslavia urges that the convention on early warning and international assistance in the event of a nuclear accident be applied to all nuclear installations. In this context, the Yugoslav delegate welcomed the statements made in Vienna by the nuclear powers — the Soviet Union, the United States, China, France and Great Britain — that they would give warning also about accidents on their military nuclear installations, although this is not defined as an obligation in the draft conventions. Aware that the existing nuclear reactors are in good part connected with the military programmes of nuclear powers, we insist that, in the construction of new generations of nuclear power plants, science contributes to insuring the utmost possible safety in their work, Ambassador Krstic underscored.

The Yugoslav delegate noted that the latest nuclear accidents have understandably caused great concern in Yugoslavia and other countries, specially European. International cooperation in the area of nuclear safety is indispensable, since nuclear safety cannot be insured in one country alone, especially not if a developing one, Ambassador Krstic set out.

GATT DELEGATE URGES ELIMINATING PROTECTIONISM

LD260517 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, September 25 (TANJUG) — In the forthcoming four-year negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) Yugoslavia will primarily urge the elimination of protectionist measures in international trade and insist that the current priviledged position of developing countries in keeping with the GATT principles continue.

The above was stated today in Belgrade by Assistant Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Ranko Radulovic, a member of a delegation at the just finished GATT ministerial conference in Punta del Este in Uruguay.

The GATT conference has opened a new round of talks on the future international trade system which will practically be implemented in the last ten years of this century and the first ten years of the 21st.

Radulovic said that at the Punta del Este conference Yugoslavia, together with other developing countries, opposed that services be regulated by the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs because in this way the position of foreign and home enterprises would be made virtually equal and the development of home services would in fact be restricted. This involves banking, informatics and similar services important to the sovereignty of a country, Radulovic explained.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Praises Stockholm Results

LD251504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is satisfied with the successful ending and results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, said spokesman Aleksandur Stanic during a news conference at the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat today.

The document adopted in Stockholm demonstrates the readiness and political will of the 35 participating countries to make qualitative progress in building confidence and security in Europe which is a good basis for the second stage of negotiations following the Vienna CSCE meeting. Together with the results of the Vienna meeting and the parallel negotiations on various aspects of disarmament which are being conducted directly by the United States and Soviet Union in Vienna and Geneva, the second stage of the Stockholm conference will open up prospects for the gradual solving of key problems of disarmament in Europe, he added.

During the three years of the Stockholm conference, the European nonaligned and neutral countries again showed that they play a constructive and very important role in seeking the most acceptable solutions for all participating countries, Stanic said.

Urges Big Power Summit

LD251447 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is attentively following the developments in relations between the two big powers, since these relations are of great importance for the whole world. It is our belief that the big powers will overcome some of the present hindrances in their relations in view of the progress made so far, Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksandur Stanic told a regular press conference here today.

Despite the well-known problems, said Stanic, signs that the dialogue is serious and that the reasons and interests in a super power summit are multiplying, are encouraging. At their eighth summit in Harare early in September, the nonaligned countries appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev to hold a summit meeting.

Discounts Ties With Israel

LD251459 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 25 (TANJUG) -- "All the reasons which brought about the break of Yugoslav-Israeli diplomatic relations in 1967 still stand," Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksandur Stanic told a regular press conference here today. Stanic added that there were "no initiatives" for the re-establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

FEC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PLANS

LD260529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session held today presided over by Branko Mikulic, the FEC discussed theses for possible basic directions of changes in the economic system. The theses will be further discussed in the Yugoslav Assembly and in the republican and provincial assemblies, sociopolitical organizations, and associations of the economy, and the solutions will also be examined in work conditions.

The main directions of the measures and policy that are being put forward are directed toward the further affirmation and development of the basic orientations of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the 13th LCY Congress on the further development of social self-management, the role of market criteria, strengthened activity of economic laws, and stimulating a more dynamic economic growth, and a speedier technical and technological development of the country. A coordinated activity of realistic criteria and categories will be ensured in this, which means realistic interest rates, a realistic exchange rate for the dinar, realistic accumulation and depreciation, and so forth.

The proposed changes should contribute toward developing an economic system in which economic subjects would be trained for the continuous expansion of the material basis of their own and overall development. These changes should also make it possible to achieve a wider economic differentiation on the basis of economic criteria in economic activity and success in adjusting to the increasingly severe demands of business activity on the domestic and foreign markets.

It is particularly significant that the changes in the economic system should contribute to a more adequate evaluation of economic resources and potentials of the Yugoslav economy.

The changes will, among other things, include a system of earning and distributing income, accounting, rehabilitation and liquidation of the organizations of associated labor, taxes and contributions, as well as monetary, credit, and banking systems and a system of social control for prices, curbing unloyal competition, and monopolistic positions.

Parallel with these measures, the strategy of technological development, the realization of long-term strategies in transportation, energy, economic relations with foreign countries, the agricultural complex, and so forth, are under consideration.

The council also discussed additional proposed measures for eliminating difficulties in the economy and banks of the SR of Montenegro, SR of Macedonia, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

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CULTURAL MEETING OF COMMUNIST PARTIES CONCLUDES

AU241907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1986 -- A meeting of heads of cultural sections of Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of some socialist countries took place in Bucharest, over September 23-24.

The participants included representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Romanian Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, addressed the present delegations a warm salute from the CC of the RCP, from the RCP general secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

The chief delegates made addresses at the meeting. The meeting participants informed one another about the development of culture in their respective countries, achieving a fruitful exchange of experiences with regard to the role of culture as an important factor in building the new social system, in thre patriotic, revolutionary education of the working people, builders of socialism and communism.

The meeting emphasized the preoccupations for building a humanist, socialist culture meant to enrich and embellish the people's life, to help their multilateral training. The meeting participants also stressed the importance of further developing collaboration in culture, the active exchange of spiritual assets, in view of an ever wider mutual acquaintance, of steadfast promotion of the ideals of friendship, collaboration, progress, civilization and peace, of enhancing the prestige of socialism in the world.

The speakers emphasized the preoccupation of their parties, countries and peoples for securing a lasting peace in Europe and the world over, emphasizing in this frame the important role culture was called upon to play in the promotion of a policy of peace and collaboration among all nations. They stressed the importance of the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union, of the other socialist countries toward disarmament, nuclear above all, toward developing a climate of peace and understanding among peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a friendly, working atmosphere, in a constructive spirit of comradely understanding and collaboration.

BLOC COOPERATION REPRESENTATIVE MEET IN CSSR

LD232218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the representatives of the societies for spreading political, scientific and cultural findings from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, and Vietnam. He acquainted them with the program of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia, the topical tasks of the ideological work of the party and the contribution of the socialist academy to their fulfillment. The guests will take part in the international meeting that opened in Prague today.

CSSR ARMS TALK DELEGATE ON STOCKHOLM ACCORD

LD260143 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna Sept 25 (CTK correspondent) -- The socialist countries come to the new round of the disarmament talks hoping that the West has paused to think about ways out of the impasse and will join the search for acceptable solutions to problems, head of Czechoslovak Delegation Ambassador Ludek Handl said at the Vienna talks today.

The meeting opened the 40th round of the talks on troop and armament cuts in central Europe.

The ambassador welcomed and appreciated the results of the Stockholm conference as an important and concrete step towards reducing military tension and improving East-West relations. He said the socialist countries were convinced that it was necessary now more than ever to take resolute measures to halt the arms race.

This conviction is manifested in an extensive program of cutting armed forces and armament in Europe approved at the summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty states in Budapest. The socialist countries believe that progress at the talks in Vienna would create favourable conditions for substantial troop and arms reductions throughout Europe. Ludek Handl said and pointed out the importance of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests.

The Czechoslovak ambassador said main obstruction to progress at the Vienna talks was primarily lack of political realism on the part of the NATO states and the fact they were furthering a proposal which did not give both sides equal security.

Ludek Handl underscored that the socialist countries' proposal of last February 20 was carefully balanced, practial and feasible. The socialist countries are still prepared to flexibly seek an acceptable compromise and start drafting an agreement.

Asked about views on Western reports that the Vienna talks should be terminated or adjourned, spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation Josef Sestak stressed that the socialist countries now considered a first partial agreement as their main task. It would be a concrete and positive contribution to the reduction of armed forces and conventional armament all over Europe.

CHINESE PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART 26 SEP

AU271614 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA) -- A Chinese parliamentary delegation visited this country to hold talks with a delegation of Bulgaria's National Assembly, statesmen and businessmen.

The delegation was received by State Council President Todor Zhivkov.

During their one-week visit the Chinese guests visited the counties of Tolbukhin, Varna and Plovdiv, where they examined economic enterprises and agro-industrial complexes. The delegation showed great interest in Bulgarian electronics and agriculture.

The Chinese delegation's meeting with Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, centered on the prospects for the further activation of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and China. The possibilities for the establishment of closer contacts in different spheres of socio-political life were discussed at talks in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PDRY PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

AU261400 Sofia BTA in English 1319 GMT 26 86

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA) -- Mr Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Politburo of the CC of Yemen Socialist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left this country today. He visited this country at the invitation of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of internal affairs.

During his visit Mr Salih Munassar al-Siyayli was received by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The Yemeni guest had meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT BIRTHDAY AWARD CEREMONY

AU091651 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at ceremony held in Boyana residence, Sofia, on 7 September at which he was awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order on the occasion of his 75th birthday]

[Text] Dear comrades:

I thank you with all my heart for the good words spoken on the occasion of my 75th birthday. I am deeply moved by the high assessment of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government regarding my activity in the service of the homeland and the party, and take pride in the great award -- the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

I am happy that during my life I have always felt myself to be a son of the Bulgarian people, a warrior from the ranks of its Communist Party of Blagoev and Dimitrov. This gave me faith, inspiration, and strength during the years of illegal struggle, when the foundations were laid, and when I was charged with possibly the most responsible assignments.

For the right to feel such self-confidence I wish to pay profound filial respects to our people and our party!

Today I am reminded once again of the comrades with whom, shoulder to shoulder, I dedicated my strength in the revolutionary struggle and in the building of the new life. I am unable to mention their names, as they are many, and I hope they will forgive me. Some of them are already no longer with us.

The same feelings also stir me when I think of the millions of communists and nonparty people whom it has been possible for me to meet in my life; since we have dedicated ourselves to one and the same cause, but they have remained outside the circle of my direct friendships and acquaintanceships. For me, their personalities also merge together in our beloved concepts of party and people. Because it is hardly possible for anyone to imagine that such a many-sided and grandiose cause as the construction of the socialist society is only within the strength of the leaders, the frontrunners, and well-known figures.

On such a day each one of us returns to the years that are past, to unforgettable events and faces of dear people. And this is quite natural. This is human.

We, the people, turn to our past not only to convince ourselves that we have led meaningful lives, but also in order to draw fresh energy and liveliness for our deeds today and in the future. It is especially important, in thinking over what has been achieved, to part company in good time with everything that has changed from a factor spurring development into a brake on progress, and to master in good time the new ideological and practical weapons. I am speaking of nothing new, but will remind you of this: a person who rests in the shade of that which ensured our successes during a certain period and who has no vision of the new phenomena and the new processes is no communist.

I believe that you will agree with me that this approach of ours is particularly necessary at the moment. Together with the other socialist countries we are forging new paths in mankind's history. During the 4 decades that have elapsed since the victory of the 9 September revolution, socialism in Bulgaria has achieved huge successes in the economic, social, and intellectual fields. Our people have completed a great feat. We take pride in modern Bulgaria. Our party, bold and vigorous in its theoretical quests and developments, and enriching the April general line as Marxism-Leninism in action, is continuously developing the conception of the building of mature socialism in Bulgaria.

But now we are all well aware of the fact that precisely because we have achieved much, precisely because Bulgaria has become an advanced socialist country with well-deserved international authority, we must switch over to a new wave, to the wave of qualitatively new growth in the economy and the other spheres of social life based on the scientific and technical revolution. The time allowed to us for the cause we have begun is brief -- three 5-year plan periods to the end of the century.

And we must start from the point from which the party has always started when we faced the need for a radical change -- a radical change in thinking, a radical change in approaches, and a radical change in practical actions.

True, it is difficult to part with many of our previous notions, habits, and structures. But, if I may rephrase Marx, he is strong who manages to say farewell to the past. This truth is doubly more important for us, the builders of the new society.

We have the clear postulates to the 13th BCP Congress. Our people are charged with energy and readiness to put the party's decisions into practice. We have faithful allies in the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. Our youth is devoted to our fathers' cause. Talented and daring, it lives with the problems of today and tomorrow.

We are faced with the tasks of consistently implementing the new tasks, of taking account of weaknesses and shortcomings, and of displaying creativity everywhere and in everything. This will be the yardstick for measuring the fitness of each one of us, of all generations of builders of the new society, and of all cadres -- from the man who directly does the job to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The main condition for our comprehensive advance is for us to strengthen the party as the fighting vanguard of the workers' class, as a party is transformed more and more into a party of the whole people; to reinforce the unity between the people and the party, and to work for the happiness and prosperity of the working people.

I am convinced -- and, as has been noted just now, I have been in the ranks of the party for 54 years -- we are strong when we uncompromisingly carry out the words of Lenin's testament that the party is not only to link its program plans with the interests and requirements of the workers' class and the entire people, but also make the party's plans become the latters' own plans.

Since its formation our party has been a loyal detachment of the world workers' movement. But now our primary duty as internationalists is to work for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement and to deepen the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the parties and countries of the socialist community, and to develop the unity of action with all forces of peace and social progress.

From the first day of our freedom, for more than 4 decades, we have been marching together with the great land of the Soviets. The drawing together of Bulgaria with the Soviet Union is a historical necessity for us. In the future we will also continue to march steadfastly with the CPSU, the USSR, and the Soviet people -- for all time!

Comrades, Mankind has to avert the nuclear catastrophe. Under today's conditions the problem of peace becomes a fateful one. The historical dispute between socialism and capitalism must be resolved through peaceful competition between the two systems. This is the principled position of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and it has the support of all sober-thinking people. Analysis of the processes in the contemporary world and my many years of participation in international political life give me grounds to declare that we must not lose historical perspective and historical optimism. People can, people must, survive, and will survive. All real possibilities exist for this. But it seems I have been carried away; all of us here are busy people and value our time. The tasks of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, which brook no delay, await us.

I thank all the party and social organizations, labor collectives and departments, communists and citizens, who have offered me their congratulations and good wishes.

Once again, I thank the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for their high assessment of my activity.

ANTIFASCIST RALLY IN GREECE APPEALS FOR PEACE

AU281811 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Xanthe, September 28 (BTA special correspondent) -- Bulgarian and Greek veterans of the antifascist struggle gathered today at the site of the "Krusto Pole" concentration camp in Stavroupolis close to Xanthe (Greece) to pay homage to Bulgarian and Greek resistance fighters who died in the antifascist struggle and to voice their desire to live in a world free of fascism and wars. 45 years ago the Bulgarian fascist monarchy built here a big concentration camp where thousands of Bulgarian antifascists were interned between 1941 and 1944. The camp served as a prison for Greek resistance fighterts for some time after 1945.

Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, red a speech on behalf of the ex-internees in the "Krusto Pole" camp. He noted that the joint struggle of the Bulgarian and Greek antifascists in the past can serve as a sound foundation for broad cooperation in the current struggle for strengthening peace in the Balkans and in Europe, for improving cooperation and good-neighbor relations between the two peoples.

Mr Spiros Kotsakis, honorary president of the Pan-Hellenic Organizations of the National Resistance (PEAEA), addressed the gathering on behalf of PEAEA. He stressed the Greek resistance fighters' determination to preserve the traditions of the antifascist struggle in the name of peace and security.

The Bulgarian and Greek resistance veterans unanimously adopted an appeal calling on all similar organizatios, and on the public in the Balkans and in Europe, to do everything possible in order to save peace on earth, to halt the arms race, instigated by American imperialism, to prevent the militarization of space, to halt all nuclear tests and to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the end of the century. The document voices full support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, for the initiatives of the six countries that signed the Delhi declaration. The appeal notes the great significance of the continuation of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing. The Soviet decision contributes to the preservation and strengthening of world peace and was welcomed by the peoples of the world.

The Bulgarian and Greek antifascists greet the policies of friendship and good-neighbor relations pursued by the governments of their countries and pledge to work for the broadening of the political, economic and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece and for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR SPECTROGRAPHY CONFERENCE OPENS -- Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- The 11th National Conference on Nuclear Spectrography started in the International Scientists' Center (close to the sea-side town of Varna) today. It is also attended by representatives of the Soviet Union, the G.D.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, Canada and the F.R.G. The Bulgarian researchers and their foreign colleagues will be studying the latest trends of development of nuclear spectroscopy and its application in industry, mining, agriculture and medicine. Special attention will be paid to the newest achievement in the fundamental research in the field of nuclear spectrograpy and the increasing number of applications it finds. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1616 GMT 24 Sep 86 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SOVIET DELEGATION

Strougal Receives Slyunkov

LD261315 Prague CTK in English 1238 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party presidium member and Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today the visiting delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by member of its Presidium, Alternate Member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Nikolay Slyunkov.

They appreciated the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries and underlined the significance of the further strengthening of their relations. They discussed concrete themes concerning expansion of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres laying stress especially on cooperation in the implementation of the socio-economic program following from the conclusions of the two parties' latest congresses. In this connection they pointed out the significance of cooperation in the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member states till the year 2000.

Husak Receives Slyunkov

LD262302 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received here today a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by member of its Presidium Nikolay Slyunkov.

Present at the meeting with Nikolay Slyunkov who is also alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia was member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

They agreed that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations have reached a high level and have been developing in all spheres.

Dealing with international topics, the Czechoslovak and the Soviet representatives confirmed that their countries will pay great attention to the strengthening of unity of the socialist countries, their active cooperation in working out a joint policy aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and seeking new ways of ensuring security and peace in the world.

Delegation Departs

LD271050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, left Prague today by air for the Soviet Union at the end of an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. He was seen off at Ruzyne airport by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Alois Indra, Chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other representatives.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD262347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague today Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, received USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Smelyakov. They discussed topical issues of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet foreign trade organizations in the coming years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Received by Jakes

LD262351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Nikolay Smelyakov, deputy Soviet minister of foreign trade, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. They exchanged views on the management of foreign trade and on intensifying its ties with the production sector. They expressed mutual interest in the expansion of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on the basis of the growth of the proportion of production sharing and specialization in production and the development of direct ties between enterprises.

5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD262333 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK) -- An agreement on trade between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in the 1986-1990 period was signed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabriszas Ruiz.

Under the present agreement, trade between the two countries is to increase by 36 per cent within the five-year period, compared with the 1981-1985 period.

Czechoslovakia will export to Cuba mainly farming machines and machine tools, equipment for sugar mills, power plants, pharmaceutical, footwear and building industries, rolled material, diesel engines, trucks, tyres, malt, tissues, plastic materials, medicaments, artificial jewellery and consumer goods.

Cuba will export to Czechoslovakia sugar, molasses, nickel, copper concentrates, chromium ore, fruits, juices, marble, marble articles, paprika, coco nuts, coffee and other articles.

Cooperation in the production of certain products was also discussed.

REVIVING TRADITIONS OF ECONOMIC TIES WITH PRC

AU252117 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 86 p 6

[Josef Nyvlt article: "Traditions and Prospects of Czechoslovak-Chinese Economic Cooperation; I Recall Their Names"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Czechoslovak delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier, did not arrive in the Shanghai plant which produces steam turbines on 12 September purely by chance. [paragraph continues]

During the years of the first Chinese 5-year plan it was the Czechoslovak experts (from the Skoda Plzen, CKD Prague, and the First Brno Engineering Works enterprises) who assisted the Chinese workers and technicians to build the plant, taught them to work on Czechoslovak machines, and handed over to them both the documentation and the experience necessary for producing the first 6-50-MW turbines. [passage omitted]

Currently 8,000 workers and technicians are producing 300-mw turbines in the plant according to their own documentation. They have been modernizing the plant since 1981. This year two of the plant's experts were acquiring practical experience in the Skoda Plzen plant, too. The plant is thinking of starting the production of 500-mw and 1000-mw turbines; and its management has expressed interest in following up the traditions of mutual cooperation born 30 years ago.

The visit of the Czechoslovak delegation -- which included, apart from Comrade Rohlicek, also prominent representatives of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, of the Ministry of Trade of the Czech SR, experts from the Ministries of the Electrotechnical Industry, of General Engineering and of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, as well as the directors general of Czechoslovak production enterprises -- proved even here, in Shanghai, that it is possible, necessary, and mutually advantageous to start establishing new traditions.

The long-term trade agreement between the CSSR and PRC for the years 1986-90, which envisages a turnover to the tune of 5 billion Swiss francs, is the first step on this road.

New traditions have already been born in Qinghai: In November 1985 operation started in the assembly plant for Tatra 815 automobiles, which has an annual output of 1,100 cars. Last year the PRC exported from Czechoslovakia more than 4,000 trucks -- Tatra trucks, together with Liaz and Avia trucks. [passage omitted]

The 5-year agreement envisages annual deliveries of 3,900 Czechoslovak trucks; and only the internal conditions on the Chinese market are preventing our trucks from assisting in the realization of the Chinese economy's ambitious goals in yet larger numbers, and yet more effectively.

Apart from automobiles, the main items of our exports to the PRC include Zetor tractors (by the way, the Zetors delivered in the fifties are still operating in China), machine tools, textile and shoemaking machinery (including, for instance, the sales of documentation for the BD 200 spindleless final-spinning machine, with assistance in the introduction of production), Czechoslovak participation in the construction of the electric power plant in Shantou, and deliveries of technological equipment for the gas works in Langzhou, a city of 2 million.

Further prospects are opened by the "Spark" program [program Jiskra] for building 500 enterprises for processing local raw material in Chinese rural areas by 1990.

From China we will import rice, cotton, oleaginous crops, bauxite, textile products, tools, watches, and porcelain (the director general of the Tesla works in Bratislava carried in his luggage samples of screens for color television sets); moreover, four vessels from Chinese shipyards will complement our naval fleet within the framework of the 5-year agreement.

Great possibilities are also proffered in economic relations by cooperation on third markets, where the first swallow so far has been the joint construction of a plant for producing lubricants in Iraq.

Talks on the fulfillment of the Czechoslovak-Chinese long-term economic agreement, held between R. Rohlicek and Li Peng, deputy chairman of PRC'S State Council, have indicated that the volume of this year's goods exchange between the two countries will amount to approximately 960 million Swiss francs. This is 15 percent more than in 1985, and 10 times the volume of 1981.

The development of cooperation between the two countries will also be aided by the agreement on the transport of foreign trade commodities in the years 1986-90 -- the first of its kind in the history of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations -- which was signed on 9 September in Beijing. It speaks of the expediency of setting up a joint Czechoslovak-Chinese naval enterprise. The prospects of establishing a direct airline route between Prague and Beijing are also good. [passage omitted]

The dynamics of a mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights in economy are indubitable. Relations in other spheres are also being gradually normalized -- between social organizations, and in culture, education, science, and sports.

Gradual specific steps are also being undertaken in the political dialogue, although both states maintain divergent stands on certain international issues.

The Czechoslovak delegation's stay in Beijing, Shanghai, Guandong and Shenzhen has shown that there are traditions that can be followed up and that the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations, aimed at strengthening the positions of socialism and peace in the world, is in the interests of the people of both countries.

SLOVAK PARTY DAILY URGES ECONOMIC REFORM

AU261420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Solely Along the Revolutionary Path...]

[Text] Words, small words, tiny words... One can knit them into "Clever" reiterations of "eternal" truths, use them to express agreement which commits one to absolutely nothing; they can be used to express the truth, or half-truths and lies, but also for phrasemongering in accordance with the prevailing fashion.

A person frequently approaches statistal reports and reviews either with such feelings or with distrust. The emergence of the idea, or distrust, that statistics are the precise sum total of imprecise figures is surely no coincidence. Exaggeration is exaggeration, but no leaf will move without the wind blowing. Just have a look at the following appraisal.

We are successfully fulfilling the volume, quantitative indexes of the state plan... As far as the rate of the economy's intensification is concerned, which is characterized by data on plan fulfillment in adjusted value added, wage costs, profits, the state and turnover of inventories, material- and energy-intensiveness of production, the quality of products, and the fulfillment of economic contracts -- that is, by qualitative indexes of the plan -- there is no reason to be satisfied...Their fulfillment amounts to about 50 percent, compared with the plan.

And if to this we add a rhetorical appeal to executive staff, and to this staff in particular, that it should search for reserves because, it is said, the plan will not be cut for anybody, then we have the situation and state of our national economy "in the hollow of our hand." Up to now such features seemed to satisfy us. Obviously they sufficed; perhaps today...but what about tomorrow?

A number of questions arise in a discerning person's mind; but nobody will answer them, nobody will say what the real, serious reasons are that the development has essentially been taking the extensive path to date, and who is actually responsible for this state of affairs, and what we are doing to change the unfavorable situation as soon as possible.

The appeal "words are not enough, it is deeds that are decisive" is a hackneyed phrase. Whose deeds? Because it is again a mere phrase to say: but of course every person's deeds, everybody's deeds. Surely one need not try and convince people that a worker's deeds obviously carry a different weight from the deeds of an executive staff member, whether he holds the function of plant director or even minister.

It is just as faint-hearted, and it is rather a simplification to believe that in the places where this year's tasks are not being fulfilled, this is because the managers and executive staff are inadequately prepared for higher demands; because of subjective mistakes on individual management levels, the underestimation of science, technology, and the working people's initiative, or notions that the plan will subsequently be "shaken down" for the nonfulfillers.

But is the problem really as simple as this? Are the managers and executive staff the only and sole targets of attacks and criticism? Are they to be the only targets?

Of course, this group of people also include persons who try to think and act in new way, to whom self-satisfaction, stereotypes, and conservatism are alien, and who assume increasing demands themselves and place them on others. They have grasped, they understand, that an exacting attitude as regards the people's way of thinking and acting can be escalated only in a creative and frankly critical environment, in an atmosphere of conceptual activity and objective appraisal of the situation, the people, and task fulfillment, in which problems are neither simplified, nor dramatized.

True, we also have managers and executive staff who have become accustomed to a life that is stereotyped, frequently avoids responsibility, is pragmatic and not creative, in which they have mastered extensive production methods, but these methods have not only come to rule them, they have really enslaved these people, who are captives of inertia and who indulge themselves in the musty atmosphere of ossification and routine, and almost cultivated shortsightedness. We call for them to change their way of thinking and their psychology, but ours is a voice calling in the wilderness -- far more so than is tolerable. Simply, they still have not grasped the essence of social development; for them the strategy of acceleration is a thing as unknown as a Spanish village, because they cannot see further than the tip of their noses.

We can heap praise and recognition on the former, and unrelenting criticism on the latter but there are a number of other facts that are clearly decisive for plan fulfillment and have an impact on the situation.

It will do no harm to quote from a statement at the 16th CPCZ Congress in April 1981: "One of the main reasons we have not achieved all the set goals is the fact that, despite certain progress, we have not succeeded in achieving the desired turn in the realization of the long-term strategic line aimed at enhancing production efficiency, thrift, and quality of all work, at making capital construction more effective and realistic, and at consistently applying science and research in practice. Achieving this turn is the task facing us with total urgency."

The 17th CPCZ Congress repeated this categorical imperative, in different words: "It is the order of the times to radically enhance the ability to develop science and technology, to realize their results in practice, and to implement technological innovations both rapidly and as extensively as possible, since they have a striking social effect and provide high technical standards and quality of production."

A number of key demands have been repeated in various speeches and reports over and over, in all kinds of contexts. In the same way even the most precise statistician would be incapable of calculating all the appeals and sighs voiced, let us say, in the sense that the development of science and technology must become the axis of national economic planning, or that one must evoke a thirst for science and technology in the enterprises, and so on and so forth.

Neither a black view nor pessimism are appropriate here. For instance, several remarkable programs of wider significance have been worked out since the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session in 1983. However, in the same way we could find quite a number of enterprises that have failed to work out an intensification program containing a long-term plan for innovations in the range of produced goods, improving technological processes, and applying the results of science and technology in production.

Have we landed in a kind of vicious circle in the realization of the strategy of acceleration, one from which there is no realistic way out?

Not at all! It is only that we have obviously not yet realized -- perhaps because time has been too short, or because of several subjective reasons -- or not thoroughly realized, that as far as overcoming the extensive method of development and embarking on the path of intensification is concerned an emergency situation [prelomova situace] is developing. Is it not the case that we have quite a number of people whose main endeavor it is to preserve the old, obsolete systems, and keep their own prerogatives even though they do not correspond to our principles, laws, or morality? At the same time these people are clamoring for reorganization, whereas in practice they fear it just as the devil fears the cross.

Actually, the substance of revolutionary doctrine not only urges us, but literally and categorically obliges us, to realize such methods of dynamically developing socialism that, while expressing the general laws governing it, correspond as closely as possible to the specific features and specific national economic characteristics of individual countries. The further development of socialism can be ensured only by making the fullest use of all its advantages and possibilities. The achievement of this goal is aided by the reforms installed by the party and realized by the state agencies with the active participation and support of the working people. In the breakthrough moments of development, these reforms have a radical character, and according to their impact on the present and the future, they are tantamount to revolutionary transformations.

Those who reject the admissibility of reforms under socialism are confusing two different terms: reformist and reformer [reformista and reformator]. But the terms are radically different: A reformist is an opponent of the socialist revolution, whereas a reformer is a person who is helping to remodel society, who is acting creatively at a time when the revolution has already been won and is being further developed and deepened exactly by economic and social reforms.

The grasp of the essential need for a sharp turn, radical transformations, and energetic practical measures is becoming clear, even if far more slowly than it should be. The measures can be fully supported and developed solely by a fundamental change of the economic mechanism corresponding to the tasks of the strategy of acceleration. This fundamental change must develop this concept on the basis of scientific-technical progress and while fully developing socialist integration. There is no alternative to this strategy. At the same time the economic mechanism must overcome the diktat of producers toward consumers, remove the deficit of both production means and consumer goods, and dynamize the economy in general.

This is the way that we have to realize important structural changes that will open up scope for realizing the scientific-technical development and innovations on higher levels. The changes must become a substantial part of the strategy of development on all levels. At the same time we must not rely on the operation of administrative responsibility for plan fulfillment, we must rely solely on enforcing the principles of absolute economic accountability [chozrascot]. There can be only one conclusion: opportunism, pragmatism, formalism, bureaucracy, irresponsibility, stereotypes -- these are diseases which we will not remove just by calling for a change of thinking; we can only remove them by primarily changing the economic mechanism and by adopting further basic measures which will go on creating and opening up scope for the people's initiative and activity and for the rational behavior of the enterprise sphere.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH JAPANESE COMMUNISTS -- The CPCZ delegation headed by Michal Stefanak, member of the Central Committee and head of a department of the party Central Committee, ended talks in Tokyo with a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan. The delegations informed one another about the situation in both countries, the activities of their parties, and exchanged views on the present international situation. They emphasized that the struggle for peace is one of the most important tasks of the present and in this connection, they praised the unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union on all nuclear explosions. The delegations of both parties spoke out against the U.S. plans for the militarization of space and they condemned the participation of other countries in this dangerous project. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD]

SOVIET OBLAST GROUP VISITS -- A 46-member delegation from the USSR's Sverdlovsk Oblast has visited the West Bohemian region, with which the oblast is twinned. The delegation was composed, aside from officials of the Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, of senior managers from key enterprises of Sverdlovsk Oblast. Since last Tuesday, they have visited 13 enterprises and plants. The aim of their visit is the establishment of direct production ties. A protocol is to be discussed at the level of production economic units or Soviet ministries. The biggest prospects are in scientific and technological cooperation. Exchange of information, visits of specialists, or exchange of technologies and technological processes should also make their own contribution. The working visit of the delegation from Sverdlovsk is a concrete example of seeking new ways and new forms in establishing cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises and plants. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 86 LD]

FISCHER ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD270331 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] UN /New York, 26 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer addressed the 41st UN General Assembly in New York on Friday. He said:

According to the unanimous will of the UN member states, 1986 was proclaimed International Peace Year. Millions were guided by this UN decision. The Soviet plan to liberate the world from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, the unilateral -- again and again extended -- ban by the Soviet Union of nuclear tests testifies to this. The proposals of the Warsaw Pact states to disarm in the nuclear and conventional sectors with relevant verification also testifies to this. The proposals of the six heads of state and government in Mexico and the latest initiatives of the nonaligned in Harare testify to this. Altogether they have met with the undivided assent and agreement of the government and the people of the GDR.

The socialist German state extends its hand to all for peace. The GDR, out of a historic sense of responsibility, as well as the knowledge about the present dangers to mankind, is wholeheartedly involved in the worldwide peace movement. Its socialist social order is the guarantee that it -- as underlined by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in the spring of this year at the 11th SED Congress -- "continues to work, through the policy of business-like dialogue that aims for results and cooperation, for the improvement of the international situation and a return to detente."

The world today is far from being a world of peace; a change toward more security has not yet come about. On the contrary, the arms race has reached a point where it threatens to get out of control. The hopes of the people in the results of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit have not yet been fulfilled.

The atom has changed the world and, as Albert Einstein once urged, it must now at last change human thinking. Wars, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, epidemics, and other catastrophes still take their toll. But it is only nuclear and mass destruction weapons that have brought mankind to the verge of self-destruction. Nuclear weapons forbid us to continue to think and act according to old patterns: old categories of war, military superiority and deterrence.

Today's world is too fragile for a policy of strength. Security can no longer be guaranteed against one another but only with one another.

Together with the Warsaw Pact states the GDR is of the opinion that peace can be anchored lastingly and firmly only through a comprehensive system of international security.

Who could overlook that the peoples would have been spared much suffering if in the thirties proposals for the prevention of war and the creation of a system of collective security had been realized. The proposal of the socialist states to discuss just these issues at the 41st General Assembly at the same time corresponds to the objective declared in the charter "to preserve world peace and international security and to adopt to this end effective collective measures..."

Comprehensive would mean that:
- All the regions of the earth are included, because all of them would be effected by a nuclear conflict;
-that areas of interstate relations are covered, for security today is by no means confined to the purely military. Good political, economic, scientific, and cultural relations on the basic of sovereign equality are confidence-building they consolidate peace;
-Finally all the states, irrespective of social order, whether big or small, aligned or nonaligned, should participate. This is the concern of the UN Charter, borne out of historic experience, that for the very good reason of preserving peace has placed legal equality above the actual inequality of the states.

The United Nations, as stated in the letter of the foreign ministers of the socialist states to the UN secretary general, should accept the challenge of the present and adopt a document of principle containing the main principles for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and serving as a guideline for its practical work in guaranteeing this system through material, politico-legal, and moral-psychological guarantees.

Not least the GDR would like to point to the experiences of the CSCE process. The Helsinki Final Act, this code of peaceful cooperation, continues to stimulate relations of peaceful coexistence, not only at a regional level.

At the Stockholm conference, it was possible to put military confidence building in a concrete form as a substantial new step on the path toward the required comprehensive renunciation of force. That is a victory of reason and realism. It is an expression of the unmistakable demand made by the peoples for peace to be made more secure.

The Stockholm results are encouragement for the GDR to continue and to increase its efforts for the cause of peace, security, and detente in Europe and in the world. The GDR supports all efforts to relax the tense international situation.

Through its resolution on the "need for a results-oriented dialogue which aims to improve the international situation," that the GDR is submitting to the 41st General Assembly, it wishes to contribute toward:

- conducting political dialogue and negotiations responsibly, with results that aim to consolidate peace and international cooperation, and balance interests;

- strengthening the United Nations as a forum for collective efforts which aim to promote arms limitation and disarmament, develop international economic relations with equal rights, remove racism, apartheid, and terrorism of every kind, and efforts toward solving other urgent world problems.

The GDR appeals to the UN Security Council to meet as soon as possible at a high level -- best of all at the highest level -- and decide on measures which aim to solve the fundamental problems of securing peace. Such a step would promote security and trust; it would certainly help to make international relations predictable once again.

Precisely for the GDR, which is in the center of Europe and on the dividing line between the two mightiest military coalitions, it is of vital importance that all states accept the responsibility that serives from their duty to peace and contribute toward reducing the material means of war and finally eliminating them. In the final analysis, the solution of other problems, such as regional economic, social, and humanitarian problems, depends on this.

In International Peace Year, the allied socialist states have submitted a complex program for the gradual disarmament of nuclear and conventional weapons and for its effective control. It takes in all areas of armaments, offers global and regional or partial solutions, in order to advance quicker or better. The basis remains respecting equality and equal secruity for all.

Relations between the USSR and the United States were and remain fundamental for world events. The GDR wishes for a continuation of the political dialogue begun in Geneva.

A summit with results, that is what the states and peoples want and need. The principles agreed upon between the USSR and United States in Geneva on 21 November 1985:

- to prevent a war between them;
- not to strive for military superiority;
- never to conduct a nuclear war, because it could never be won;
- to continue the political dialogue, are a viable basis for improving Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation.

The USSR offers a concrete and controllable disarmament program. For more than a year, it has unilaterally abandoned nuclear tests.

The other great nuclear power, on the other hand, has repeatedly carried out nuclear tests. The GDR supports the view of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, whom I wish every success in his work, that an agreement on the conclusion of a treaty on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests would be proof of readiness to banish the nuclear danger. The General Assembly should strongly demand that the unilateral moratorium be changed to an action taken by all states in possession of nuclear weapons in order to achieve rapidly a treaty on a complete ban of nuclear tests.

The offer expressed in the recent declaration from the summit meeting of the six heads of state in Mexico to cooperate in the monitoring deserves high regard.

The plans to carry the arms race into space are counter to all that. The history of mankind, particularly, that of the two world wars, refutes the assertion that new weapons system, of whatever sort, can avert wars. The creed "peace through strength" has always been an attempt by a few profit makers to make the people compliant for wars.

Acting according to that credo today would, in view of the nuclear weapons that threatening all life, mean the death of all. And because neither side is permitting military superiority, common sense and realism demand disarmament, disarmament, and disarmament again.

The militarization of space is the obstacle to stopping the arms race on earth. Even eloquent advocates of space militarization can give no convincing reason how the "SDI" objective, to make nuclear weapons superfuluous, can be achieved when at the same time it must be admitted that nuclear weapons and more nuclear tests are a precondition for "SDI."

Would it not be simpler, more logical, and above all safer, to forego "star wars" and all nuclear weapons altogether? We in the GDR expect that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations will lead to agreements on preventing the arms race in space. The GDR calls for relevant multilateral negotiations at the Geneva disarmament conference. The objective is peace on earth and in space.

It is not just accidents or human failure which tragically show that man must never lose control over the things he has created. The secure future of our planet, the state of science and technology, today force us never to use the weapons developed by the peoples.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev warned that the explosion of even the smallest nuclear warhead would exceed threefold the radiation of the Chernobyl accident. One does not have to be a specialist in order to understand: The explosion of even part of the nuclear weapon potential available would mean the certain self-destruction of mankind. The highest scientific achievements, all human experiences are required in order to find the means and processes with which to remove the existing mass destruction weapons without danger for the peoples. Each new weapons is making this task more difficult.

The GDR supports without ifs or buts the USSR's proposals for setting up a world space organization and creating an international regime of the peaceful, safe application and control of nuclear energy. Together with the great majority of states, the GDR is of the opinion that verification must not be used as an excuse to block concrete disarmament steps; however, verification of armament is not at stake, rather verficication is part of all arms limitation and disarmament.

Every day in the life of the peoples drastically shows the immediate connection of arms build up and underdevelopment, thus of disarmament and social progress. Never before have so many material and intellectual means been wasted on arms. If this were to be stopped, the gigantic sums would be available for overcoming underdevelopment, hunger, and poverty.

The GDR regrets that the international conference on disarmament and development, which was to have been dealt with these important issues, was not held as planned.

The developing countries are suffering greatly under their burden of debts. Here are concentrated political, economic, and social problems. The GDR has supported a speedy and just settlement of these problems and the practical proposals as tabled by the Group of 77 at the 40th United Nations General Assembly. It will continue to do so.

As a European state, the GDR is above all interested in reducing the mountains of weapons on this continent and not to built up new ones. No European can feel safer after the deployment of missiles. Erich Honecker already said before the deployment of those weapons: "Down with this disabolical stuff." Beyond this, the GDR considers the creation of a corridor free of theater nuclear forces along the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact — as adopted as his life's task by the Swedish statesman Olof Palma — as highly topical.

Europe is the continent with the highest concentration of war potential. The region where the biggest alliance and social systems meet is especially exposed. Not even the smallest spark must be allowed to ignite here. It would be the beginning of the end for mankind.

The creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe would be useful for regional security and a speedy worldwide ban on chemical weapons. The GDR and CSSR governments have proposed to the FRG Government principles and main guidelines for negotiations between the three states on setting up such a zone. Other states too have shown interest in this. Nothing argues against doing one thing while proceeding with something else.

The GDR attaches great weight to the Vienna CSCE review conference for useful interstate cooperation. The world requires a climate where peaceful work can flourish.

As was stressed in the joint declaration by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985, the inviolability of the frontiers and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their current borders are fundamental conditions for peace.

This must not be shaken. This also implies not participating in the ever-increasing arms escalation. To do otherwise would in no way accord with the duty to peace that applies to all. It includes the duty of the two German states to develop their relations with one another so that they serve detente and disarmament. The GDR acts in accordance with its supreme maxim, to do everything to ensure that only peace emanates from German soil and that war never again does so.

European postwar development confirms that precisely the unqualified respect for the existence of two sovereign German states, independent of one another, and normal relations in international law between them are an essential condition for peace on this continent.

In a world in which security and life depend on cooperation, a lasting and just settlement of international conflicts cannot be put off.

The GDR supports the convening of an international Near East conference with the participation of the PLO, and the formation of a preparatory committee of the five permanent members of the Security Council as proposed by the USSR. State terrorism: Aggressive attacks confirm how necessary it is to stabilize the situation in the Mediterranean region and to respect the right of all states and peoples to be able to fashion their social life free from any interference.

The GDR continues to support Cyprus in its just struggle for national independence and territorial integrity. The misanthropic apartheid system must at long last be removed and Namibia granted independence immediately. South Africa's policy has long since become not only a hindrance to the development of the African peoples but an acute danger to world peace.

The situation in Central America is alarming. Terror, external interference, and dollar injections for the Contras prevent the peoples of this region from observing their right to self-determination. The GDR calls for the undeclared war against Nicaragua and the support for counterrevolutionary groups to be ended immediately. It has a high regard for the level-headed policy of Nicaragua and welcomes the efforts of the Contadora and its supporting group which aim for a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

The GDR strongly supports efforts to bring about a political settlement to the situation in Afghanistan.

The proposals made by the DPRK, which aim to improve the situation in the Korean Peninsula, including the plans to create a nuclear weapons-free zone there, meets with the sympathy of our state. The proposals made by the Indochinese states in July this year require a constructive answer in the interest of peace in Southeast Asia.

The GDR supports foreign trade relations with equal rights free of discrimination. It supports making use of the opportunities open to the world organization to create a world economic order which guarantees all states equal economic security.

It would be a task in tune with the times to work out a global program of international cooperation in the field of science and technology in the framework of the United Nations.

In International Peace Year it merits stressing, above all, that the right to peace is becoming the determining human right.

The 20th anniversary of the adoption of the two human rights conventions should be an occasion to make the UN Charter an even stronger basis for human rights. Experiences and current requirements call for an energetic approach against mass and systematic human rights violations and neofascist tendencies.

Thus, 1986 should become a new start in coexistence between states and peoples, a year of stemming the arms race and gradually overcoming international conflicts.

All experience teaches us that the United Nations has only been and can only be as effective and successful as its members are prepared to act toward this end.

Finally, to banish the dangers of a nuclear catastrophe and to replace the terrible vision of a "star wars" with a well-founded prospect of lasting peace on earth, truly requires great, and above all, united efforts.

From this platform, the GDR affirms its desire to do everything in the United Nations, as in all its international activity, that contributes toward preserving a life in peace for mankind.

YOUTH GROUP SECRETARY RECEIVES FRG GROUP

LD231730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- Eberhardt Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received a delegation from the Executive of the Federation of German Student Associations (VDS) in Berlin on Tuesday.

The guests from the FRG were impressed by the resolute action of the younger generation in the GDR for the preservation of peace and to strengthen socialism German soil. The members of the VDS delegation spoke in support of strengthening the joint struggle for the prevention of a nuclear inferno, to stop the arms race on earth, and to prevent it spreading into space.

During its stay in the GDR capital the delegation visited a youth brigade and the FDJ basis organization in the "Bruno Leuschner" economics college.

HONECKER HEARS REPORT ON FDJ BERLIN INITIATIVE

LD251551 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0824 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- This morning the GDR youth organization, FDJ, presented Erich Honecker, general secretry of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in the presence of other party and state leaders, with a report on 10 years of the 'FDJ Berlin' Initiative'. Also present in the Central Committee building were 1,000 girls and boys of this largest youth project in the history of the FDJ.

The report was presented by shift leader Klaus-Dieter Krohn from the Rostock Housing Construction Combine, whose team is helping to build the new Berlin borough of Hohenschoenhausen.

Praises Initiative

LD260010 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Report by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the "FDJ Berlin Initiative;" at the Central Committee building in Berlin on 25 September -- recorded]

[Text] Dear members of the FDJ, dear friends and comrades: We are of course all deeply moved by your report which reflects in a really exemplary way the mighty performances which have been achieved by the FDJ Berlin Initiative in the last 10 years, and, one may say, in all 10 years. For this reason, I should like to thank you most warmly on behalf of our party's Central Committee. [applause]

The report which the shift leader of the Fritz Heckert youth production line, youth brigade leader Klaus-Dieter Krohn has made here impressively documents the industry and ability of the builders from Berlin and all areas of our republic. On behalf of our party's Central Committee, I would like to say to all friends and comrades who are involved in the FDJ Berlin Initiative that what has been created here in Berlin over the past 10 years is really an achievement of great national significance. For this reason, I should like to include in the thanks which I have already expressed all the families, particularly of those friends also who have for a long time, and indeed from the very start, been involved in the FDJ Berlin Initiative.

Just think of all that has changed in our capital, and how our capital has changed. From the downtown to the new city boroughs of Berlin-Marzahn, Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, Berlin-Hellersdorf, one can see this wherever one goes. Thus Berlin is increasingly assuming an appearance which is worthy of the capital of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, of the GDR. It is the political, economic, scientific, intellectual, and cultural center of our country and a city of productive labor, filled with the dynamism of building socialism's productive life. As a city of peace, Berlin embodies, in a convincing fashion, the essence of our politics, the essence of SED politics and its allies for the people's well-being.

We shall continue to pursue this policy as was decided at the 11th SED Congress, and it will contribute to socialism properly blossoming and flourishing on German soil. This goes along with your excellent work here in Berlin. [applause]

Dear friends, with the FDJ Berlin Initiative, you have had such a prominent part in the (?stormy) development of our capital. Your action reflects the deep links between the young generation and our socialist fatherland, its vigor and desire for peace. Here is strong evidence that our policy of trusting and conferring high responsibility on the youth is bearing rich fruit. You justly see in the FDJ Berlin Initiative a great demonstration of proof in the realization of the tasks which our 11th SED Congress set. When I speak of our 11th party congress, I would like to say that it laid the foundation for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR. [applause] I recall so very well the 10th parliament of the FDJ in 1976, which called on the young people of our country to act together in shaping our capital. Over the past 10 years, thousands and thousands of FDJ members, young builders, boys and girls and the (?most varied groups) have heeded this call.

Today, as you have just heard, more than 20,000 young builders and assembly workers, engineers, designers, and architects from all areas are involved in the FDJ Berlin Initiative together with their Berlin colleagues. Our song "Build, Build Onward, Young People, Build" which is full of tradition in the capital, resonds powerfully, and recently I met someone who was in Berlin 5 years ago and he said that Berlin has changed dramatically. For the fact that it has changed we must thank your initiative. Once again, thank you very much indeed. [applause]

As you know the enduring stamp of the FDJ Berlin Initiative, passes from the Leipziger Strasse to the three new city boroughs, from the Charite to the new Friedrichstadt Palace, the Platz der Akademie and the great Schauspielhaus, from the Pioneer Palace in the Wuhlheide to Ernst Thaelmann Park and to the Marx-Engels Forum with the historical Nikolaikirche, from the (?colorful picture of) [name indistinct] up to the numerous construction works for traffic and municipal services.

As we have just heard, in the 10 years of the FDJ Berlin Initiative, the youth brigades achieved construction performances valued at more than 20 billion marks. What an amount! What value you have produced! We are firmly convinced that with these construction feats, you have really contributed to increasing the people's property of our republic by billions of marks. That is of extraordinary great importance.

Dear friends and comrades, 650 youth projects were made ready with high efficiency. These include 160,200 new apartments, and 19,400 modernized homes within the framework of our housing construction program. In the first half of 1986 alone, 15,000 homes again became ready. That is almost as many as were produced in our capital in the years 1971 and 1972 together. It testifies to the spirit, which gives wings to your elan, that on the very construction sites of the FDJ Berlin Initiative the call was born to mark this year's International Peace Day with the new best performance shifts to strengthen socialism. [words indistinct] the worker's word which millions of new excellent worker's deeds followed, inspired by the slogan "my work place, my place of struggle for peace."

Dear friends and comrades, as you know, we have set ourselves great tasks for the coming years. The 5-year plan envisages here in Berlin alone by the year 1990 building more than 160,000 homes. In accordance with the plan, we are shaping the industrial basis of the capital. We are continuing to perfect the material rerequisites for science and culture. Almost half of these projects are being implemented by central and area-managed building combines. We are sure that the FDJ members will also continue continue in the future to advance with their example, and will fulfill each task. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, new scientific and technological solutions stand at the forefront on every construction site, particularly those involving the broad application of the key technologies. The best cost-benefit ratio, and technological preparations and high discipline at work, the best possible use of available technology through shift and cyclical work, the sparing use of materials and energy, and excellent quality are requirements for economic building. Of course, their significance is constantly increasing. We welcome the fact that you have addressed these questions with the movement called Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and are increasingly forming FDJ youth research collectives. How well these challenges are understood by youth brigades is shown by the response to the initiative "Everyone With a Good Balance Everyday; Working Time Is Time for Work," which has grown up on the construction sites in the capital.

Dear friends and comrades, it is very important that, in the coming period, your youth brigades concentrate primarily on the youth project Friedrichstrasse-Otto Grotewohl Strasse. Building in this quarter of Berlin, which is rich in tradition, imposes high demands. It requires the whole expert skill and creative energies of the builders, the architects, the artists and designers to realize the plans. Our young Thaelmann guard plays an outstanding part in having Berlin constantly become more attractive. In the 750th year of its existence, it is a symbol of socialism's advance. In its further development, too, we are sure Berlin will attest to the capability of our socialist youth association and all young people in our country, to their love of their socialist home, of their socialist fatherland, the GDR. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, I am pleased that you feel happy here in Berlin, because to work alos belongs the corresponding free time. We have here the youth clubs which you have built and in addition at your disposal are all conceivable facilities which are necessary for a healthy life, for the cultural use of free time. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the FDJ Berlin Initiative I am also extremely pleased to honor outstanding youth collectives, FDJ members and other working people with an honor banner of our party's Central Committee and with high state awards. I congratulate you most warmly. I wish all friends continued best success in their work, in the further development of our capital, and for the success of our GDR. [applause]

PRC SPORTS OFFICIAL PRAISES TIE WITH GDR

LD190548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Halle, 17 Sep (ADN) -- the current tour by the men's national volleyball team from the PRC through five GDR towns is aimed at deepening the already existing contacts between the two countries' sport federations and at consolidating the friendship between sportsmen and functionaries. Guo Liangang, vice president of the Chinese volleyball federation, stressed this as his delegation's most important concern during its stay in the GDR.

A further impetus for cooperation in the field of sport is "expected from the forthcoming visit to China of State Council Chairman Erich Honecker," the head of the delegation said. "Our country is very interested in continuous cooperation. The appearance of GDR sports people in China meets with a strong response among the population," the Chinese sports functionary added. [passage omitted]

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE CELEBRATES FOUNDING OF PRC

LD260259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMG 25 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR-China Friendship Committee of the International Friendship League of the GDR paid tribute at an event today to the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Gerald Goetting, president of the International Friendship League, in his speech described 1 October 1949 as a turning point in China's thousands of years old history and as an historic event of world political scope.

Dr H.C. Paul Wandel, chairman of the Friendship Committee, welcomed 200 public figures to the event, including Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Chinese ambassador Ma Xusheng.

HONECKER RECEIVES 'GENERALS FOR PEACE' GROUP

LD260655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2108 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Thursday evening received for a conversation the representatives of the group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" who are in Berlin on the occasion of the presentation of the film "Die Generale".

Taking part in the meeting in the official seat of the Council of State were: Brigadier Michael Harbottle, retired (Great Britain); Major General Gert Bastian, retired (FRG); Major General Johan Christie, retired (Norway); Nino Pasti, retired (Italy); Lieutenant General Georgios Koumanakos, retired (Greece); and Marshall Francisco da Costa Gomes (Portugal).

Erich Honecker praised the fact that the film "Die Generale," through the participation of the high-ranking military men, assumed the form of an impressive contribution to the world-wide dialogue for averting the nuclear threat. Touching upon the joint film experience in which the commitment to peace of the generals is convincingly expressed, he stated that in view of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, it is necessary and possible to bring together all forces in the world that want peace and disarmament. However different the life histories and ideological positions may be of those who today are turning against the crazy arms escalation, Erich Honecker stressed, the GDR would cooperate with all who allow themselves to be guided by reason and realism.

During the meeting, which took place in an open atmosphere, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State explained the comprehensive program for ensuring a peaceful future that the Warsaw Pact states presented at their Budapest meeting. The GDR welcomed the outcome of the Stockholm conference, which could be interpreted as a step in the right direction, as a hopeful signal.

The partners in the talks agreed that high priority is due to an agreement between the USSR and the United States on ending all nuclear tests, because much could thus be set in motion for arms limitation and disarmament. The representatives of the group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" stressed, from the standpoint of their high military competence, the urgency of achieving the goals agreed upon at the Geneva summit between the Soviet Union and the United States to prevent the arms race in space and to end it on earth.

In his capacity as chairman of the GDR committee on the 750-year existence of Berlin, Erich Honecker invited the generals to take part in the festivities of the anniversary next year. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Taking part in the meeting at the official seat of the Council of State were: Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Dr Guenther Drehfahl, president of the GDR Peace Council; Dr Manfred Weekwerth, president of the GDR Academy of Arts; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State.

HONECKER CHAIRS BERLIN ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

LD262212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0923 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- The committee on the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin convened for its second session on Friday morning at the official seat of the State Council. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the committee, warmly welcomed its members and guests to the session. [passage omitted]

Before the meeting started, Erich Honecker and the other public figures visited an exhibition showing the future development of Berlin.

Speaks to Committee

LD262223 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- At the start of the second session of the committee on the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin, Erich Honecker made the following speech:

We have gathered together here today in order to familiarize ourselves with the work carried out since the first session of our committee and at the same time to set out guidelines necessary for celebrating the 750th anniversary of Berlin in a worthy manner.

Berlin is the capital of the GDR. It is the spiritual and intellectual center of the socialist German nation formed in the GDR. Once the starting point of two devastating world wars, Berlin is today world-famous as a city of peace. The anniversary gives ample opportunity to focus our attention both on the 750-year-old past, and the present and future of Berlin.

The realities of the present determine the future, which belongs to socialism. We do not have, unlike many bourgeois politicians, a distorted relationship with history, and certainly not with German, European, or indeed I should say, world history.

For us, for our view of history, there has never been a yellow or black danger, let alone the criminal slogan of "arch-enemy" or indeed of "Lebensraum in the East." In fact, that there were already two Germanies in the first half of this century was very aptly expressed recently by the vice president of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR), Marcos Ana, at the rally in Berlin against fascism and war. He stated that the Spanish Republic got to know two Germanies as long as 50 years ago, the Germany of the "Condor Legion" and the Germany of the "Centuria Ernst Thaelmann." This Germany, which fought for freedom under Spanish skies, this Germany is us, is the GDR. The exhibition which we have just seen makes convincingly clear what we experience in our everyday lives: Berlin is flourishing more beautifully than ever on the proven path of the policy for the welfare of the people. The 11th SED Congress has given fresh impetus to this work. This is demonstrated by the outstanding achievements in the construction industry, in production and science and in all spheres of social life. These results testify to the creativity of people in our country and the vitality of socialisms on German soil.

The program for the 750 anniversary celebrations is in front of you. This "Festival Book" provides information on the wide range of events, exhibitions, popular festivals, international gatherings and congresses, sporting highlights and other events.

The inhabitants of the capital will thus be able to joyfully celebrate the anniversary at well over 1,000 events in the world-famous cultural institutions of Berlin and in all city boroughs with their guests from far and wide throughout the year. Over 120 exhibitions, ranging from the development of art in Berlin to its architectural formation, its science and production to the Berlin horticultural exhibition will link tradition and the present in a vivid, eventful and stimulating way.

One can already say that the GDR capital, backed by the entire republic, is preparing itself thoroughly for the 750th anniversary and, as befits Berlin, in an outward-looking, hospitable, and resourceful fashion. We note with satisfaction and pleasure that nearly 300 foreign ensembles and internationally-renown soloists from all continents have already agreed to make guest appearances. And more and more guests are being booked. They will enrich, through their performances in demand round the world, the many-sided, interesting program of the artists of our country, of the best theaters, orchestras, choirs and groups of all artistic forms with great artistic experiences.

WEIZ VISITS SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS IN HEIDELBERG

AU221926 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpts] On 18 September Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of science and technology, visited scientific institutions and enterprises in Heidelberg and Karlsruhe in Baden-Wuerttemberg. In Heidelberg, where Weiz and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the permanent mission of the GDR to the FRG, were cordially welcomed by Mayor Reinhold Zundel, the GDR politician was interested above all in the technology center. [passage omitted]

Minister Weiz and Ambassador Moldt continued their talks with members of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Government and had meetings with representatives of the political, economic, scientific, and cultural life of the land.

WORKERS REPORTEDLY STRIKE FOR WEST GERMAN MARKS

AU251500 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Workers at an East German chair factory went on strike earlier this month to demand that part of their wage be paid in West German marks, a research company reported Thursday at a meeting in West Berlin.

Workers went on a four hour sit down strike at the factory, which employs 3,000 people, at Karl-Marx-Stadt in southern East Germany, it was reported.

The workers protested because more and more services and goods, especially cars and household goods, in East Germany now have to be paid for in the stronger West German currency.

Despite an official exchange rate of one East German mark for a West German mark, West German marks are scarce and can fetch five East German marks on the black market.

The research company said East German officials ended the strike by promising to try to limit the use of the double currency system and added that none of the workers were sanctioned.

VARKONYI MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UN SESSION

LD262340 Budpest MTI in English 1933 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 26 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Dr. Peter Varkonyi held talks at the UN headquarters with his Australian counterpart William Hayden. They agreed on the need for early effective measures to promote disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field. The Hungarian party welcomed the plan to set up the South Pacific nuclear-free zone. The ministers noted with satisfaction the favourable development of relations between Hungary and Australia, and agreed that there are numerous possibilities for the expansion of ties mainly in the economic and commercial spheres.

Peter Varkonyi also met Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon. They stated that increased efforts are needed to curb the arms race and achieve effective and comprehensive disarmament. The ministers took a stand for the easing of tensions in crisis areas by the peaceful means of negotiations.

The Hungarian foreign minister and his Singaporean counterpart Suppiah Dhanabalan agreed in their meeting that all disputes be settled by peaceful means through negotiations by the interested parties. They stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Singaporean relations are settled and successfully developing in a number of areas.

Dr. Peter Varkonyi and Malaysian Foreign Minister Rais Bin Yatim paid particular attention to the problems of the Southeast Asian region, and stressed that the negotiated settlement of problems would be a major contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security. They noted with satisfaction the settled nature and evelopment of bilateral links, and the good prospects for further cooperation in the fields of economy and commerce.

U.S. DELEGATION ARRIVES TO STUDY NUCLEAR ISSUES

LD290038 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) -- A 37 member delegation arrived in Budapest Sunday organized by the American "Goodwill People to People International Travel Program". The delegation, made up of representatives of the best known industrial enterprises and research institutes in the United States concerned with nuclear power arrived in Hungary following an eight day tour of the USSR and a one day stay in Prague. The delegation, to remain here till October 1st is headed by Betty F. Maskewitz, director of the Technical Information Center of Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The American experts are to be briefed on the situation of nuclear power in Hungary: prespective plans and the role of the nuclear power station at Paks. The guests will participate in a round table with experts from Hungarian companies and research stations. They will become acquainted with several laboratories of the Central Physics Research Institute, principally with systems modelling flows in nuclear power stations, and will pay a short visit to the model reactor of Budapest Polytechnical University.

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 SEP

LD270145 Budapest MTI in English 1947 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- A Chinese parliamentary delegation, headed by Liao Hanseng, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, arrived in Budapest Friday on the invitation of the National Assembly. The delegation, which includes Wang Hanbin, general secretary of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Deputies Yu Wen, Chang Chen and Mei Xing, was met at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly. Present was Zhu Ankang, Chinese ambassador to Hungary.

Sarlos Receives Chinese

LD271515 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National assembly, has received a Chinese parliamentary delegation. Cooperation and the expansion of contacts between the legislative bodies of the two countries were the subject of the meeting. Some international issues were also dealt with. The Chinese delegation is led by Liao Hanseng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

PREMIER, DELEGATION DEPART FOR BRUSSELS

LD290955 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Hungarian premier has left for Brussels. Gyorgy Lazar is going for an official visit at the invitation of Premier Wilfried Martens.

Gyorgy Lazar is accompanied by his wife; State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office; Imre Szabo, state secretary for industry; Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade; Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Jozsef Nemeth, our country's ambassador to Brussels.

Gyorgy Lazar was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy and Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs.

MSZMP, SPD ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS IN BONN

LD262342 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Bonn, September 26 (MTI) -- The joint parliamentary group concerned with economic issues of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) adopted a communique at its second session held in Bonn from September 24 to 26. The document states that east-west relations are serving the strengthening of confidence among peoples and states, as well as the causes of peace, security and detente. Both countries strive to reach a new stage of the policy of detente, and set up a European order of peace and collective system of security and cooperation which would encompass and subsequently wind up the military-political alliances.

The communique stresses that cooperation and political security are inconceivable without the development of economic links on the basis of reciprocal advantages. Therefore, it is necessary to further improve economic ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and Hungary, including technical and scientific links.

The parties stressed the special importance of cooperation to be set up in the field of environmental protection, as pollution knows no frontier.

The work group pointed to the need to explore alternative energy sources and new technologies.

The parties attached particular importance to the relations between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community, including contractual settlement of cooperation between the individual member countries of the two organizations. Economic cooperation should be expanded to the production sphere through more advanced forms of cooperation and joint ventures. To this end, companies should be granted extensive rights of decision, mainly in foreign trade. It is therefore of importance that Hungarian People's Republic has created favourable conditions for foreign investors.

The parties condemned protectionist practices obstructing cooperation and pointed out that the principles of GATT should be observed on establishing relations.

The communique states that the strengthening of East-West economic ties requires further international actions and increased utilization of the opportunities offered by the Helsinki Final Act and the Helsinki process. The Vienna follow-up conference should be turned to a important forum for the intensification of European economic cooperation.

The joint parliamentary work group of the two parties finally states that the many-sided economic cooperation based on reciprocal advantages between Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany serves well the interests of both countries and contributes to the expansion of relations between countries with different economic systems. It is important for both parties to promote by their own means the exploration of new areas of bilateral economic cooperation.

IAEA DELEGATE PRAISES SOVIET REPORT ON CHERNOBYL

LD262258 Budapest MTI in English 1516 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, September 26 (MTI) -- "Peaceful use of nuclear power is vital for Hungary, and this is why it welcomes broad scale international cooperation, and the new agreements aimed at making use of nuclear power safer than ever before." This was stated at the extraordinary general assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna Friday by Pal Tetenyi, member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, president of the Hungarian National Nuclear Power Committee. The head of the Hungarian delegation appreciated th open and detailed information which the Soviet Government had given on the Chernobyl accident and stressed the coincident aspirations of the socialist and non-aligned countries on the elaboration of a comprehensive international system of nuclear safety, within the framework of IAEA. He mentioned that the population of Hungary had not suffered any measurable detriment to health as the result of the Chernobyl accident to date and would not be likely to in the future. However, the unjustified restrictions on imports of Hungarian products caused financial harm.

USSR MINISTER SHKABARDNYA CONCLUDES VISIT

LD280839 Budapest MTI in English 1823 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI) — Mikhail Shkabardnya, minister of a automation and the instrument industry of the USSR, who visited Hungary on invitation of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolayli, left Hungary Sunday. He held talks with his host on cooperation in the development of uniform nuclear power station control technology and diaganostic systems, and on the situation of founding joint ventures in areas under the authority of the two ministries. Mikhail Shkabardnya visited the unit of the Medicor works in Esztergom and the labor instrument industry works, while he also called upon the Paks Nuclear Power Station Company and the Central Physics Research institute.

MTI REPORTS SOLOMENTSEV VISIT 22-26 SEP

LD261554 Budapest MTI in English 1504 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) — On invitation of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of he Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the party Control Commission operating alongside the CC, visited Hungary from September 22nd to 26th.

Mikhail Solomentsev was received by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control-Commission and Imre Somogyi, secretary of the CC held talks with the delegation on cooperation between the central control bodies of the HSWP and the CPSU, on topical tasks of concern to the two parties and on party control work.

The delegation visited the Budapest party committee where Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of he HSWP, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee briefed them on life in the Hungarian capital city. The guests visited the Budapest International Fair, the Hungarian Optical Works, and also went to Baranya County.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GATT MEETING IN URUGUAY

LD262250 Budapest MTI in English 1547 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- On Friday Ferenc Furulyas, division chief of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade held a press conference at which he reported on the ministerial level meeting of GATT members in Uruguay.

The minister [as received] considered it one of the most important meetings in the history of GATT. A number of agreements were reached which will create the opportunity to significantly improve international trade conditions in the long term. A highly important agreement for Hungary was that they will examine the negative consequences of the subsidies in the trade of agricultural products. For the first time in its history GATT will debate the common agricultural policy of the EEC.

Hungary is particularly interested in the re-examination of the system of conditions for international trade in agricultural products and in the evolvement of more favourable and fair regulations. In the past two years the subsidies used by the EEC countries have meant a 500 million dollar loss to Hungarian agricultural exports.

GECSE, PARTY DELEGATION VISITS ITALY

AU221150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation led by Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee, visited Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] from 12 to 16 September. The delegation, which participated in the closing festival of the series of events of the L'UNITE press festivity held in Milan, held talks with Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI leadership and head of the Foreign Department. The delegation met with Alessandro Natta, PCI general secretary, and Giorgio Napolitano, member of the leadership and of the Secretariat. In the course of their visit in Rome, the delegation held talks with Valdo Spini, secretary of the foreign department of the Italian Socialist Party.

LOSONCZI BRIEFS COUNCIL ON SYRIAN VISIT

LD262246 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session on Friday. Among other subjects at the session, President Pal Losonczi briefed the body on his recent visit at the head of a Hungarian party and government delegation to the Syrian Arab Republic, on invitation of Haiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. At their talks Pal Losonczi and Hafiz al-Asad exchanged opinions in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual understanding on topical international issues, with special attention to the situation in the Middle East. They concluded with satisfaction that the cooperation between the two countries based on mutual advantage was advancing successfully, and there continued to be opportunities here. It was expressed that the high level political relations successfully assist the advancement of many-sided interstate cooperation based on valid agreements which were expanded by further accords, signed as a result of the present visit and the related negotiations.

PAKS ATOMIC POWER STATION OPERATIONAL

LD280858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The third block of the Paks Atomic Power Station began operating last night. It was reported to Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, that the new block was ready to begin functioning and it was then switched on. Its output is as yet only 20 percent, but by the end of the year it will produce its full output, 440 megawatts. The chain reaction began in the middle of September and following this the specialists from the International Atomic Energy Agency put their control instruments into position at the Paks Atomic Power Station. Before making the block operational yesterday, Hungarian specialists had carried out radiation checks. From the end of this year, the three blocks of the Paks power station will produce about a third of the country's electricity requirement.

HORVATH ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES MEETING

LD262314 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- On Armed Forces Day the members of the Hungarian Armed Forces and armed corps were greeted in ceremonious meetings on Friday.

The celebration at the National Command of the Workers' Militia was addressed by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. A festive command was read by National Commander Sandor Borbely.

At the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), Laszlo Varga, general secretary of the Hungarian Pioneer Association, presented honours awarded by the KISZ Central Committee and the national board of the Pioneer Association to young activists of the movement for outstanding work in patriotic and defence education.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TERRORISM

LD251007 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] From time to time, the various National Assembly committees discuss topical issues. Today, members of the Defense Committee did that, as you shall soon see, in an entirely new manner.

At the Budapest revolutionary police regiment, Police Lieutenant General Karoly Ladvanszky and Police Major General Sandor Kiss, deputy ministers of the interior, received the deputies. In his introduction, Karoly Ladvanszky said:

[Begin Ladvanszky recording] Terrorism, terrorist acts, the prevention, and warding off such acts actively preoccupies public opinion in the whole world. This is understandable. This also preoccupies our own public opinion in spite of our not having to face up to specific terrorist acts, thanks to our conditions. However, the potential danger of terrorism exists in Hungary too. For that reason, we must prepare for it. We are prepared for it. [end recording]

[Reporter] Then, Police Colonel Dr Frence Nemeth, commander of the revolutionary regiment, gave a briefing on the work of the corps. The report was followed by a field demonstration where members of the corps displayed their skills in a variety of situations. We saw how terrorists can be rendered ineffective at an airport, on a train, in a house, in a car, or from a car. By the way, our pictures show [words indistinct] indicates in every case the head of the hypothetical terrorist. We also saw how an armed man can be shot from between two hostages, even from a distance of several hundred meters, how any kind of bomb can be disarmed, whether in a car, suitcase, letter, or package. We saw how the most modern technology is used in operations. By the way, among its tasks, the regiment collaborates in searching for and capturing dangerous criminals, and guarantees (?the delivery) of large amounts of money and valuables.

At the end of the program, Interior Minister Janos Kamara briefed the members of the National Assembly's Defense Committee on topical internal affairs issues.

BRIEFS

CSSR PRESS OFFICIAL -- Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- Zdenek Cermak, president of the Czechoslovak Federal Office for the Press and Information, visited Hungary from September 22 to 24 on the invitation of State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. The parties surveyed the state and development of cooperation between the mass media institutions of the two countries, and exchanged views on topical issues of information policy. Zdenek Cermak met Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, and Erno Lakatos, head of the Agit-Prop Department of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MIT in English 1609 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

KISZ APPOINTMENT -- The KISZ Central Committee has relieved Laszlo Varga-Sabjan from his post within KISZ. He was recently appointed deputy chairman of the State Office for Youth and Sports. Mrs Kralik, formerly Ms Erzsebet Cser, has been coopted to replace him. The Presidential Council has awarded Laszlo Varga-Sabjan the 'Order of Merit for Labor (in gold)' for his work in the youth movement spanning several years. [Excerpts] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI PAYS WORKING VISIT TO PRC

For PRC and Polish media accounts of the visit to the People's Republic of China by a delegation led by Polish Leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, see the Eastern Europe section of the 29 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issus.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS COUNTERPART AT UN

Meets Howe, Malmierca

LD261528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York -- Marian Orzechowski has had meetings with the Foreign Minister of Great Britain, Geoffrey Howe, and of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca.

The Polish and British diplomats confirmed the possibilities of expanding cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, and of trade, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges.

During his conversation with Minister Malmierca, Marian Orzechowski expressed appreciation for Cuba's activity on the international scene, especially in the nonaligned movement. Minister Malmierca is to visit Poland.

Sees Israeli

LD290828 Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept 28 -- President of the World Jewish Congress Edgar M. Bronfman gave luncheon to mark Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit here at the 41st U.N. General Assembly session.

President of the conferences of chairman of the main U.S. Jewish organizations Maurice Abrams and chairman of an association affiliating organizations of Polish Jews in the U.S.A. Sultanik and other representatives of Jewish milieux in the U.S. took part in the meeting.

Both sides exchanged views on questions of interest to the Polish side and Jewish community in the U.S..

Minister Marian Orzechowski met his Greek counterpart Karolos Papoulias to discuss further development of Polish-Creek relations.

Minister Marian Orzechowski met Israeli Foreign Minister Itzhak Shamir to discuss Polish-Israeli human contacts and the mechanism of visa facilitations set up for this purpose. They also exchanged views on international and regional situation.

The meeting of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski with his Yugoslav counterpart Raif Dizdarevic served to exchange views on Polish-Yugoslav relations and international questions.

Meets PRC Foreign Minister

LD261141 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (PAP) -- Marian Orzechowski, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic, who is in New York, has met Wu Xueqian, the PRC foreign minister.

The minsters expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the PRC. Evidence of this is the forthcoming visit to the PRC by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the State Council. The opinion was unanimously expressed that opportunities exist for a considerable broadening of cooperation in many fields.

It has been agreed that Minister Wu Xueqian will pay a visit to the Polish People's Republic.

Talks with Spain and Japanese

LD262334 Warsaw PAP in English 1855 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 26 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, in New York in connection with the 41st session of U.N. General Assembly, met with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari.

The two ministers expressed interest in further development of relations between Poland and Japan, acknowledging that their mutual contacts are going to serve this aim. Minister Orzechowski also met here with Spanish Foreign Minister F. Fernandez Ordonez. The ministers exchanged views on boosting the pace of the developing and broadening of relations between their respective countries and pointed to the significance of prospective governmental visits. They also discussed further activities of both governments aimed at strengthening cooperation and security in Europe within the CSCE and expressed satisfaction over the Stockholm agreement on confidence building measures. The ministers stressed the need of undertaking similar, effective actions to end the Vienna CSCE meeting with success.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES DOMINICAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU241728 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 19 September, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party.

During the meeting, information was exchanged on the two parties' activity, and further prospects of friendly cooperation between the PZPR and Dominican Communist Party were discussed. Views were also exchanged on the subject of selected international problems, including the activity of the international communist movement. Joint efforts to maintain and perpetuate peace in the world were highlighted.

Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and Ernest Kucza, director of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, also took part.

MESSNER, GORYWODA MEET WITH GDR'S SCHUERER

LD262307 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has received Gerhard Schuerer, deputy premier of the GDR and chairman of the State Planning Commission. The subject of talks was the coordination of plans of economic development, which will make it possible to utilize better the economic potentials of both states. Ways of extending industrial cooperation which will contribute to an increase in trade exchange were also discussed. Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, took part in the meeting.

Conclude Talks

LD281742 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28 -- Economic talks between Poland and the GDR, conducted by deputy premiers and chairmen of central planning organs of both countries Manfred Gorywoda and Gerhard Shuerer ended here today.

The sides stressed the importance of implementing decisions concerning the coordination of both countries' plans for the years 1986-1990 aimed at a more extensive exploitation of Polish and GDR economic potentials, at acceleration of scientific and technological progress and intensification of industrial production.

The deputy premiers discussed lines and ways of implementing the long-range programme of development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation till the year 200 signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker in December 1985.

The sides decided to include scientific-research and technological progress issues into mutual consultations on coordination of plans for the years 1991-1995 and to broaden direct cooperation between central planning organs in exchanging experiences in planning and managing the national economy.

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES FINNISH IPU GROUP CHAIRMAN

LD262259 Warsaw PAP in English 1620 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26 -- Speaker of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) Roman Malinowski received here today chairman of the Finnish group of the Interparliamentary Union, Deputy Yuhani Tuomaal.

During the meeting, the two paid considerable attention to the main items of agenda of the forthcoming conference of the Interparliamentary Union to be held in Buenos Aires and to cooperation between Polish and Finnish Parliaments.

PAP INTERVIEWS PRC COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR ON TRADE

LD261924 Warsaw PAP in English 1037 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26 -- Development of economic relations with Poland lies in the interest of the People's Republic of China. The fast growth of bilateral trade exchange confirms this. Such are the conclusions drawn from an interview granted to PAP by Chinese commercial counsellor to Warsaw Zhi Dein.

Expansion of cooperation with Poland is one of the elements of the Chinese general policy of open doors to the world, stated Zhi Dein. He went on to say that putting it into practice was facilitated by Poland's interest in developing trade and cooperation with China. The traditions of economic contacts between China and Poland go back to the 1950s. At that time people's China bought about 30 complete industrial projects. The conclusion of 1984 and in 1985 of the long-term agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperaton and the long-term trade agreement enables bilateral relations to develop in a stable manner. The lively exchange of visits on governmental and ministerial level and contacts between experts are an important supporting element. Chinese provinces have begun cooperation with Poland, stated the Chinese commercial counsellor.

Last year Polish-Chinese trade increased 2.8 times: from 450 million in 1984 to about 1.3 billion Swiss francs in 1985. This year trade turnover is to exceed 1.5 billion Swiss francs which is a 17 per cent increase. Thus the highest level of trade exchange recorded so far has been already surpassed significantly. China's cooperation with Poland is developing at a faster rate than with other socialist countries. The trade exchange reflects the complementary nature of the production potentials of both countries.

The programme of reconstruction of Chinese industry provides for the purchase of certain plants abroad and the modernization of others through importing equipment. Implementing this programme China has bought, among other things, a coal washer and a SCR production line from Poland. Also planned is the purchase of an electric power unit of the same series as those installed in the belchatow power plant, of a power boiler, a production line for enriching edible oil, gas lines, as well as installations for the production of building materials. Talks are also under way to jointly produce the "Jelcz" and "Autosan" buses in China, continued Zhi Dein.

China is enriching its offer in the field of techniques and technology and notes with satisfaction Poland's interest in the purchase of Chinese machines and equipment. A better flow of information about mutual capacities is an important factor contributing to, and even conditioning, the expansion of cooperation. Only last year about 160 groups and delegations from China visited Poland. Economic exhibitions were held in Beijing and Warsaw. Much, however, remains to be done in this respect, stated Zhi Dein.

In the conclusion of his interview counsellor Zhi Dein expressed a conviction that economic cooperation between Poland and China would continue to expand. In this way, we want to contribute to the development of friendly state relations and friendship between our nations, he stated.

POLISH UK CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC GROUP MEETS

LD262120 Warsaw PAP in English 1206 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 25 -- The Polish-British Mixed Commission for Cultural-Scientific Cooperation held its 3rd session here between Sept. 23 and 25. The commission reviewed the state of and prospects for cooperation, and agreed on further activities and recommendations concerning cultural, educational, and scientific contacts, and youth exchange.

The decisions for the years 1987-89 provide for the further development of cooperations between academies of sciences, various scientific-research centres, and exchange of scholarships. There are also plans to organize Polish culture days in Great Britain and British days in Poland, as well as week-long reviews of films of both countries.

The meeting paid particular attention to the promotion of Polish literature and teaching of the Polish language in Great Britain, and teaching of the English language in Poland. Appropriate recommendations were made in this respect.

MEAT PRODUCTS, CHOCOLATE SUBJECT TO RATIONING

LD290314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has informed that in October two items will be subject to rationing: meat and its products and chocolate products.

700 PEOPLE DEMAND IMPROVED SAFETY FOR NUCLEAR PLANT

AU261729 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1610 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Poland -- In a petition addressed to the Ministry of Mining and Energy, some 700 Poles have demanded improved safety provisions for the first Polish nuclear power station at Zarnowiec near Warsaw. The signatories of the open letter demand, in particular, the erection of a concrete mantle built according to Western norms to encase the reactor, as well as international supervision of the power station.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES DRAFT ECONOMIC PLAN

LD262241 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 26 -- Poland's Council of Ministers today examined and adopted the draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990.

The working out of the draft was preceded by boad social consultations. The 10th party congress decisions were also taken into account in the work on the draft.

The draft takes into account the conditions of socio-economic development of Poland in the coming years. In the years 1986-1990, with the increase in the number of population by 1.3 million people, the number of economically active people will go up only by 350,000. The amount of home materials and raw materials may increase by about 11 percent in 1990 against the 1985 figure.

Poland's relatively high foreign debt will press the national income distributed to go down against the national income produced. The intensifying protectionist tendencies in capitalist states as well as limitations in trade and financial relations imposed on Poland for political reasons make it difficult to normalize the financial cooperation and increase trade, thus decreasing Poland's ability to service her debt.

The strategic assumption of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990 is to create and consolidate the economy's ability to steadily and effectively develop.

The national income produced is expected to rise in the years 1986-1990 by some 16-19 percent, while the national income distributed by some 14-17 percent. The overall level of consumption per capita should go up by 8.2-11.5 percent.

The planned increase of production and national income can be achieved -- in the light of existing limitations of materials and raw materials -- only by significantly decreasing energy and material consumption per unit. Indispensable is to scale down the material consumption of the national income by 6-8.2 percent, and energy consumption by 9-11 percent.

The food industry is to develop with a view to improving the population's diet in the conditions of food self-sufficiency with the highest possible level of food exports and imports.

The overall agricultural production is to go up by some 12 percent against the 1985 figure. The similar growth should be recorded in the food industry and food supplies for the home market.

A considerable increase in outlays on research and development work is planned in order to more fully use the scientific-research potential in solving the most important problems of the development of the economy in a longer perspective and to raise the effectiveness of research and development work to a higher level. This work's share in the national income distributed will rise from 1.7 percent in 1985 to at least 3 percent in 1990.

The investment policy for the years 1986-1990 will concentrate on the rise of the general level of investments and the share of reconstruction-modernization projects, the realization of undertakings initiating structural changes in the economy, improvement of the structure of capital expenditures types, improving the efficiency of investment processes and the improvement of the use of fixed assets in the national economy.

Poland is to increase its share in the international socialist division of labour in the years 1986-1990. In its economic cooperation with capitalist countries, it will tend towards the normalization of relations on the principles of equality of rights and mutual advantages. The gradual increase in the Polish economy's ability to service foreign debts is planned but not at the cost of restricting the possibilities of economic growth.

The 1986-1990 financial policy of the state will concentrate on recovering the global economic balance, improving the economy's external balance and stimulating the changes in the structure of economy envisaged by the plan.

The growth in the deliveries of marketables is expected to reach 14-17 percent and in non-food products -- some 17 percent. The rationing of meat is planned to be lifted, and this will be possible as a result of the growth of production and the active policy of prices, shaping the level and structure of food consumption.

The draft national socio-economic plan envisages the increase of the real money incomes of the population percapita by about 5 percent and the increase of private money reserves by about 13.4 percent. The relation of an average pension to an average pay will be systematically improved.

The development of education is given priority in the socio-economic policy in the years 1986-1990, which is justified by the high rise in the number of school children and youth till the year 1990. 17,800 new classrooms will be built. The number of beds in boarding-schools will grow by 20,800 and the number of beds in student hostels -- by 6,500.

In the years 1986-1990 new hospitals for about 25,000 beds will be built and commissioned. The number of out-patient clinics and health centres will increase by some 260. The number of places in nurseries will rise by over 13,000 till the year 1990. The deliveries of Polish pharmaceuticals and of medical equipment will also considerably increase.

The Council of Ministers stressed that the most important level of the development of the country would be the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform, which will secure, through consistent economic constraint on enterprises, the accelerated regaining of economic balance and the attaining of targets outlined by the plan till 1990.

The draft national socio-economic plan will be filed with the Sejm (parliament).

RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL RECOVERED 'UNTOUCHED'

LD251922 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The Criminal Investigations Department of the headquarters of the Civic Militia, MO, has announced that the radioactive substances stolen in Krakow and Tarnow have been found untouched.

At the same time the Criminal Investigations Department of the MO headquarters wishes to thank all those who, by their help, contributed to the recovery of the stolen articles.

WALESA DISCUSSES RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PM290828 Brussels LE SOIR in French 15 Sep 86 p 1

[Interview with former Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by Pol Mathil -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Mathil] The Polish interior minister has announced the release of all political prisoners by Monday, so you can all be together that day, with all your friends around you.

[Walesa] All together and all free -- that does not happen very often in Poland unfortunately. What a joy it will be!

[Mathil] And what hope it brings...

[Walesa] Yes, but tinged with uncertainty. This release is only the first phase and although important it is not enough...

[Mathil] Are you not pleased?

[Walesa] Yes, I am pleased but I am still worried. There must be no more political prisoners in Poland. But to achieve that Poland would have to be a pluralist country...

[Mathil] Are you suggesting that the government should commit suicide?

[Walesa] No, quite the reverse. To survive, Poland needs a broad economic reform, not prisoners. If such a reform is to be possible and credible, we need a broad national consensus on the one hand and, on the other, pluralism in the economic and social spheres making it possible to open up plausible prospects for the future. Without pluralism, reforms and future prospects are unthinkable.

[Mathil] So, you think there will be more political prisoners?

[Walesa] We have already had four amnesties. This cycle must be ended. Everybody must be given an opportunity to participate in the effort to build a Poland for all Poles. Otherwise the prisons will be filled again and another amnesty will be needed. Valuable time will be wasted...

[Mathil] In short you are proposing a return to the "21-point plan" signed in Gdansk 6 years ago. Surely this idea is totally unacceptable to the government?

[Walesa] I am not proposing anything at present and I do not know what is or is not acceptable to the government. We have already seen it accept quite a few things. But I am waiting for everybody to be free. I would like to add in passing that the Gdansk agreement still has its legal force and is entirely relevant.

[Mathil] Do you intend to call a meeting of the Solidarity National Commission given that all its members will be able to attend because they have been released from prison and have also emerged from illegality?

[Walesa] The term "illegality" is incorrect. A meeting is a technical matter. At all events I was accustomed to meeting with all those who were available whenever they were available. I intend to continue to do so.

[Mathil] Do you think there could be a tripartite meeting between Jaruzelski, Glemp, and Walesa, as happened before 13 December 1981?

[Walesa] As you will remember, it was not I who broke off those consultations. And times have changed. It is not up to me or to any individual. What counts is to jointly open up credible and acceptable prospects.

[Mathil] LE SOIR is a Belgian and European newspaper. Brussels is the capital of Western Europe, which has often helped the Poles. What would you like to say to the Europeans?

[Walesa] That we are very grateful to them, that we still need their help and solidarity, that we are happy when they come to Warsaw, but disappointed when they forget us during their visits...

[Mathil] You asked for the status of political prisoners to be legally recognized in Poland. Is this still relevant?

[Walesa] It may still serve a purpose. But I would prefer to be able to negotiate on the status of free citizens.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER COMMENTS ON GATT TALKS

LD272102 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 27 — "Materialization (of the plege by GATT member countries to curb and withdraw barriers in world trade) suits Poland at the most", Andrzej Wojcik, the Polish Foreign trade minister, told PAP while commenting on the ministerial GATT conference in Punta del Este earlier this month.

"This is so because, while making efforts to boost Poland's participation in the international division of labour, we must overcome not only internal barriers of exports and imports growth but also major external limitations hindering, and sometimes even blocking, access of Polish goods and services to foreign markets," Wojcik went on.

"Poland's participation in the conference was evidence of this country's determination to permanently develop economic relations with other countries and to participate in the international system of trade reprsented by GATT", said Wojcik, who headed the Polish delegation to the ministerial conference.

"In Poland's internal economic policy, the development of foreign trade and -- in a broader sense -- of economic cooperation with all the main groups of our partners, namely the socialist countries, industrialized western countries, and developing nations -- is on top of tasks to be implemented. Thus Poland is interested in the removal of all external barriers which could hinder the achievement of this aim. As a GATT member, Poland is going to spare no efforts to see the Uruguayan round end in success," said the Polish foreign trade minister today.

"In Punta del Este, as head of the Polish delegation, I stressed that Poland is determined to boost its share and engagement in world trade in the next few years. With this aim in view, Poland launched a process of structural adaptations aimed to organize an export-oriented economy and secure a better access to the Polish market for foreign firms and to world markets -- for Polish firms," Minister Wojick said.

"Trading in agricultural products is one of the issues of greatest interest to Poland. Thus I told the conference that Poland expected the formulation of new, effective trade rules to eliminate import restrictions and other obstacles in access to markets and to secure more clarity in application of export subsidies.

"Poland considered it necessary to incorporate services, which having growing significance in international economic cooperation, in the negotiations."

"The ministerial conference has had enormous significance for the strengthening of the system of world trade, and hence -- for stabilization and development of world economy. The adoption of the ministerial declaration, despite sharp discrepancies among individual states or groups of states, also indicates the strengthening of GATT as the most important and effective international organization preoccupied with trade affairs. This is of special importance for small and medium-sized states", the Polish foreign trade minister told PAP.

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES ECONOMIC COMMISSION

LD250356 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 24 -- The party and government commission for reviewing and modernizing organizational structures of the economy and state met at its inaugural meeting here today to discuss the main tasks of the commission and to adopt a timetable of its work.

Said chairman of the commission Marian Wozniak, while opening the debates: he efficient organization of work and of other forms of collective life is no luxury. It is a requirement of the present day, a condition for economic and social progress, a source of economy, a factor of intensive development, a measure which the party decided to use while assessing personnels, enterprises, institutions and organizational structures.

We are also imposing a party duty on party members in enterprises and a civic duty on entire crews to take up the review. We do not conceal the fact that it is organizational progress which will be the measure of the assessment of managerial staff in the coming years.

A logical conclusion stemming from the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress is the application of the review method to the functioning of the PUWP structure. As according to the instruction of the congress report the review includes structures and methods of party activity on all levels -- starting with the Central Committee structure. The process has already begun, said Wozniak.

Wozniak went on to say that one of the review's elements is a review of the managerial staff, which must be combined with the process of reviewing organizational structures and strengthening of the status of the managing director of an enterprise.

Support for economic reform should be treated as one of the main tasks of the review of organizational structures and work stands. Goals of the review, like the goals of the economic reform, should be implemented with due respect for the principle of socializing the management, participation of working crews in managing their industrial enterprises, and participation of citizens in solving the problems of their towns, rural communities and town districts.

The review is expected to bring about palpable advantages for people. This principle should guide all the bodies involved in the activity and those who can support this activity with their knowledge, Wozniak said.

URBAN SAYS NO MORE PRICE INCREASES DUE IN '86

LD260133 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Will there be any price rises before the end of this year? To this question and others asked by Polish journalists, answers were given by Minister Jerzy Urban.

[Begin Urban recording] There are rumors about increases to take place in the near future in the prices of certain goods, among them butter, margarine, gas, diesel oil, and cigarettes. Well, I can state that the price increases for spirit-based products was the last of the envisaged rises of official retail prices this year; I stress the word official. Of course, the already announced change in the price of railway and state motor transport tickets is being implemented.

I stress that there will only be no more rises in the official prices. For example, the prices of cars -- which you were asking about -- are contractual prices and here there is no guarantee.

But I know nothing about there being any propositions being examined in the matter of changes in the price of cars.

Well, as far as the price of coffee is concerned -- you did not actually ask about this but the matter is also of social interest -- the price of coffee is not an official price, fixed by the state, but a contractual price fixed according to the market situation. A rise -- yes, it did take place -- was caused by the high price of coffee in world markets. Despite the fact that, in the past few months, these world prices have fallen slightly, coffee is nevertheless much more expensive than 1 or 2 years ago. The very fact that there is a lack of hard currency to meet the growing demand for coffee in the country, and now because for the same amount of money, we can import less coffee than before, the price must be higher in order to ensure that there is a balance on the market. [end recording]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PLO'S KHALIL AL-WAZIR

AU251253 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep (TANJUG) — Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, today in Snagov near Bucharest received Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander of the Palestinian armed forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, who is better known as Abu Jihad. It was announced that President Ceausescu was in favor of a solution to the accumulated Middle East problems through negotiations and respect of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination as well as to form their own country.

It is assumed that the visit of this high PLO official to Bucharest, who has been here since Thursday, is connected with certain Romanian diplomatic actions to organize an international conference. It is thought that Abu Jihad was informed about the results of the missions of the Romanian president's special envoys to some Middle East countries.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ZAMBIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU251606 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/1986 — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on September 25 the delegation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, headed by Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, speaker of the assembly, now on a visit to Romania. A message was handed over on the occasion to the Romanian head of state from President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia, and warm, friendly wishes were conveyed, together with wishes of welfare and progress for the Romanian people.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that in turn President Kenneth David Kaunda be conveyed a friendly, cordial salute and best wishes and the Zambian people happiness and prosperity.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, with stress on the decisive role of summit talks and understandings in Bucharest and Lusaka, in their continued development.

They highlighted the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries can make to the expansion and diversification of the Romanian-Zambian relations both on a bilateral plane and in international arena.

Approached were also questions of the world political life. It was shown that under the current international circumstances the fundamental issue of our days in the halting of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the securing of peace in the world.

Referring to the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated on this occasion as well as Romania's active support to the African peoples' struggle for the full eradication of any form of colonialism, for the consolidation of their freedom and independence. In this frame, the Romanian people's solidarity was expressed with the Namibian people's struggle, under SWAPO leadership, for Namibia's independence, and the racist policy of apartheid. [sentence as received]

During the talks emphasis was placed on the important role incumbent upon the nonaligned countries, the small and medium-sized countries, as well as on the importance of strengthening the collaboration among those states in view of solving the grave issues facing mankind.

In connection with the international economic situation they stress the need for a global settlement of the questions of underdevelopment within an international conference sponsored by the UN, of establishing a new world economic order.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ilie Ceausescu and Tiberiu Muresan, deputies.

PRC DELEGATION CONCLUDES FRIENDSHIP VISIT

AU2521924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1707 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/09/1986 -- A delegation of the Association of the Chinese People's Friendship with Foreign Countries and China-Romania Friendship Association, led by Li Qiang, member of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, chairman of China-Romania Friendship Association, paid a visit to Romania over September 11-25.

During their visit the delegation had interviews and talks at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the State Planning Committee, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, at the Arges, Constanta, Neamt and Suceava County Committees of the RCP. The Chinese guests saw round industrial and farming units as well as places of social and cultural intereset in Bucharest and the aforementioned counties.

At the end of the visit the delegation met with Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP and of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association.

During the interview reference was made to the fine ties of close friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and China that develop continuously on multiple planes in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the Romania-Chinese top-level meetings and talks, in the interest of the building of the new social system in the two countries, of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding among all nations.

CEAUSESCU SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO PINOCHET

AU192036 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 18 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] To Mr Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, president of the Republic of Chile:

The celebration of the National Day of the Republic of Chile gives me the opportunity to convey greetings and wishes for prosperity to the Chilean people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

CEAUSESCU STARTS VISIT TO PRAHOVA COUNTY

AU251454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1404 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/09/1986 — After the meeting he had with working people in Buzau and Dimbovita Counties (September 22-24) on Thursday afternoon the RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Prahova County.

The first stop was made at the Doftana museum, a former jail where militants for the Romanian people's freedom and the country's independence - the communists - were imprisoned. It was there that Nicolae Ceausescu too was jailed fifty years ago for his revolutionary activity.

Economic units of the county were visited next.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES TASKS WITH PRAHOVA COMMITTEE

AU252010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/86 — Thursday evening RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, met the members of the Prahova County RCP Committee.

The reports presented by the first secretary of the county party committee and by other members of the bureau referred to a series of achievements in industry and other economic sectors in the activity carried out by the working people of the Prahova County in view of implementing the resolutions of the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu asked the county party organization to take all the measures in order to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1986 and for the entire five-year period. Sepcial stress was laid on the need to make up, as soon as possible, for the arrears noted in certain productive branches and to attach priority to implementing the tasks regarding exports. In this respect stress was laid on the need to provide a permanent enhancement of quality, and an improvement and modernization of the technological processes.

Referring to the results achieved so far in agriculture, the RCP general secretary stressed that Prahova had the conditions needed to turn out greater vegetal and animal productions and could stand among the country's frontrankers. To this end, he said, firm action is needed in view of capitalizing the entire agricultural land of the county by turning certain areas to the productive circuit and by applying the most efficient agrotechnical technologies.

Nicolae Ceausescu also highlighted the importance that has to be attached by the party bodies and organizations, and by the people's councils to a proper husbanding and running of localities, to developing the towns and communes in the county.

In his analysis the head of the RCP and Romanian state also referred to the working style and methods of the county committee and bureau, stressing that the might and leading role of the party bodies and organizations showed in the way problems are solved, and the planned tasks, the targets before them and the resolutions of the thirteenth congress are implemented.

PAKISTANI YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU261330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0859 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/9/1986 -- At the invitation of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], a delegation of the Maarts Youth Organization of Pakistan paid a visit to Romania between September 23 and 25, 1986.

On the occasion, the delegation held talks at the CC of the UCY headquarters, the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students of Romania] Council and the Central Department for Youth Research, and paid visits to socio-cultural units in Bucharest.

During the talks information and experience were exchanged on present and future questions of concern to the youth and students in the two countries, as well as on the active and responsible participation of the young generation in debating and solving the major problems of our days, in the interests of the two peoples. At the same time mutual wish was expressed to amplify the youth and student ties between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes.

PETRU ENACHE MEETS WPK DELEGATION 27 SEP

AU271822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/9/1986 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 27 the delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea, headed by Pak Min-su, deputy head of section of the Workers' Party of Korea, who pays a visit of friendship to Romania as a guest of the CC of the RCP.

During the talks on the occasion they evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea that develop continuously, according to the understandings reached during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW RWANDAN AMBASSADOR

AU262023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/9/1986 -- On September twenty-six President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received laurent Kanya-Rubir who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Rwandese Republic to Romania.

Handing over the letters of credence, the ambassador of the Rwandese Republic, Laurent Kanya-Rubir conveyed a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of his country's president, Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana.

The address presented by the ambassador on the occasion highlights the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries as well as the support given by Romania to Rwanda in its effort of development, particularly in the field of cadre training. Expressed is the resolve of the Rwandese ambassador to contribute, as part of his mission, to strengthening and expanding the mutually advantegous cooperation, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

On receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania thanked and addressed a warm salute to the president of the Rwandese Republic.

The address of President Nicolae Ceausescu stresses the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Rwanda and shows that prospects exist for their wider development, particularly ;in point of trade and economic cooperation. Highlighted is the activity Romania carries out on an international plane to halt the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for an exclusively peaceful settlement, by way of negotiations of all the interstate problems, for the setting in of a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration on our planet.

The address points out that through its policy of wide collaboration with all the states in the world Romania has manifest its active solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples in Africa for economic and social progress, for the consolidation of independence and the assertion of their national being.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATIONS CONTRACT WITH USSR -- On Friday, 19 September, a press conference was held in Bucharest organized by the commerical representation of the Soviet Union in Bucharest and occasioned by the signing of a contract on the exchange of books, records, newspapers, magazines, and postage stamps between Romania and the USSR in 1987. Reiterating the good relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation established between the USSR and Romania, L.A. Afanaseyev, commercial representative of the USSR, pointed out the annual increase in publications and film exchanges and scientific-cultural cooperation between the two countries. With this framework, the importance of the long-term program on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the SR of Romania up to the year 2000 was also stressed. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Sep 86 p 5 AU]

EAST EUROPE-PRC-USSR RAPPROCHEMENT VIEWED

LD272305 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and president of the Council of State, will arrive in Beijing tomorrow following his visits to Mongolia and the DPRK. Apart from Romanian President Ceausescu's visit to China, Jaruzelski will be the first high-ranking figure from the Warsaw Pact countries who, after more than a quarter of a century, is going to China. The importance of this visit extends beyond the confines of Sino-Polish relations. Sonja Badel comments on this:

[Badel] The relations between China and the East European countries have been improving in the last few years in virtually all areas of cooperation. Affirming its own road to socialism and respecting the right of every party and every people to build socialist society in keeping with its conditions and specific features, the Chinese no longer have any reason for not improving relations with the countries of Eastern Europe and with their parties, especially as they have freed themselves from the misconception that friends of the USSR cannot be their friends. China has many reasons for fully normalizing relations with these countries, from economic to political reasons. Opting consistently for a non-bloc policy, China wants to diversify its economic relations as much as possible, in order to avoid any form of economic dependence on any part of the world. It is also interested in the experience of the socialist countries and counts increasingly on the possiblity of their autonomy and behavior on the world political scene.

The East European countries also have their own interest in improving relations with China. At a time when there is virtually no country with which China is not improving cooperation, Eastern Europe does not want to remain a partner of secondary importance. However, much time is needed to solve the dilemma of whether these countries can raise relations with China to a higher level, including the restoration of party cooperation, before the USSR does so. The decision was, of course, not reached without the participation of Moscow. Thus, the visit of Jaruzelski that was announced in Warsaw would in a certain way reflect the interests of the entire socialist community, like the announced visits of Honecker, Kadar, and other personalities leads one to conclude that a positive influence on the development of Sino-Soviet relations is also expected from more meaningful relations between China and the East European countries.

There are also other signs that this is true: Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, which has been analyzed so much and with which the Chinese are not entirely satisfied because he did not offer anything new for overcoming the well-known obstacles to the improvement of relations between the two countries, did, nevertheless, leave open the possibility for fresh steps. Deng Xiaoping replied to this that he is ready to go the USSR, provided that the Soviets finally do something to solve the Cambodian crisis. It has also just been made public that Beijing and Moscow will renew their talks on the border dispute, which means that the number of channels and topics in the communications between the two countries is being increased. It is also important that in the ninth round of consultations on the normalization of relations, which will be held soon in Beijing, on the Soviet side, instead of Ilichev, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Rogachev, a man with the same position but perhaps with new authority and new ideas on Sino-Soviet rapprochement will be taking part. The dynamic events on the Beijing-Moscow-Warsaw Pact countries line are, therefore, heralding positive changes in the interests of peace and cooperation.

CREDIT FINANCING RENEGOTIATED WITH BRITISH BANKS

LD272304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2053 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] London, Sep 27 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the consortium of Yugoslav banks and the London Lloyds merchant bank which acts for Yugoslav creditors have signed here an agreement refinancing Yugoslavia's medium-term and long-term credit dues falling 1985-86.

The loans were guaranteed by the British state organ specialized in guarantees for foreign credits.

The credit being refinanced pursuant to this agreement amounts to $92.6 million and 10.4 million sterling. Terms for the new credit that covers the refinancing are still more favorable than last year's credit granted for the same purposes to the Yugoslav banks.

FEC VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD262156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the Intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, today received Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY.

In a friendly talk they discussed topical questions of economic cooperation between the two countries.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

LD261903 Belgrade TANUUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mirko Ostojic, president of the Federal Council for International Relations, has received Xie Li, ambassador of the PRC, who is soon to end his mission to Yugoslavia. They exchanged experience on cooperation and further development of friendly relations.

LCY SECRETARY RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD261906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the SFRY, who handed him a message from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, for Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presididum. The message contains the views of the Socialist Republic of Romania on topical international questions.

SHIP HELD IN MOROCCO FOR ARMS SMUGGLING

AU251221 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 86 p 12

[Z. Tarle report]

[Excerpts] Rijeka, 21 Sep — A freighter, the "Admiral Zmajevic" of Yugooceanija of Kotor, was forced to stop and has been in the Moroccan port of Tangier for 9 days already. Thirteen seamen were arrested on the well founded suspicion that they were smuggling arms. Another 13 seamen are still on board the ship without the right to leave it. [passage omitted]

On 12 September police found one of the crew members trying to sell a gun and about 100 bullets. They then conducted a search of the ship and discovered a certain amount of hidden arms. [passge omitted]

FEC ENDORSES DRAFT ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

LD262004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) — The Federal Executive Council [FEC], at a session presided over by Janez Zemljaric, has endorsed several proposals for adopting new laws and adopted regulations under its competence.

The council also endorsed a draft bill on changes and amendments to the law on establishing the total volume of expenditure of the federal budget for 1986 and a draft of changes for this year's federal budget which should ensure the financing of federal functions and tasks this year. The proposed increase of the total volume of expenditure does not require that new contributions and taxes are introduced. This also means a new burden for the economy but it is within the scope envisaged in the planning acts for 1986.

With the changes in the law on taxes for importing agricultural and food products, a draft of which was also endorsed at the session, it is planned to abolish taxes on those products which are being imported as part of intervention measures through the Federal Directorate for Goods Reserves and the Directorate for Goods Reserves for the socialist republics and autonomous provinces. In this way greater prominence will be given to the activity of the directorate to stabilize market prices through intervention from goods reserves and imports. This would also stimulate organizations of associated labor to import certain agricultural and food products in the interest of a continuous supply on the domestic market. [passage omitted]

The council discussed and supported the initiative for concluding an agreement by means of which in the period 1987-90 a part of the credit potential of banks would, through the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, be directed toward financing exports of equipment and ships and carrying out investment projects abroad. The agreement, which would be concluded by the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces, and whose proposal was prepareed by the FEC, would envisage a duty on the part of the signatories to undertake all the measures, within their competence, which would ensure assets for these purposes. According to the plans by the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, it is planned that by 1990 the realized exports of capital goods on credit should be worth around $4.3 billion. [passage omitted]

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES REALIZATION OF PROGRAMS

LD260507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- That a discussion of a work program does not have to be routine and stereotyped was proved today at a session of the LCY Central Committee commission for the development of the LC and cadre policy. True, the questions this body will deal with in the next 1-year period are not new, but it seems that the approach to them differs. The main preoccupation of the commission members is to find a new, different work method, so that their involvement will really be in the function of preparing sessions of the LCY Central Committee and realizing their stands.

Starting from the idea that the realization of the social role of the LC primarily depends on its ideological, organizational, and cadre development, today on the agenda there were practically all the questions of the present social juncture, particularly the contribution of the LD to solving topical problems. The unanimous assessment is that this contribution is insufficient and that the causes should be sought for the insufficient unity of the vanguard, in the fact that partial interests are becoming a dominant way of behavior.

There was an interesting contribution by Jure Bilic -- until recently a member of the highest party organs -- who said that at the 13th LCY Congress stands representing a range from ultraleft to ultraright had come out and that after this highest meeting of Yugoslav communists, he did not see any indication of essential changes in society. On the contrary, even after the 16th LCY Central Committee session and the very congress, all the fundamental questions of our further development had remained unsolved.

We are always "babbling about the crisis and it seems as if we are competing to see who will further spit on everything we have," Bilic said, adding that we have no answer to the question of how to develop the system, and that after Tito's death, we were always dealing with manifestations and excesses. Sometimes, he added, confusion and chaos are bigger than the problems themselves. Speaking in favor of a different work method for the LC, he said that it was difficult to realize stands which amount to several hundred or thousand pages, and such was the case with the decisions of the 13th congress and the stabilization program.

Vinko Hafner said that in essence he agreed with the speech of Jure Bilic, but he was still an optimist. He based his faith on the following facts: A route has been marked out for social order which will affirm itself as a system liberating work and the human being; in the LC the dominant members are correct and honest and the vanguard still enjoys influence and prestige in society, which make it possible for it to change the situation that is not satisfactory, step by step.

Concluding the discussion, which lasted several hours, President of the commission Ali Sukrija recalled that the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress were unanimously adopted and that they represented a duty for the activity of all communists. The work program of the commission also functions for the realization of these stands.

DOLANC VISITS PRIZREN WITH KOSOVO OFFICIAL

AU271857 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by Bajram Sejlani, president of the Presidency of Kosovo, and his aides is visiting Prizren today. They are having talks with members of the Presidium of the LC Communal Committee and leaders of the sociopolitical organizations of the commune on current questions of the socioeconomic development of Prizren and the surrounding area and on the activities of the subjective forces headed by the LC in further stabilizing the political security situation in the region.

TITO HEIRS FIGHT FOR ROYALTIES ON HIS WRITINGS

AU261442 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Six years after the death of former Yugoslav leader and national hero Josip Broz Tito, his son is still trying to obtain royalties on Marshal Tito's writings and a court hearing on the case was held here Friday.

The Yugoslav parliament last December declared most of Tito's property and writing property of the state, goods, but many legal experts have questioned the constitutionality of the ruling. [sentence as received]

In a court hearing here Friday, Rajko Danilovic, the lawyer of Marshal Tito's son Zarko Broz, called for a ban on sales by the government publishing house Komunist of the complete works of Marshal Tito.

Komunist has published a fancy edition in 20 volumes of Tito's complete works. More than 60,000 copies of each of the first 10 volumes have been sold, but Tito's family has not received a penny for it.

Mr. Danilovic has started court proceedings against seven other Belgrade publishers of Tito's works.

He also rejected official Yugoslav figures, according to which Tito's heirs had already earned some 60 to 70 million dinars (149,000 to 179,000 dollars) in royalties. The lawyer said they had earned less than two percent of that sum, or about 1,940 dollars.

Mr. Broz, the son of Marshal Tito's first marriage with a Russian woman, is 63 years old. When his father, an underground Yugoslav communist, was jailed by Yugoslav authorities for five years in 1928, Zarko Broz and his mother returned to the Soviet Union where he fought in the Red Army during World War II, losing an arm.

He returned to Yugoslavia where his father took over the leadership of the country in 1945.

Marshal Tito broke with Moscow in 1948 and proclaimed Yugoslavia an independent republic. He became president in 1953 and president-for-life in 1974. He died on May 4, 1980.

His widow from a second marriage, Jovanka Broz, has tried to attract public attention to her meager lifestyle, and to the fact that she was thrown out of the house where she lived for 25 years with the late leader.

FBIS

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CEMA TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION SIGNS PROTOCOL 24 SEP

LD242314 Budapest MTI in English 1845 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 24 (MTI) -- The 52nd session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in Radio Technology and Electronics Industry ended in Budapest on Wednesday with the signing of a protocol. The two-day session was attended by the delegations of the ten member states and Yugoslavia headed by ministers or deputy ministers.

The parties surveyed and co-ordinated the complex programme of the member states for scientific and technical progress until the year 2000, worked out proposals for the establishment of a united digital transmission system, a united connection technology, and a united light-conducting transmission system and the joint production of colour tv-sets, stereo radio sets and systems, and other consumer articles, discussed specifics of the establishment of a united electronic component basis, and approved a comprehensive international programme of specialization and cooperation in radio technology and the electronics industry.

The heads of the participating delegations including Erlen Pervyshin, Soviet minister of means of communications, met Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, on Wednesday.

On the Budapest session and the tasks of the Standing Commission for Cooperation in Radiotechnology and Electronics Industry (SCCREI) Chairman Laszlo Kapolyi, Hungarian minister of industry, told MTI:

In an effort to develop a new quality technology the CMEA countries have agreed to concentrate their resources and cooperate comprehensively. The electronization of national economy is a priority task to which SCCREI also makes a great contribution.

Laszlo Kapolyi said that the SCCREI had been commissioned to co-ordinate the establishment of a united system and the technical means required. The establishment of an electronic component is also a priority of the commission. Cooperation has started in the production of a new generation of highly reliable, super-miniature integrated circuits and the specific technology required, based on the use of new materials and elements which are a decisive factor in the implementation of the complex programme.

Hungary is involved in 97 SCCREI projects, and will be the centre of research in 14 projects and a contributor in the remaining 83. Several Hungarian companies will be involved.

In the fulfilment of the tasks we attribute great importance to the perfection of the cooperation mechanism to that we could give an efficient and rapid answer to the problems raised, Laszlo Kapolyi said.

ROMANIA ADDRESSES PREPARATORY CSCE MEETING

AU262008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1540 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna (AGERPRES) 26/9/1986 -- During the preparatory meeting of the All-European conference in Vienna discussions continued on the items on the agenda and on modalities of organizing the meeting due to open in the Austrian capital city on November 4. The Romanian delegation expressed its stance at length and also outlined President Nicolae Ceausescu's considerations and assessments on the current serious and complex international situation and the further accumulation of nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe.

Romania's stand was set forth on the need for resolute efforts and actions to pass on to the elimination of nuclear weapons from our continent, substantially cut back on arms, troops and military spending, ensure a broad development of collaboration among European states. The important role was underscored of the Vienna meeting as an integrant part of the process of strengthening security and developing; cooperation in Europe, as it is called upon to further and deepen the all-European process. Highlighting the special significance of the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, the Romanian delegation insisted on the need for the Vienna proceedings to focus on problems related to disarmament, as a prerequisite for guaranteed security and the promotion of the all-European process. At the same time, the delegation supported the need to achieve significant progress in the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation among the participating states -- areas where the possibilities of expansion and deepening are far from having been exhausted -- as the requirements of economic and social development call for further actions to dynamize collaboration, exchanges, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation.

In consideration of this outlook, the Romanian delegation emphasized the need for the Vienna meeting to provide for a deep-going analysis of the aggregate of problems related to security and cooperation, the presentation and examination of new proposals and measures conducive to the strengthening of security and collaboration, with the active participation of all the 35 signatories of the Final Act, whose interests should be taken account of. In that context, emphasis was placed on the necessity that the meeting agenda should be comprehensive and cover all the spheres of activity concerning relations among the participating states and the meeting in Vienna should proceed with the strict observance of the rules of procedure set -- of consensus, rotation and direct and equal participation in debates of all the states -- in a constructive climate of understanding and mutual respect, so that is may end with positive results by adopting as substantial as possible a final document and agreeing on the future all-European meetings.

ATANASOV RECEIVES CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

AU291625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, who arrived this afternoon on a friendly, working visit, met Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, a short while ago. The two premiers discussed questions pertaining to bilateral relations, as well as the methods of intensifying the integration processes between Bulgaria and the CSSR.

Begins Talks

LD292158 Prague CTK in English 2028 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia Sept 29 (CTK correspondent) -- Talks between Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal started here today.

The two representatives will discuss the results achieved in the development of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and the possibilities of further extension of political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, as well as some international topics.

The Czechoslovak premier is on a two-day friendly working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov.

Evaluating the present level of relations between Czechoslovak and Bulgaria, Lubomir Strougal and Georgi Atanasov emphasized that mutual cooperation is increasing and that there all prerequisites for its intensification in the political, economic and cultural sphere and other fields.

They pointed out the possibilities to further extend scientific-technological cooperation, as well as production specialization and cooperation and to establish new relations between enterprises.

Besides the tasks connected with the implementation of party congresses and the extension of mutual cooperation, the premiers discussed also the most significant international issues, such as easing international tension and creating conditions for fruitful peace cooperation among nations.

In this connection, they appreciated the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union to liquidate nuclear arsenals and eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Hosts Dinner

LD292139 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia Sept 29 (CTK) -- Bulgaria, together with other countries of the socialist community, is consistently carrying out a policy of peace and understanding among nations, Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov said today at a dinner given in honour of visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Bulgaria is vehemently opposed to the arms race and to attempts to spread it ot space, and resolutely supports disarmament and peaceful coexistence of states having different social and political systems.

The Bulgarian premier added that after successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference great hopes are pinned on the follow-up meeting in Vienna of states-participants in the conference on European security and cooperation, which could become an important step on the road to restoration of mutual confidence and a turn for the better.

Bulgaria will continue to consistently and actively work to push through favourable tendencies in relations between Balkan states, to strengthen confidence, good neighbourly relations and understanding in the Balkans, to change it into a zone of easing tensions, into a zone without nuclear and chemical weapons.

Georgi Atanasov welcomed the initiatives of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic to create a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe.

The premier went on to say that economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria has been growing dynamically.

Mutual goods exchange is increasing and the share of deliveries under specialization and cooperation agreements between the two countries made up 45 percent of all exchanges in 1985.

These results are not final, there are much bigger possibilities to promote mutual contacts in economy, science, technology, engineering, electronics, metallurgy, the chemical industry and other spheres, Georgi Atanasov pointed out.

Prague Notes Toasts

LD292326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bulgaria -- Bulgarian Premier Georgi Atanasov gave a gala dinner at the conclusion of the first day of Premier Lubomir Strougal's friendly working visit to Bulgaria.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal said that both countries have entered the stage of implementing the daring goals of 17th CPCZ Congress and 13th BCP Congress. We are deeply cognizent of our responsibility at this time when we along with the USSR are deomcratizing society, accelerating the national economy's advancement, and asserting new ways of thinking, and above all new political practices worthy of Lenin's bequest in a new situation.

The revolutionary movement that was launched by the conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress gives us strength to cope with equally demanding and I would say truly crucial tasks at home. Simultaneously to know well that our possibilities are increased by the international ties that we have concluded among ourselves, the possibilities of cooperation which we have not always made use of.

There is a full agreement of goals and interests between the CSSR and Bulgaria. We are also able to demand more and better from the economic sphere. The Main Guidelines on Expanding and Deepening Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation that were signed in 1982 directed us to the qualitative changes in economic cooperation, to pushing through cooperation and specializaton in progressive spheres and to cooperation abroad. A real breakthrough, however, still has not been achieved.

In the next part of his speech, Lubomir Strougal pointed to the coincidence of views and allied understanding that have been confirmed in all crucial issues of international policy during the talks with Georgi Atanasov. The CSSR and Bulgaria will vigilantly guard the inviolability of borders as is demanded by the unity of their alliance. In this connection the CSSR premier underlined the need for peace, cooperation, and coexistence with European and overseas partners. He recalled the USSR's peace initiatives, as well as the proposals at the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee session in Budapest. He talked with apprehension about the current U.S. policy and expressed the hope that Washington will participate in summit talks and will contribute toward the decisions which will safeguard the world's security and development. It is our joint duty to exert every effort to contribute toward advocating the idea of indivisible peace, toward responsibility of all for trust and cooperation, for adopting disarmament steps which will lead toward general disarmament one day, Lubomir Strougal stressed in his address.

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, said in his address at the festive dinner that Bulgarian-CSSR friendship has achieved new peaks in the period of building an advanced socialist society. The mobile force of the upward development of this process is represented by the fraternal cooperation of the two communist parties and their central committees. It is without doubt, Georgi Atanasov noted, that the results achieved in Bulgaria-CSSR cooperation do not represent the final boundary. Much greater possibilities for deepening mutual economic relations still exist in science, technology, engineering, electronics, and other spheres. The resolution of the Moscow economic summit and the comprehensive program of the CEMA member-countries' scientific-technological progress up the the year 2000 represent the beginning of a qualitatively new epoch of the dynamic development of the socialist economic integration. They open up new prospects for the development of progressive forms of cooperation.

In the part of his address devoted to the international situation, George Atanasov stressed the necessity of peace for the two countries' further development. Bulgaria and the CSSR are fighting for peace, for tackling controversial issues by peaceful means and for fruitful and mutually advantageous relations between all peoples regardless of their social systems. We welcome the CSSR and GDR initiatives for establishing a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe, Georgi Atanasov stressed in conclusion of his speech at the festive dinner given in honor of Lubomir Strougal's visit to Bulgaria.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PAYS VISIT

AU291104 Rome ANSA in English 1036 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] (ANSA) Sofia, September 29 -- Italian Foreign Trade Minister Salvatore Formica inaugurates "Italy Day" at Bulgaria's 42nd International Fair today.

Formica, the first Italian foreign trade minister to visit Bulgaria in eight years, said upon his arrival Sunday that he hoped to pave the way for "a strong intensification of bilateral relations, which, for a variety of reasons, weakened in recent years."

The last Italian foreign trade chief to visit Bulgaria was Rinaldo Ossola in 1978.

Upon his arrival Sunday, Formica went straight to Plovdiv, about 50 kilometers from Sofia, to meet his Bulgarian counterpart Khristo Khristov. (?His) schedule calls for talks with chief-of-state Todor Zhivkov and Deputy Prime Minister Ognyan Doynov, who heads the nations Economic Council.

Meeting briefly with Bulgarian reporters at the Sofia Airport, Formica touted "the long tradition of fruitful Italian-Bulgarian economic ties."

He cited the east European state's development plan to introduce new technologies into the industrial process as a channel for boosting bilateral cooperation and trade "in the context of an international policy resting on the principles of detente and peace "

"This is Italian government policy." said Formica, who pointed out that Rome's foreign minister actively worked on re-establishing relations between the two countries.

"His efforts and tenacity were rewarded with success." Formica added, saying his visit and the meetings scheduled Sunday and Monday will serve as a sounding board for useful relations.

Formica and his following, which included Terese de Corne, the Minsitry's director-general for trade agreements, and Frederico Galdi, director-general for trade development, were met at the airport by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Atanas Ginev, Italian Ambassador Giovanni Battistini and the head of the Italian Foreign Trade Institute in Sofia, Tommaso Maria (Gliozzi.)

Protocol Signed

AU291931 Sofia BTA in English 1953 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Plovdiv, September 29 (BTA) -- After a certain stagnation. now there are all preconditions for the promotion and deepening of Bulgaro-Italian economic contacts, Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr Salvatore Formica, Italy's minister of foreign trade, stressed here today.

Now the development of bilateral economic contacts depends on the activity of the firms and organizations of the two countries, Minister Khristo Kristov said before a BTA reporter.

I am pleased with the activation of bilateral economic relations, the Italian minister pointed out on his part. The difficulties of political nature which hampered bilateral contacts belong to the past. We are interested in viewing our relations from the point of view of the future, the guest said.

The talks held here between the two ministers stressed the necessity to develop long-term forms of economic cooperation and of joint marketing in third countries. The Bulgarian side showed special interest in joint production in mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and agriculture. Promising talks are being held with the Italian firms and organizations ENI, Fiat, Pirelli and others.

The Bulgarian side presented a draft for a treaty for mutual protection and encouragment of investment in the two countries.

The ministers exchanged ideas for providing suitable credit facilitations. They discussed the possibilities for cooperation with Italy in the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises in Bulgaria.

DAILY ATTACKS KURDISH NAME CHANGES IN TURKEY

AU251702 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 Sep 86 p 6

[Radoy Drustev article" "The Thief Cries: 'Stop Thief!' -- Enforced Changing of Kurdish Personnel and Geographical Names"]

[Excerpts] From the time of the declaration of the Republic of Turkey (1923) to the present day, the government's policy has been constantly marked by the continuing and intensifying national oppression and assimilation of the Kurdish people. One of the vivid manifestations of this trend is the enforced exchange of Kurdish names of Turkish ones. The substitution extends both to the personal and family names of the Kurds and to the Kurdish names of the villages in Kurdistan.

According to the law on family names adopted in 1927, Kurds were obliged to change their family names. In this way they were forced to merge with the Turks, and it was calculated that with the passage of time they would be finally assimilated.

There remained the issue of the Kurds' personal names. Some of them are of religious origin and do not differ from the names used by the peoples who profess Islam -- Turks, Arabs, Persians, and so on. However, the majority of them are purely Kurdish and are not met elsewhere. This group primarily includes names ending with the letter "o." [passage omitted] The authorities in Ankara prohibited Kurdish parents from naming their children in accordance with their wish and family traditions. The reason given was that, according to a special edict issued in 1983, newborn children cannot be given "unseemly names," and names ending in "o,", Kurdish names, are regarded as falling into this category. Newborn children in Turkey and those of Turkish citizens born abroad are recorded in the registers only with Turkish names, irrespective of the parents' nationality.

According to information contained in the 1986 appeal of Komar (the Federation of Kurdistan Workers Orgainization in the FRG), Turkish consulates abroad are refusing to record newborn children whose parents wish to give them Kurdish names. A concrete example is also noted where, due to such a refusal, the Kurdish parents were compelled to baptise their child with the German name of Hans. The consulates maintain lists of people who give their children Kurdish names. The completed documents are sent to Ankara in order for sanctions to be applied against the relatives of the offending parents.

The changing of Kurdish names also extends to village names in Turkish Kurdistan. The substitution began in 1969. According to the statistical handbook of the vilayet of Agri, for example, which is published by the State Statistical Institute in Ankara, by 12 October 1980 the vilayet contained 565 villages, of which 394 had had Turkish names substituted for their Kurdish ones. [passage omitted]

A similar picture prevails in the other 17 vilayets in which Kurds make up the majority of the population. All this demonstrates that with regard to the ideologists, inspirers, and executors of the anti-Bulgarian campaign taken up in recent years, the old folk saying "The thief is the first to cry 'stop thief!'" applies with full force.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

LD291334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal left for Bulgaria today for a friendly, working visit at the invitation of Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The purpose of the visit is to examine the results achieved in the development of all-round relations between both countries and to discuss possibilities for further political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation.

Comrade Strougal is being accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; Karel Jelinek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Vaclav Janousek, the Czechoslovak ambassador to Bulgaria.

At the airport Lubomir Strougal was seen off by Rudolf Rohlicek, first federal deputy premier; Josef Korcak, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina and Miroslav Toman, federal deputy premiers; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; and other figures.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD292327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin and discussed with him some topical issues of cooperation between the two countries.

DOCUMENTS ON USSR ENGINEERING COOPERATION SIGNED

AU231420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Specialization and Cooperation -- The Prerequisite for the Growth of Effectiveness"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] -- The Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on mutual cooperation in the development of nuclear power engineering in the CSSR up to the year 2000 and on deepening cooperation in engineering ended in Prague Premier Ladislav Gerle and Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Silayev, signed at the end of the talks documents summarizing their results.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation is reflected in the ensuring of the construction of important power engineering works, such as the nuclear power stations in Dukovany, Mochovce, and Temelin, and concentrates on the production of equipment for nuclear power plants in the CSSR, equipped with reactors of the VVER-440 and VVER-1000 type. Great attention was devoted to questions connected with increasing the safety of nuclear power plants in the CSSR and to topics connected with the realization of the nuclear power engineering program in the 1991-2000 period.

In the cooperation in engineering, stress is placed on the fulfillment of tasks arising from the coordination of the two countries' national economic plants and from the concluded long-term trade contracts. Ladislav Gerle and Ivan Silayev also assessed the state of the preparation of skeleton intergovernment agreements on establishing direct production and scientific-technical relations between CSSR and USSR organizations, and on principles governing the setting up and activity of joint ventures, enterprises, and collectives. Mutual cooperation is oriented toward specific sectors of the heavy and general engineering and of the electrotechnical industry.

ROHLICEK VIEWS COMPREHENSIVE CEMA PROGRAM

AU180846 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by CSSR First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek in the series "Strategic Line -- Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development": "Active Participation in the Comprehensive Program"]

[Excerpts] The documents of the 17th CPCZ Congress formulated the prospects of our country's scientific-technical development, which are roughly based on three dozen state and scientific-technical target programs. The congress also provided an unambiguous goal: to orient and concentrate forces for implementing the decisive trends and for substantially enhancing the effective contributions of science and technology, above all by specifically contributing to the fulfillment of the Comprehensive Program for Progress in Research and Development of the CEMA Member-Countries Up to the Year 2000. [passage omitted]

The comprehensive program is not an isolated action or campaign; it is a lastingly developing process of cooperation and one of the most important components of the economic strategy of communist and workers parties of the CEMA states. As a whole it thus determines the directions of economic development throughout the entire socialist community.

The possibilities of a further extensive growth have been exhausted in most CEMA member-countries. Life itself confronts us and our allies with a basic demand: to handle most carefully all energy, material, and raw material resources and to see to a real intensification of social production in every workplace. [passage omitted]

Intensification must begin with higher responsibility on the part of scientific workers for their results; Not even the most perfectly elaborated scientific-technical problem can guarantee economic efficiency if there is no demand for it in practice. This also applies to practice if, conversely, it is uninterested in the novelties achieved in science and in the ways of implementing scientific results in everyday life. Thus the collaboration of science and practice can achieve qualitative changes in both economic and social development.

We must make better use of good ideas and suggestions. We can no longer afford to introduce into production only slightly less than one-third of the total number of results achieved in common development work; or to realize, on the basis of cooperation, only every tenth innovation in the CEMA states' national economies. In other words, we cannot afford to let scientists, designers, and producers of new technologies lead a calm life at their habitual pace of work, and be subjected to low demands without appropriate economic responsibility. [passage omitted]

For instance, with regard to those problems of the comprehensive program on which work should start already in 1986, in keeping with the resolutions adopted by the CEMA session, all interstate agreements and the related contracts on the direct cooperation of research and production organizations of the CEMA member-states should be concluded by the end of the first half of 1986. Negotiations on the conclusion of another roughly 50 interstate contracts and the final specification of at least the same number of contracts that are still valid show certain delays. This mainly concerns specific work deadlines and the parameters of work results as set in the Comprehensive Program.

The preparation of detailed cooperation programs -- they are being prepared by the main Soviet organizations for individual problems and elaborated into details, as a foundation for the definitation of tasks falling to the cooperation organizations of CEMA member-states -- represents a great bulk of work.

Understandably, the preparation of a considerable number of programs and agreements is no simple matter. We therefore welcome the initiative of Soviet organizations to speed up this basic work to the maximum. But the main thing is not merely speed, but also the quality of the scientific-technical cooperation which must be reflected in its great practical contribution. All member-states are beginning to engage in bolder forms of mutual contacts. Joint scientific-technical associations and designing offices are emerging, direct relations between research and production organizations are deepening. The measures that are being adopted are gradually being improved. Departmental and other bureaucratic barriers and stereotyped habits are being overcome; a number of experiments are getting underway so as to accelerate the comprehensive program.

The expanding scope of the specific scientific-technical and production cooperation between individual research and production organizations objectively affects the further enhancement of the authority of representatives at the enterprise level in the establishment of direct contacts with higher forms of cooperation. Not only their authority but also their responsibility is enhanced. At the same time the role of the center is concentrated and strengthened in spheres where it is impossible to make decisions at another level. This means creating at the center progressive, but simultaneously realistic, variants of development in all phases of the innovation process, and with a sufficiently large headstart -- in the case of the comprehensive program these variants should be worked out at least up to the year 2000. In the realization sphere, that is in research and production, one must immediately start fulfilling the program, above all on khozraschet [cost accounting] principles which consist of covering the costs of economic units from one's own income, and one must stipulate that research and production must be appraised from the basic viewpoint of efficiency. [passage omitted]

We in Czechoslovakia are interested in 88 of the total of 93 main tasks of the comprehensive program. From the main soviet organizations we have received 80 detailed programs, and the same number of proposals for ensuring these programs by means of contracts. The comprehensive program contains 629 specified tasks, and 408 of them will be resolved by the CSSR.

In the preferential "Electronization" trend we will participate in the solutin of 30 main tasks: computer technology; system electronization; communications systems, and the transmission of data in the means used for acquiring elementary data; [prenos informaci v prostredcich ziskauani pruotnich informaci] laser technology; and the component base. The CSSR has been selected as the coordinator of certain tasks: for instance the introduction of data technology in agriculture, the solution of the issue of the common pool of OPW [expansion unknown] trucks, the utilization of the automatic energy-generating unit, and also two specific tasks -- the production of videotape recorders and of a number of color television sets.

In the preferential trend "Comprehensive Automation" we are interested in resolving all 13 main tasks. They include the development and introduction of flexible automated productions, rotor transport lines, robots, automated means for checking on technological processes, and so forth. Our interest is particularly concentrated on the development of systems of automated designing, where we have already acquired considerable experience. Part of the program is the development of production management systems, the automation of manipulation work, the unification of completing elements, and so forth. [passage omitted]

In the preferential trend "Nuclear Engineering" we are interested in the solution of all 17 main tasks; as coparticipants we are involved in 53 specified tasks. In this preferential trend, cooperation is covered to a considerable extent by the already concluded agreements. They will have to be completed by an additional part on realization, and by the ensurance of returns on invested capital.

In the preferential trend "New Materials, the Technology of Their Production and Processing," we are interested in 9 of the 10 main tasks in the sphere of ceramic and composite materials. We will act as coordinators in 3, and participate in the solution of 54, of the 73 specific tasks. The programs of this preferential trend have been negotiated and the draft agreements are primarly aimed at scientific-technical solutions, because we are incapable of ensuring on our own the development of all necessary materials, of the production technology, and of equipment for their production under the limited conditions of our state.

The fifth preferential trend, "Biotechnology", contains 19 main tasks. We are involved in all but one of them. Thematically they concern the spheres of agriculture, medicine, industry, environmental protection, and biotechnological research proper. We are particularly interested in such strategically significant products as the development and production of fodder proteins; the comprehensive utilization of yeast cells; monoclonal antibodies (including serums), the utilization of which can improve the population's health; plant cultures; and livestock. [passage omitted]

Analytical reports, the data issued by central party and economic agencies in the CSSR, as well as CEMA materials, all show that so far the course of work on the cooperation programs has not always been conducted to the last stages, that means, up to the organization of production in series and to mutual deliveries. Often things stop at proclamations and declarations, which in fact serve to win time and to postpone the elaboration and adoption of specific cooperation programs. This means that we have here again those old approaches which cannot be tolerated any longer.

Operational and perfect common planning is needed for the practical, successful realization of the Comprehensive Program. A considerable part of the task is to be accomplished in the next period of economic plans in the year 1986-90. In many instances we are çoncerned with innovative, quite untraditional production methods. One must not wait for ideal, exemplary norms and ratings [stanovy], which in many instances will be changed and amended according to the demands set by the rapid rate of scientific-technical development. Obviously, certain adjustments will be needed in the plans which have already been prepared, in harmony with the qualitatively new dynamic results achieved in all preferential scientific spheres which are already becoming manifest in practice. [passage omitted]

The important and serious resolutions must be followed by an equally serious approach in research, scientific-technical, and production organizations. The main thing is that every involved workplace, and thus also the CEMA member-states, become aware of the production stage -- specifically, of who will do what, and how much. This is certainly connected with the question of what the new production will cost.

Thus, at present the comprehensive program is quite obviously already reflected in the cadre, financial, investment, and production provisions of the individual parts of the national economic plans of all CEMA member-states.

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES IAEA MEETING IN VIENNA

LD292257 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna Sept 29 (CTK correspondent) — A comprehensive approach must be taken to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and removal of the nuclear threat, chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy Agency Stanislav Havel said today. Speaking at the general conference on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) he stated that it is impossible to speak about fears from failure of peace power reactors and at the same time prepare a much greater menace with nuclear weapons.

The Czechoslovak delegate stressed the extraordinary role of the IAEA in consolidating the system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. He expressed satisfaction that during checks, the agency had not found serious breaches of commitments by individual states which would justify suspicion that fissile material was being used for the production of nuclear weapons or for unknown purposes. Czechoslovakia is prepared to provide experts and equipment to help improve the system of guarantees.

Supporting proposals to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe and other parts of the world Czechoslovakia regards respect for zones without nuclear weapons and creation of new ones as an inseparable part of the system of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Stanislav Havel voiced concern that South Africa was failing to fulfil IAEA resolutions and did not make its nuclear facilities available for IAEA control. As South Africa also continues its aggressive actions against other African states, the delegate urged the international community to apply comprehensive and effective sanctions against South Africa.

Czechoslovakia will continue to take necessary measures to increase the safety of nuclear facilties, the delegate wente on to say and stressed that Czechoslovakia will also continue to take an active part in the work of IAEA.

Hans Blix, IAEA director-general underlined that nuclear energy was an irreplaceable source of energy for many countries and nuclear reactors worked ever more reliably in most states.

The IAEA general conference is attended by most of the agency's 113 member states.

TRADE MINISTER URBAN DEPARTS FOR SFRY

LD271201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, left Prague today for a working visit to Yugoslavia. During his visit he will open the Days of Czechoslovak Economy in Belgrade and he will have talks with his Yugoslav partners about questions of goods exchange between both countries.

CHNOUPEK MEETS PRC'S WU XUEQIAN AT UN 22 SEP

AU290934 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 86 p 7

[CTK report: "B. Chnoupek's Talks"]

[Excerpts] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, met with Isidor Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, in New York on 22 September. [passage omitted]

The same day, B. Chnoupek also met with Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs. In a talk conducted in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers assessed the current state of mutual relations between the CSSR and the PRC in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. They noted with satisfaction that these relations are developing in harmony with the interests of the people of the two countries. They also agreed that both sides are sincerely interested in expanding and deepening mutual cooperation. In addition they discussed the current international situation and the tasks of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. They stressed that the CSSR and the PRC are interested in maintaining and strengthening international peace and security, and in the development of international cooperation.

TWO VIETNAMESE CITIZENS GUILTY OF MURDER

AU251704 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "Shadows of the Day" column]

[Text] A double murder has been committed in the accommodation facility of the Zares national enterprise in Bratislava. Members of the district administration of the National Security Corps in Gottwaldov on 21 September apprehended two Vietnamese citizens on a justified suspicion of having committed the aforementioned criminal offense, whose motive was robbery. Both culprits have been found guilty.

BENO ADDRESSES REGIONAL CPCZ COMMITTEE ON TASKS

LD262341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee met in Usti nad Labem today to discuss the further development of the membership base of the party and raising its quality. From the report of the presidium it emerged that certain successes have been achieved in improving the quality of the membership base. However, little attention is still focused on the placement of communists in key workplaces, which is reflected in the safeguarding of the tasks of the party's social and economic program. Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking in a debate, paid tribute to the attitude taken by the North Bohemian Regional Committee to measures to ensure that the program will, by its content and spirit of comprehensiveness, become part of the consciousness of the entire party body of activists, the part of the approaches, methods and style of work of primary organizations' bodies and of each communist. He stressed that it is necessary to seek and apply new methods in party work more quickly, improve work with people in order that the quality of each party is measured not in accordance with words but according to deeds, in accordance with concrete personal contributions to resolving the urgent tasks in the current period.

JAKES ADDRESSES CENTRAL BOHEMIAN PARTY BODY

LD261859 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague yesterday, the Central Bohemian Regional Party Committee discussed the main directions of improving the membership base of the party regional organization after the 17th party congress and the fulfillment of the congress's resolutions in the economic sphere. Those present noted that the economic results achieved so far for the 8 months of this year do not reflect full understanding and effective implementation of the line of speeding up economic and social development in the work of party bodies in enterprises and plants. Approximately one-third of enterprises did not fulfull their tasks.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, said at the session that it is necessary to mobilize the initiative of the working people, and to concentrate on fulfilling the qualitative indices of production. They must cooperate in this with the management and at the same time apply their checking-up function of management.

He went on to say that the tasks for the eighth 5-year plan and later are quite realistic. However, it is necessary to work and think in a new way, to strive for continually better results, and to constantly bear in mind all of society's interests.

CPCZ, CPSL OFFICIALS VISIT NEW BROADCAST CENTER

LD252102 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Otto Cmolik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Skoda, head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee today visited a new broadcast center in Bratislava. They discussed with Stefan Bachar, director of Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia, and other broadcasting staff, the elaboration of the conclusions of the 17th party congress in the ideological-thematic plans of editorial offices. In this connection, they underlined the importance of the offensive character of the economic propaganda in accelerating the strategy of Czechoslovak economic and social development. Comrades Cmolik and Skoda also visited the complex of broadcasting and production workplaces.

12,000 PEOPLE SIGN ANTI-ABORTION APPEAL

AU291656 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 27-28 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] In Bohemia and Moravia an appeal to the Czech National Council not to make abortions easier has been signed by over 6,700 people. In Slovakia a similar petition has been signed by 6,100 people.

LENART PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO VACOK

LD252157 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Today Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented the Order of the Republic to Vaclav Vacok, member of the CPSL Central Committee and deputy of the Slovak National Council. The high state award was bestowed on him on his 60th birthday by the president of the republic for his years of selfless and meritorious work for the CPCZ and the socialist society.

PEACE COUNCIL APPEALS TO U.S. ON TEST BAN

AU221924 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, has appealed to the U .S. Congress to end nuclear tests and free the way to nuclear disarmament through an agreement on a general end to testing. On behalf of the GDR peace movement, the members of all strata of the people concerned about peace and security of life, representatives of diverse political and ideological directions, he writes in a telegram: "The chance given by the Soviet moratorium and its repeated prolongation must not be wasted. In the interest of the survival of mankind a change from armament to disarmament must be started immediately. There is nothing more urgent in the nuclear era."

FISCHER CONTINUES TO MEET COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD300603 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] UNO/New York, 29 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer continued his meetings with other foreign ministers on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York.

The meeting today with Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch focused on the imminent CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. Both ministers reaffirmed the need to continue the CSCE process in the interests of strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe. They stressed the common interest and the readiness of the GDR and Austria to do their utmost for a problem-free and successful course for the Vienna meeting. The two foreign ministers spoke in favor of a fruitful summit between the USSR and the United States.

Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernado Sepulveda Amor asked Oskar Fischer to convey his country's thanks for the support of the initiative of the six heads of state and government for the safeguarding of peace and for disarmament, especially for a nuclear test ban and its verification. Oskar Fischer praised Mexico's important role in this peace initiative.

Oskar Fischer had friendly meetings with Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. They praised the excellent state of relations between their countries and reaffirmed that they would cooperate closely in solving the tasks facing the 41st UN General Assembly. They briefed on the foreign policy initiatives of their countries, which were intended to contribute to the success of the Vienna CSCE follow-up conference.

Cypriot Foreign Minister George Iakovou expressed thanks during the talk with Oskar Fischer for the GDR's principled stand in the Cyprus question. It is a real help to the struggle of the people of Cyprus for independence, territorial integrity, and nonalignment.

During a friendly meeting with the Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the solidarity of the GDR with the peoples of southern Africa against the apartheid regime. Chissano praised the GDR's effective support in the struggle against apartheid, racism, and neocolonialism. He stressed that bilateral relations were fruitful at all levels and beneficial to both peoples.

Oskar Fischer and Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez discussed possibilities for shaping relations between the GDR and Bolivia and problems of the situation in the region.

FDGB'S TISCH MEETS USSR TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN

AU231406 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 86 p 4

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, have had a friendly exchange of views. The partners in the talk stressed the determination of their organizations to work jointly with the representatives of trade unions of the most diverse orientation and international membership to ensure that new stimuli emanate from the 11th World Trade Union Congress for the struggle of the working people against the arms race, for the solution of the urgent social problems. [passage omitted]

AFGHAN LEADERS EXPRESS THANKS FOR GREETINGS

AU222000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Mohammad Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; Babrak Karmal, president of the Revolutionary Council; and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have sent the following message of thanks to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades! On behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the government, and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, we want to express our cordial thanks for your congratulatory message on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of restoring the independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

We wish the fraternal people of the GDR, under the capable leadership of the SED, the achievement of further victories in developing a developed socialist society in implementing the directives of the 11th party congress.

We are convinced that the friendly ties existing between our peoples, governments, and parties will serve to an even greater extent the interests of the people of the two countries, as well as the strengthening of security and world peace.

We take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, health, and the industrious GDR people well-being.

With fraternal greetings
Mohammad Najibullah
Babrak Karmal
Soltan Ali Keshtmand

PANEL WITH EGYPT FOCUSES ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

NC251222 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The first panel of experts on diplomacy from Egypt and the GDR resumed its meetings at the Foreign Ministry today. The group will complete its discussion of Middle East developments, and of regional and international issues. Each party explained its country's views on these questions, and examined ways of strengthening bilateral relations in various fields.

TALKS IN TEHRAN FOCUS ON ECONOMIC TIES

LD271228 East Berlin ADN International in German 1059 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, 27 Sep (ADN) — Future economic cooperation between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran has been the subject of talks in Tehran conducted by Manfred Schulz, deputy minister of electrical engineering and electronics. These talks focused on opportunities for expanding cooperation between the two countries in the field of electrical enginering. during his stay in Tehran, the GDR politician was received by Energy Minister Mohammad Taki Banki.

JAPANESE POLITICIANS TOUR BERLIN, LAY WREATH

LD262304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) — The delegation of Japanese local politicians, at present on a visit to the GDR, was recieved by chief mayor Erhard Krack on Friday afternoon. He briefed his guests about the preparations for the 750th anniversary celebration of Berlin and the festive program.

Earlier the delegation had familiarized itself with the development of the GDR capital by means of a model and a tour of the city. The mayors from the Saitama prefecture viewed the film "Berlin 1945 and Today" which shows, among other things, the extent of the damage caused by the World War II.

During the tour the local politicians laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism.

KRENZ RECEIVES DPRK WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION

AU251846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) — On 22 September Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met for a talk with a study delegation of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Pak Song-pong, deputy head of the WPK Central committee department for mass organizations.

Egon Krenz briefed the Korean guests on the initiatives of the working people to implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions. He reported on the SED's experiences in the communist education of youth.

Pak Song-pong reported on the efforts of the Korean people to strengthen their home country and for the peaceful solving of the problems existing on the Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

KRENZ RECEIVES CANADIAN SPORTS MINISTER

LD262336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) — Sports are making an important contribution toward international understanding and the preservation of peace. This assessment was reached by Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Otto Jelinek, minister of state for fitness and amateur sports of Canada, during a talk in Berlin on Friday. The Canadian politician is visiting the GDR at the invitation of Manfred Ewald, president of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association.

The two sides concurred in noting that the numerous sports meetings between the GDR and Canada are an expresion of the steadily developing relations between the two countries.

Minister Jelinek reported on the development of physical culture and sports in Canada and the present state of preparation of Calgary for the 1988 Winter Olympic Games. He expressed his conviction that these games would take place in a true Olympic atmosphere.

The two sides exchanged their views on current issues of the international olympic and sports movement.

BORDER GUARD ESCAPE TO WEST BERLIN 'UNNOTICED'

LD271224 Hamburg DPA in German 1139 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Sep (DPA) -- A GDR border guard succeeded in escaping unharmed to West Berlin near the Brandenburg Gate on Saturday. Another escape attempt at the Chausseestrausse crossing point in Wedding city borough failed on Friday night.

According to initial police reports, the border guard appears to have overcome the metal lattice fence and reached West Berlin territory unnoticed by his colleagues. He is at present being questioned by the police.

At around 0330 a man tried to crash through the border installations in his car at the Chausseestrausse crossing point. The car crashed into a concrete base and was badly damaged. The noise of the impact alerted West Berlin police, who from an observation tower saw frontier guards leading a man away. They could not see whether he was injured or not.

Four days ago, three GDR citizens succeeded in escaping to freedom across the Teltow canal.

KROLIKOWSKI ADDRESSES PROPAGANDISTS IN HALLE

LD292316 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, spoke to over 1,000 propagandists in Halle today on questions of economic strategy. He stressed that, with an eye to the year 2000, the course of the Main Task in its unity of economic and social policy would be resolutely continued. Key technologies and the increasingly diverse cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries are of growing importance here.

Earlier, Werner Krolikowski acquainted himself at the Piesteritz agricultural chemicals combine on new intensification measures. As an example of modern technology, a carbide furnace was tapped with the process being controlled by a microcomputer. The combine produces 90 percent of the GDR's phosphate fertilizer and it exports to 55 countries.

LAZAR MEETS WITH BELGIAN COUNTERPART, OTHERS

Protocol Signed

Ld292031 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Brussels, September 29 (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and his party paying an official visit to Belgium met Prime Minister Wilfried Martens at the Egmont Palace on Monday. Present at the meeting were Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs, Willy Tilemans, ambassador of Belgium to Hungary, several senior representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade and the prime ministerial cabinet, and several civilian and military leaders of Brussels and Brabant province.

Official Hungarian-Belgian talks started after the meeting with Gyorgy Lazar and Wilfried Martens holding tete-a-tete talks for half an hour. Then, in the presence of the two prime ministers, the parties signed a protocol extending the 1975 agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Belgian-Luxembourgian economic union to another ten years. The agreement expresses the parties' intention to further expand relations on the basis of reciprocal interests and grant one another the most favoured nation treatment in the fields of cooperation stipulated by agreement, first of all in the chemical, pharmaceutical, electronic and food industries, machine engineering, and services.

Then the talks continued with a plenary session with the involvement of members of the two delegations: State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Imre Szabo, state secretary of industry, Istvan Torok, state secretary of foreign trade, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister, and Jozsef Nemeth, ambassador of Hungary to Belgium, as well as Leo Tindemans, foreign minister, Herman de Croo, minister of communications and foreign trade, Willy Tilemans, ambassador of Belgium to Hungary, and Frans Baekelandt, chief political director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The fact that Gyorgy Lazar is the first Hungarian prime minister to visit the Kingdom of Belgium since 1945 attributes distinguished importance to talks. The two prime ministers have launched talks in a favourable atmosphere as both parties declared on several occasions that bilateral relations were free of problems, and the ties of the two countries with diverging social systems are not hindered by disturbing factors.

Banyasz on Talks

LD292256 Budapest MTI in English 2140 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Brussels, September 29 (MTI) -- After the talks governmental spokesman Reszo Banyasz announced:

Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and his party, and the Belgian delegation headed by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens held a two-hour plenary discussion at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Monday in the afternoon. The talks were held in cordial atmosphere characterizing the harmonious relations of the two countries in the recent years and reflected the mutual intention to expand cooperation.

Both parties stressed the significance of personal meetings in the dynamic development of relations. They also termed it as important that although two countries are loyal members to different alliance systems, they strive, in the spirit of openness, to promote talks on European issues, for instance, on arms reduction and limitation. Prime Minister Martens expressed his convction that Gyorgy Lazar's current visit is a new, important step in the relations of the two countries with similar size and population. The Belgian prime minister emphasized that the events of Hungary's internal policy are followed with keen attention and the consistence of Hungarian policy is highly appreciated in Belguim. He said that all conditions were available for the further development of bilateral political, economic and cultural relations.

Gyorgy Lazar expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome, and pointed out that Prime Minister Marten's visit to Hungary in 1984 November was an important event not only from the aspect of bilateral relations. The present meeting is again part of the East-West dialogue. Although the parties did not approach all issues in the same way, the talks would contribute to the construction of a more peaceful and balanced world, he said. Gyorgy Lazar expressed his hope that the obstacles to the success of a Soviet-American summit would be removed. It is a promising sign that the Helsinki process has survived and the Stockholm conference ended with success recently. We wish much success to the Vienna talks. In compliance with the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states we would like to see an advance in arms limitation and disarmament, Gyorgy Lazar said.

The Belgian negotiating party also stressed the significance of advances in confidence-building and verified disarmament.

Analysing bilateral relations Gyorgy Lazar stressed that since the visits to Budapest of Prime Minister Martens and Prince Albert high-level contacts have become continuous, business consultations have experienced a boom, and cultural and human relations developed favourably. We are interested in the comprehensive development of these relations, he said. Hungary and Belgium could become more important partners for one another. In the economic field there are favourable opportunities for direct cooperation in production, the involvement of Belgian capital in Hungarian investment projects, cooperation in third markets, and foundation of joint ventures. It is very important for Hungary, of course, that the trade policy conditions under which the Hungarian goods find an access to the Belgian market should improve.

Gyorgy Lazar invited Prime Minister Martens for a visit to Hungary.

Wilfried Martens and his wife gave a gala dinner in honour of Gyorgy Lazar and his wife at the Egmont Palace Monday night. Present at the gala dinner were the Hungarian statesmen belonging to Gyorgy Lazar's party, several members of the Belgian Government, and senior representatives of the political, economic and cultural life of that country. At the cordial gala dinner toasts were delivered by the two prime ministers.

Wilfried Martens pointed out that the joint road covered by the two countries reflects mutual understanding and respect which make it possible to improve East-West relations.

Gyorgy Lazar expressed his conviction that the development of Hungarian-Belgian relations sets a good example for the possibility and mutual advantages of cooperation between states of different social systems and different alliance affiliation.

Monday afternoon Gyorgy Lazar's wife, accompanied by Lieve Martens, the wife of the Belgian prime minister, visited Gent, the 'Florence of the north'. She called on the lord mayor and saw the sights of the ancient historical city.

Tuesday morning Gyorgy Lazar is scheduled to meet King Baudouin I, to visit the town hall, see the old gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, and take part in the lunch Herman de Croo will give in his honour. Later on, at a reception to be given by Prince Albert, honoary president of the Belgian Office for Foreign Trade, the Hungarian prime minister is to meet senior representatives of the Belgian business life.

Gyorgy Lazar is scheduled to return to Budapest early in the evening.

SARLOS, DELEGATION DEPART FOR FRG 29 SEP

LD291305 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, left for Munich on the invitation of the West German Bundestag. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Ilona Cservenka, vice-president of the National Assembly. Present was Ernst-Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Hungary.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL MEETS PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD292041 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- The Chinese parliamentary delegation which is paying an official visit to Hungary under the leadership of Liao Hanseng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, held talks with a Hungarian negotiating group headed by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament, at the Parliament building on Monday. Present at the talks was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary.

Janos Peter gave briefs on the latest history of Hungary, laying particular emphasis on the role the USSR was playing in the development of Hungary. He referred to the open character of Hungarian economy, and the efforts aimed at democratization in internal policy. Janos Peter also spoke of the election act, and the composition and work of parliament.

In his answer Liao Hanseng emphasized that China's development has not been unbroken since 1949 as it was hindered by errors and among other factors, by the cultural revolution. The right course was shown by the third plenary session of the Central Committee in 1978. Since then the modernizaton of economy has become a priority. Since the study of Hungarian experiences has been of great help in that effort, the People's Republic of China intends to develop bilateral relations and cooperation.

As to international affairs, the parties agreed that peaceful construction work can only continue under stable external circumstances. They expressed hope that the Soviet-American talks would finally result in nuclear disarmament. It was stressed that small and medium-size countries can and must also express their opinion to make a favourable impact on the international situation.

Liao Hanseng invited a delegation of the Hungarian parliament to China. The Hungarian side accepted the invitation with thanks.

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD292306 Budapest MTI in English 2113 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), arrived in Hungary Monday night on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Alessandro Natta is accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI leadership and head of the CC's International Affairs Department, and Renato Sandri, member of the Central Committee.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Alessandro Natta met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Present at the airport was Emilio Paolo Bassi, ambassador of the Italian Republic to Hungary.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UN

LD300815 Budapest MTI in English 0700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 30 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation attending the 41st General Assembly session of the United Nations organizations, continued to have bilateral talks on Monday.

Peter Varkonyi and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' discussed current international issues, efforts for settling the Middle East situation and the opportunities for the development of Hungarian-Syrian relations.

During their meeting, Peter Varkonyi and Dante Caputo, Argentine foreign minister, agreed that further efforts should be made for the protection of peace and international security and against the arms race.

The Hungarian foreign minister and Enrique Iglesias, Uruguayan foreign minister, discussed international issues and the opportunities for the development of bilateral relations.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES INCOMING AFGHAN ENVOY

LD260145 Budapest MTI in English 1634 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- On Thursday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met Sarwar Mangal, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy.

COLOMBIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD260305 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- On Thursday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of Colombia to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was deputy foreign minister Gabor Nagy.

ROMANIAN WRITERS' DELEGATION VISITS

AU271941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 27/9/1986 -- A delegation of the Writers' Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by D.R. Popescu, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the organization, now visiting the Hungarian People's Republic, called on Lenard Pal, secretary of the CC of the HSWP.

During the talks held on the occasion the sides highlighted the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Hungary. They also expressed the wish to further expand the collaboration between the two countries on multiple planes. In the context the sides underscored the contribution made by the writers in the two countries to strengthening the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Hungarian one.

CUBAN WORKERS INVOLVED IN BUDAPEST FRACAS

LD291352 Budapest MTI in English 1313 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- As reported yesterday, at Sunday dawn a mass fight broke out in the cultural hall of a Budapest textile factory and its vicinity, involving young Cuban workers preparing to return after four year's work. They came for the Sunday night carnival from several places of the country. Towards midnight the police was alarmed after groups of 30-40 people began to hustle and break furniture. The march of a few hundred young people, escorted by two police cars, was disturbed by stone throwing and the fight continued at the culture hall. The fresh police and military force deployed put an end to the two-hour mass fight by 4 a.m. questioning is in progress, and investigations continue for further offenders throughout the country under the Budapest deputy attorney general.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES UN ON NAMIBIA ISSUE

AU241546 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 - 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "Poland's Stance Vis-a-Vis Namibia's Independence']

[Text] PAP New York -- PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt writes: "Poland, a member of the UN Council for Namibian Affairs for years, firmly and consistently demands freedom for this country, which is under occupation by the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. We have expressed this while taking part in many international meetings and rending assistance to the struggle of the Namibian people," said Marian Orzechowski, PPR minister of foreign affairs, during the 14th UN General Assembly [UNGA] special session in New York on Friday.

"Unfortunately, the United Nations must today also occupy itself with an issue whose solution is at least 25 years overdue," he said. "Therefore today's session is all the more important, and all the more important will be its results. They should leave no illusion as to the desire of international society concerning this issue, and no insinuations likely to be employed against the immediate granting of independence to Namibia.

"This year marks the 20th anniversary of the adoption by UNGA of the 27 October 1966 resolution which deprived the RSA of its mandate over Namibia. The illegal occupation of Namibian territory has already been tolerated for 20 years. A country and a people have been allowed to be constantly and ruthlessly exploited, basic human rights have been violated, human honor has been debased, apartheid practices have been brought over from the RSA, the population has been disturbed and divided, death and suffering have been inflicted on it, and it has been condemned to poverty.

"We can no longer tolerate these abuses, this disregard of the will of international society, and this violation of this society's legal decisions. It is necessary to put an end to this firmly and rapidly," M. Orzechowski stressed.

He then said that "the UN plan to liberate Namibia contained in Security Council Resolution No. 435 of 1978 remains the only fair basis on which to solve the Namibian question. The Pretoria regime, applying maneuvers and tricks and imposing new conditions all the time, is doing everything it can do nullify this plan and continue its occupation of Namibian territory.

"This is clearly illustrated by the actions in Namibia aimed at perpetuating the current, illegal state of affairs. Mass repression and terror, the arrest and murder of Namibian freedom fighters, the material and personnel expansion of RSA Armed Forces on Namibian soil, and stubborn attempts to impose on Namibian a so-called domestic solution based on collaboration groups and a so-called provisional government -- these are only the main actions.

"We do not share the illusion still often suffered by the RSA'S Western partners whereby cooperation with the Pretoria regime by means of trade, investments, and talks will succeed in making the regime change its mind and alter its domestic and foreign policy. Have these illusions not already been dissipated by the bitter experience of the so-called contact group of five? Cooperation with the apartheid regime has merely strengthened it militarily and economically and provided it with a kind of moral alibi for conducting a bloody operation against its own population, terrorist attacks on neighboring states, and maintaining Namibia under a colonial yoke."

The minister added that in order to achieve immediate liberation for Namibia, Poland is in favor of increased aid and support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. "This is a fair and legal struggle. The introduction of comprehensive and obligatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter would be an important way of forcing the RSA to abandon its policy toward Namibia so far. Poland expressed its firm support for this measure at the Paris conference on sactions against the RSA and at the Vienna conference concerning Namibia's immediate independence."

Minister M. Orzechowski stressed: "Our country fully supports and solidarizes itself with the peoples of southern Africa, SWAPO, and other national liberation movements. In accordance with our unwavering and consistent dedication toward independence and self-determination for nations, we will render them assistance to the best of our ability. For these basic reasons, Poland, as a long-standing member of the Council for Namibian Affairs, will fully support any decisions by the UNGA special session aimed at liberating Namibia as quickly as possible from the colonial yoke under which the Namibian people have been suffering too long."

BARYLA SPEAKS ON POLISH-GDR PARTY COOPERATION

AU241659 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Sep 86 p 6

[Statement made by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 19 September Cottbus seminar on cooperation between regional party organizations of the Polish and GDR border regions]

[Text] We regard the Cottbus seminar as an importent element of improvements in party work methods and as one way of implementing the decisions made by the PZPR first secretary and the SED general secretary at the end of December 1985. The significance of this is all the greater since the Cottbus seminar took place on the heels of the recent PZPR and SED congresses and thus became a practical implementation of the decisions made by them. The seminar pondered on ways and means of achieving even better results in the economy, science, technological progress, and culture. Mutual exchanges of views between the first secretaries of the voivodship PZPR committees and the SED regional secretaries in border regions inspire us with optimism. We have adopted an extensive and concrete action program, which will be advantageous for both sides and will render good service to our countries' development.

DAILY VIEWS CHANGES IN RELATIONS WITH CHINA

AU291154 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 26-27-28 Sep 86 p 2

[Tadeusz Pioro commentary: "Poland, China in the Eighties"]

[Text] The second half of the last decade and first half of this one have brought China many new solutions and developments that are already capable of assessment on the basis of concrete results. Chinese economic development strategy has changed; it is based on cost-effectiveness analysis both on a national level and on the level of smaller economic units. Social needs and contacts with the world, plus objective domestic conditions, have caused a shift in economic priorities. Now it is no longer heavy industry followed by light industry and agriculture, and at the very end heavy industry.

China has opened up to the world, although this is not an easy process. Special economic zones have appeared on Chinese territory where the West has started to make investments, taking advantages of increasingly greater concessions and incentives, and not just in these economic zones.

Domestic policy has also made an about-face toward greater moderation. Such terms as "enemy of the people" or "right-wing reactionary" have been erased quite radically, resulting in the rehabilitation of several million people who were persecuted earlier on. Public discussion about the population's standard of living has also commenced, and a rise in this standard of living has been promised in line with the country's modernization. By the way, this was one of the motives behind the general revival of the market and rise in productivity.

Beijing's new foreign policy is accompanying these far-reaching domestic changes. China's relations with the Soviet Union and the remaining European socialist countries have improved, albeit more sluggishly than expected. Before, Romania was the only country to maintain broad economic ties with the PRC. This improved climate concerning relations with Beijing has also, of course, affected Poland. Here it ought to be stressed that this improvement is not regarded as a short-term phenomenon, but a more durable trend in bilateral economic policy and international politics.

The Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation commenced its activity in Beijing in 1985. Its first session was held in Warsaw in November last year. The chairmen of both state planning committees -- Manfred Gorywoda on the Polish side and Song Ping on the PRC side -- commenced, during the 6-day talks, a new stage in economic relations between both countries and planned cooperation between both central planning bodies. They laid down the rules governing trade and scientific-technological cooperation.

It was also noted at this session that the 150 percent growth in trade that had been planned for 1985 had actually been exceeded and had reached over 1.5 billion Swiss francs (Polish-Chinese accounts are conducted in this currency). This increase was also inspired by the additional agreements concluded between Polish foreign trade enterprises and several Chinese provinces.

The long-term trade agreement for 1986-90 that has already been concluded foresees trade to the value of 6.5 billion Swiss francs. However, considering the possibilities and needs of both countries' economies, there are real chances that Polish-Chinese trade in the second half of the eighties will exceed 9 billion Swiss francs.

China has always been an interesting market for us not least because of the fact that 1 billion inhabitants means 1 billion consumers. On the other hand, this country has huge raw material resources which, at its present development stage, it is incapable of processing in the amounts it needs. It is also worth recalling that as far back as the fifties, in exchange for Chinese raw materials, we sold China its first sugar refinery "fully fitted out," and that was the start of our international specialization on this sphere.

The trade structure with China is no doubt favorable for us. From China we import market goods (one-third of all our Chinese imports), mainly fabrics, leather goods, raw materials, and agricultural-food commodities. However, we export to China more than we import (60 percent of our exports to this country), most of all machinery and equipment needed by the Chinese in order to develop their fuel and energy base; road, rail, and maritime transportation; electronics and automation industries; and to mechanize their agriculture.

Such a structure is of course also favorable to the Chinese side, one of the reasons being that goods that are subject to various kinds of protection rackets on Western markets, such as fabrics, are sold to Poland.

Nor has agriculture been omitted. Last July, the first agricultural agreement was signed by the appropriate bodies of both countries, involving cooperation in animal breeding, the artificial germination of agricultural plants; seeds; flowers; exchange of animal sperm; fruit, vegetable, meat, and poultry proceeding; and even bee-keeping.

As we have already said, this increased trade is accompanied by political moves designed to improve bilateral relations in the international sphere. One sign of this was the June 1985 visit to Poland by the delegation from the National People's Congress. At that time, PRC parliamentarians held talks with the Sejm, which revived direct contacts between both countries after a long break.

Wojciech Jaruzelski's working visit, announced in Beijing during his tour to the Asian countries, will no doubt enhance these contacts and impart a more comprehensive nature to them.

SEJM MEETS, APPROVES CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN

Ministerial Changes

LD291846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Sejm met today for the first meeting in the fall session. Over to our reporter.

Good day, ladies and gentlemen. Here is the Sejm Studio. After a discussion lasting many hours, the Sejm passed a resolution on the assumptions of the central annual plan for 1987 and on the government report on the course and results of the introduction of the economic reform in 1981-85. The Sejm also passed an act on changes in the budget for the current year.

The resolution on the assumptions of the central annual plan for next year states that the main social aims and economic tasks are in accordance with the preliminary program of the national social economic plan for 1986-90. They take into account current factors and assume an acceleration of the processes of efficient development of the economy. The Sejm expressed the view that the indices for the increase in the national income, industrial production, and agricultural production contained in the plan assumptions should be taken as minimal and, in the course of the plan's implementation, one should strive to exceed them.

In the resolution concerning the government report on the course and results of introducing the economic reform, it was stressed that the reform, introduced in exceptionally difficult conditions, has stood firm without losing its basic character. The Sejm supports the general directions of further transformations expressed in this government report.

The chamber also passed the law on civil registry documents.

In the next item on the agenda changes were made in the composition of the Council of Ministers. On the recommendation of Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner the Sejm recalled Czesław Piotrowski from the post of minister of mining and power, and Kazimierz Zygulski from the post of minister of culture and art.

Jan Szlachta was elected minister of mining and power, and Aleksander Krawczuk minister of culture and art.

Resolution Passed

LD292337 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 29 Sep 86

["Sejm Resolution on Assumptions of 1987 Plan (abridged)" — PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 29 -- The Sejm (parliament) resolution on the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1987 stated that the main social tasks and economic targets are in tune with the initial draft national soci-economic plan for the years 1986-1990, take into account current determinants and provide for the speeding up -- according to the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress -- of effectiveness processes in the national economy's development.

The Sejm voiced a view that the assumed indices for the growth of the national income set at 3.2-3.5 percent, for industrial output -- at 3.0-3.4, and for agricultural production -- at 1.5 percent should be taken as minimum ones and one should strive to exceed them in the course of the plan's implementation.

These targets should be achieved with the growth of labour force by 0.3 percent (which makes it necessary to intensivy efforts to make a rational use of it), fixed assets -- by about 3 percent and the supply of basic fuels, raw and intermediate materials for production by 1.4 percent, which calls for intensifying austerity measures.

It is necessary to increase the use of intensive development factors. In this respect the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan provide for the growth of productivity by at least 3.0 percent, reducing the national income's energy consumption by 1.8-2.1 percent and its material consumption by 1.4-1.7 percent, further speeding up of the technological and organizational progress, and starting new technologies and manufacture of new products which are carriers of technological progress in 1987.

Taking into account the necessity to increase the economy's development capacities, the Sejm considered as right the planned proportions of the division of means for consumption and development, reflected in the planned increase of consumption by 2.1 percent, and was of the opinion that the growth of the gross investment outlays should amount to 2.7-3 percent.

The Sejm was of the opinion that the further work on the 1987-plan should take into account measures aimed to restore the market equilibrium.

The Sejm considered it right that the priority should be given to the housing construction and came out in favour of building at least 203,000 apartments.

The Sejm found it indispensable that the plan specify systemic solutions to secure the required growth of Polish exports, and recommended the government to take up effective measures to improve the quality of goods and services.

Economic Reform

LD292344 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 29 -- The Sejm is invariably of the opinion that the economic reform initiated in 1981, is of historic significance as it determines the resolution of complex economic, social and political problems which face the state.

It has become one of the reform's main assumptions to skillfully associate strategic central planning with enterprises' initiative and independence.

In spite of the fact that the reform is being introduced against huge material barriers and the foreign trade barrier, which has been increased by restrictions, it has defended itself. In general, the positive assessment is primarily confirmed by the improvement of the economic situation in the years 1982-1985. In some branches of the economy, it was not satisfactory and did not correspond to public demands and aspirations, but clearly testified to the reversal of unfavourable trends in production and the balancing of the supply and the demand.

While taking into account all the to-date experiences the Sejm confirms the rightness of the adopted line of the reform.

The key provisions and principles of the systemic changes, contained in the resolutions of the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress and in laws, are confirmed by the Sejm to be correspondent to the needs of the economy and the expectations of society. The decline of extensive factors of growth, the growing decapitalization, large debt, difficulties in foreign trade and the growing challenges of civilization in the field of technical progress all call for intensifying the hitherto activities to accerate the implementation of the reform in the direction of its target solutions.

The support which the 10th PUWP Congress granted to the reform while coming out for its irreversibility and for advancing to its second stage is a fact of fundamental socio-political significance. The Sejm will continue to safeguard the observance of key principles of the reform described in the rules of law, inspiring the further intensification of its improvement.

The Sejm supports the general directions of transformations described in the governmental report on the course and results of implementing the economic reform in 1981-1985. What is necessary at present is in-depth work by the government aimed at putting to detail the concept of the second stage of the reform. The point of the second stage should be to introduce an effective, pro-efficiency economic mechanism which would induce economic coercion.

The Sejm supports the introduction of economic coercion into the economy as a means of generating activity, innovativeness and effectiveness. This should ensue in a clear correlation of incomes and wages with work effects. It also supports the following as the necessary conditions for the correct functioning of economic mechanisms forging effectiveness — the intensification of activities on behalf of streamlining investments; growth of exports, accelerating technical progress, market and financial equilibrium, countering decapitalization and limiting subsidies.

The Sejm states that shaping a qualitatively new social consciousness contributing to the introduction of changes modernizing the economy and searching for social support for the reform remains one of the significant tasks.

ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION DISCUSSES ISSUES

LD300824 Warsaw PAP in English 0652 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2 — Creating necessary conditions for the realization of tasks envisaged in the draft national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990 and for the implementation of the second stage of the economic reform requires improved economic mechanisms and new instruments for flexibly reacting to adverse phenomena, particularly in balancing the economy — these are the key conclusions drawn at a meeting of the secretariat of the Commission for the Economic Reform here today.

The discussion based on the bill amending certain laws which define the functioning of the socialized economy.

The proposed solutions were an outcome of many-month work and discussions in many milieus and government bodies, stressed First Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek who presided over the debates.

The discussants came out for the strengthening of the principle of one-man responsibility in the case of enterprise directors. Higher demands in relations to directors and their duty to improve professional qualifications would be accompanied by their stronger material position.

The implementation of the second stage of economic reform should be accompanied by accelerated differentiation in organizational structures in line with the changing needs and economic conditions. Adopting appropriate regulations on the principles of setting-up joint ventures should be instrumental to this end.

The tendency towards strengthening the role of enterprise and dramatic increase of the scope of its self-financing abilities will be accompanied by increased effectiveness of the central plan. With this end in view, the participants proposed that the national socio-economic plan should bind the voivodship plans regarding the basic assumptions of the state socio-economic policy.

The secretariat of the Commission for the Economic Reform regarded the wages policy as the domain of decisive significance for balancing the economy and curbing inflation. To halt the extensive, unjustified growth of pay was regarded as essential. It was determined that enterprises rising wages at the cost of extensive pressure on profits will be confronted with tough economic sanctions.

Participants in the meeting came out for the introduction of principles of work evaluation while determining pay tables.

CULTURE MINISTER DESCRIBES FUTURE TASKS

LD292325 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 29 -- Pointing to the politicizing of literay life in Poland, the newly appointed culture minister Professor Aleksander Krawczuk told PAP his task is to "ease disputes, to talk with everybody and to seek roads of genuine agreement."

"People say, which I must also admit, that facts particularly alarming and not serving the development of Polish culture have taken place in it over the past few years. I mean divisions, boycotts and conflicts of milieux well known some time ago. Actually, these are things of the past, but various kinds of resentment and distrust on both sides remained. This resulted in, for instance, the disappearance of literary criticism, in attempts, on both sides, to make no mention of sometimes very outstanding works. There has been an absolutely paradoxical phenomenon: The politicizing of literary life with very fatal effects that ensued.

"It is exactly in this area that I see my task as a minister. It is the task to ease disputes, to talk to everybody, to seek roads of genuine agreement and to respect views of all people. I can say that I come from the ancient world, the world of many gods, each of whom had his vices and values, the world in which good was mixed with evil. Therefore, I have a natural inclination to recognize different attitudes and not to divide the world only dichotomically: on the one hand -- only good and on the other -- only evil. And just like all people of ancient times I cannot understand, which I honestly admit, any fanaticism and people saying: It is me and only me who is right," Minister Krawczuk said.

"It is the duty of the socialist state to facilitate access to culture for broadly perceived society but also to promote the manifestation of all talented people.

"Socialist culture must be open to absolutely all human questions and values. It is also to be such a kind of culture that consists in maintaining national and regional traditions, as without them one can easily lose the sense of identity. Also, socialist culture must be bold and must make new proposals," the minister said.

When asked about what he would regard as the most important issue, he said:

"The Jagiellonian University survived so many centuries because it respected both structures developed by itself and other, external structures. It is this principle, the principle of respect rather than conservatism, that I would also like to apply".

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS DISSIDENT MICHNIK

PM300700 Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with former Polish Workers Defense Committee leader Adam Michnik by Jean Krauze in Warsaw — date not given, first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Warsaw — Adam Michnik has not changed. He is lively, enthusiastic, full of ideas for himself and others, and is less willing than ever to give up the fight but is still convinced that it is necessary to seek a compromise with the government which has been imposed on Polish society. However, since 13 December 1981 he has only been free for a total of 8 months. It would be ridiculous to claim that all those years of imprisonment have had no effect on him. But if anybody hoped to break or silence him in this way, they have failed. He has written more than ever while in prison.

In the interview we are publishing below to mark the 10th anniversary of the creation of the Workers Defense Committee [KOR] (of which he was a prominent member in the early days, if not a founder member), he assesses these years which have seen the growth of the Polish opposition.

[Krauze] You were released, together with Bogdan Lis, 1 month before most of the other well-known political prisoners. You have therefore had more time to assess the political situation.

[Michnik] Generally speaking the situation has not changed for several years. The government is not capable of initiating reforms and remedies this by creating institutions just for show. Society, for its part, does not think it desirable to launch into confrontation and I think it is right not to do so because such a confrontation might have deplorable consequences. We therefore have a state of cold civil war.

However, since the release of the political prisoners, we have had a new situation which may open the door to dialogue and real reform. But I am not in a position to predict what the leadership's attitude will be. I think their intentions are still unclear. Perhaps they are really convinced that it is necessary to talk. On the other hand, perhaps they simply want to mislead the West and make people think that the opposition is no longer being stifled and that Solidarity no longer exists. It would be naive of them to do so. But this government has already so often behaved in a way I regard as irrational that I cannot rule out this hypothesis.

A Model of Collective Behavior [subhead]

[Krauze] Interior Minister General Kiszczak has just explained that most of those who have been released are not "partners in the national accord."

[Michnik] That is a very good example. Does this mean that Gen Kiszczak has the God-given ability to decide who is a partner and who is not? Why should Bujak, who has millions of workers behind him, or Frasyniuk not be partners while somebody like Miodowicz (chairman of the official trade unions) who was appointed by the government, is a partner? This is a childish and hence very dangerous way of thinking.

[Krauze] From what you have seen in the month since your release, do you not think that opposition activity in Poland has declined considerably?

[Michnik] It is very difficult for me to answer that. But show me another communist country where the existence of 500 clandestine publications is even conceivable. Even if you accept this hypothesis of some reduction in these activities as a result of weariness and so forth, the opposition is still the only force capable of negotating with the government.

Krauze] Are young people still joining the opposition?

[Michnik] Of course. I see people who were children at the time of the Gdansk agreements and who are now workers joining.

[Krauze] Workers and not just students?

[Michnik] Yes, workers.

[Krauze] Have not the Solidarity leaders been weakened to some extent? When a man like Walesa is forced by circumstances to repeat the same thing for 6 years, surely his words lose some of their impact?

[Michnik] Of course. This is the problem which faces all movements whose leaders have to try and maintain a balance between the demands of the present and the demands of the future. And when we talk of the future we are forced to say unpopular things. They are unpopular for two reasons: First, because we are urging people to behave in a way which prompts repression. Second, because we still advocate a dialogue in which many people do not believe. This is a problem. But I still see no alternative to the course chosen by Walesa and the Solidarity leadership.

[Krauze] It is exactly 10 years since the KOR was formed by a group of intellectuals to help the workers imprisoned after the Random and Ursus riots. Have all those efforts and that enthusiasm and suffering had no other effect than to make it possible for there to be no more political prisoners in Poland now, for a few days at least?

[Michnik] It is possible. But if I think about my life during this period, and the lives of my friends and all Poles, I can say this: In the course of these 10 years there has been a detotalitarianization of society. This process has passed through different phases of varying intensity. But the fact is that the group of 15 people who formed the KDR represented a model of collective behavior. To put it simply the aim was to combine an obstinate struggle for human rights with the rejection of violence. That had a great influence on social behavior in Poland, on society's self-education, on the emergence of a new kind of social ties, and on the spread of a new democratic model. This is all new. We, who had experienced the nationalist slogans which were brandished in the sixties, antisemitism and so forth, were afraid that the government would succeed in demoralizing people. That was not the case. The few traces of this which remain are an unusual and fringe phenomenon.

[Krauze] Are you not afraid of the state of mind represented by the Confederation for an Independent Poland -- a nationalist opposition party led by Leszek Moczulski, who was himself recently released from prison?

[Michnik] I do not think anybody could now make the same accusations against Leszek Moczulski as were made 10 years ago. These people have improved.

Prevented a Civil War [subhead]

[Krauze] Are KOR's principles still valid?

[Michnik] Not entirely. For instance the KOR rules out any conspiracy or clandestine activity. After 13 December such conspiracy was forced on us by the government. The KOR heralded this movement. But it drew up a style of thinking which is still relevant and which is based on seeking compromise, and rejecting revolutionary rhetoric and an "all or nothing" attitude. Above all it imposed some limits on itself and recognized the role played by the church. This is all still valid. The principle of one group showing solidarity in defending others is even more valid.

[Krauze] At times you have spoken disdainfully and almost insulting about government representatives, for instance when addressing Gen Kiszczak in the letters you sent him from your cell. Surely there is some inconsistency between this tone and the importance you attach to dialogue and to seeking an agreement?

[Michnik] I am not a trade union leader. I am an intellectual speaking on his own behalf. I try to see this disdainful language, as you call it, only when the government members deserve it. I cannot be satisfied with the humanitarianism of a government which releases me after sentencing me. And the reason why I call for dialogue despite the nature of this government is that I want to prevent civil war from which no democratic system has ever emerged. And, after all, I am not Mr Kiszczak's psychoanalyst or confessor. It is not he who interests me but Polish affairs.

[Krauze] You wrote no less than five books in prison. Is it very easy to write in Polish prisons?

[Michnik] No, it is very difficult. But I felt that the government was stealing 5 years of my life. And I said to myself: No, I must steal this time from them. That is why I worked so hard. It was not just a matter of writing books, I had to know whether I would be able to justify my life during this period of imprisonment. It was even more difficult to get what I wrote out of prison. In Barczewo (the last place he was held) the surveillance system was very intensive. There were cameras and microphones everywhere. They forced me to strip completely in their attempts to find what I was hiding. But they never found anything.

Every system has loopholes. I succeeded in taking advantage of them. I was allowed to borrow books from the prison library, and sometimes to receive some books from outside, and I was never deprived of pen and paper, although my notes were stolen when I was released. I would like to be fair. Although the guards in other prisons were hard on Fraszyniuk and Bielecki (the clandestine publisher), I was not ill-treated. Each time they choose scapegoats. This time it was them. In 1968 it was me.

[Krauze] The West will very probably react very positively to the release of the political prisoners and will change its attitude toward the Polish regime. In these conditions what do you expect from the West?

[Michnik] We have never expected much from the West. But there is no doubt that if we are imprisoned again, we hope that Western public opinion will pay attention to it, in their own best interests.

RETURN OF SOME WORK 'ELITES' CONSIDERED FAVORABLE

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[Article by Anna Przeclawska, Warsaw University professor in pedagogy and deputy chairman of the PRON National Committee: "We Need Work Elites"]

[Excerpts] The present principles of selecting managing cadres at various level continue to be criticized with increasing frequency. People criticize the so-called key schemes and the negative selection of cadres and stress that personal qualities such as competence, honesty, commitment, and ability should be determining factors in appointments to responsible positions. [passage omitted]

Before we can ensure positive selections for leading positions we need an extensive and natural inflow of young and valuable cadres -- of bright people who are willing to work. However, large number of our people, especially young people, have no interest in leadership positions. According to many surveys, the desire to achieve a responsible post and to follow a state or political career occupies one of the last positions in the list of one's life ambitions. It is interesting to know that this is often true of valuable young people who are not self-centered and who have no use for the consumer lifestyle. The higher one's education, the more obvious is the trend toward escaping from the commitments of power and toward organizing one's own life and that of one's family on a private basis. This state of affairs has existed for quite a few years, but it seems not to have occasioned the necessary concern on our party. [passage omitted]

I think that one of the means to solve this problem is to reinstate elitism within our society in order to counter the egalitarian attitudes which have been fostered in our country for a number of years.

The notion of "elite" has been thoroughly compromised in our social awareness, and the popular meaning of "elite" and "elitism" amounts to a denial of democracy. These terms hark back to the periods when closed circles of various people defended the exclusiveness of their values. This state of affairs was additionally intensified by the most recent painful events when the privileges of the "power elite" were much greater than its duties and when the dominate consumer lifestyle saw material riches as the only value. [passage omitted]

We need professional, occupational, cultural, and regional cadres which should be increasingly instrumental in calling the tune in the communities and social circles from which they hail. There is nothing formal about the emergence of such elites. They cannot be appointed and established, and one cannot join them by a written application form. At times, some teams, associations, and unions can develop into elites, but this is merely an accident. Elites emerge on the principle of accepting what is different and abandoning the rule that everything must be the same. Elites call for initiative, competence, originality, commitment to the issues that are of crucial significance for a given community, and this community's approval of achievements, which become a source of genuine authority and a force of attraction. [passage omitted]

Before intellectual elites can emerge, we must have a climate that favors free discussions, exchanges of views, and comparisons of principles, which can be most controversial, provided they are backed by objective arguments. If we want the intellectual movement to stimulate and revitalize the course of our community life we must extend the scope of free discussions at various levels. All kinds of discussion clubs and mass media must be open to argument. The mass media should give up the practice of rationing "information," restricting the freedom of discussion, and promoting "self-censorship," which is still very rigorous on occasions. Journalism that allows for public clashes of views is an important element of intellectual discussion.

Elites may become a natural soil for healthy aspirations. They will attract all those who have the ability to forge ahead and they will accept their successes, at the same time exerting informal control over the moral and social meaning of these successes. Elites will create platforms for communities without ignoring individualities and will stimulate activity, verifying its results. To some extent they will fulfill the function of traditional local communities, the lack of which we feel in this institutionalized mass society.

When we speak about the necessity to train cadre reserves, let us bear in mind that this will be very difficult to achieve in a society that is exaggeratedly egalitarian, that adheres to mediocre standards, that is identical in its aspirations and reactions, and in which an individual who in any way distinguishes himself becomes isolated and left to himself. But the thing is that a lonely person is more likely to face the danger of dissociation from reality and of making errors.

Let us create favorable conditions for the return of various types of the communities of work elites. If we want our life to become richer and more interesting, let us not be suspicious toward the people who stand out above others. Let us create conditions that encourage them to act. Let us not try to force the existing social setups into the framework of hackneyed schemes. Let us allow them to follow their own styles and let us seriously regard the role they can play. Thanks to them, the socially important values will become more convincing.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT PLOIESTI MASS RALLY

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[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at Ploiesti mass rally occasioned by his working visit to Prahova County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades: I want to begin by extending, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you and to all residents of Prahova County and Ploiesti Municipality. [cheers, chants]

We are in Prahova County on a working visit. Since this is the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we wanted to meet with the working people, with the party organizations, and the managerial councils in industrial and agricultural units in Prahova County and Ploiesti Municipality to discuss how the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and for our homeland's firm advance toward communism are being implemented. [cheers, chants]

We have visited several industrial units in Cimpina and Ploiesti, two agricultural cooperatives in Bucov commune. On the whole, our impressions are positive. We were able to note with great satisfaction that the working people in Prahova County, as well as working people throughout the country, have proceeded with determination to fulfill the plan for the first year of the new 5-year plan, and have achieved positive results in general. Industrial production is more than 11 percent higher than last year. This is a positive thing. However, I have to say that there are still some lags. We talked with all working people's collectives about these problems and they all pledged to do all they can to fulfill or even overfulfill this year's plan. This is why we can state that, indeed, all necessary conditions also exist in Prahova County to optimally fulfill the plan, and I am convinced that all working people's collectives will do all they can to fulfill this year's plan under favorable conditions, thus setting a lasting base for the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

At Bucov cooperative I also noted that good yields have been achieved, as well as good results in animal breeding. This means that in Prahova, too, there are all the necessary conditions to optimally implement the programs aimed at the development of our socialist agriculture. At the exhibition which we visited at that cooperative and which displayed results achieved throughout the county, we also noted a number of positive results. However, on the whole, the County of Prahova is lagging far behind other counties in the area of agriculture. This year's yields are much lower than the counties which achieved good yields, than Olt County which was awarded the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." You have to know that it was awarded this title for its wheat yields of 6,000 kg per hectare throughout the country, for more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, and for more than 20,000 kg of corn per hectare. It was on this basis that we awarded this high distinction. And these are the requirements of the new agrarian revolution. [cheers, chants]

We have discussed these questions with the cooperative members and specialists who are present at this meeting. As far as agriculture is concerned, pledges have also been made to the effect that next year Prahova County will achieve much better yields. Bucov cooperative has pledged to achieve such yields so that it will win the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution." However, I would like all units -- both cooperative, state units, and the entire county -- to achieve large yields and aim for a front-ranking place and, if possible, for the high distinction of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" next year. [cheers, chants]

What we noted during our visit in industry, agriculture, and in the activity carried out by the peoples' councils was discussed at length last night with the county party committee bureau. In connection with some problems I voiced particularly harsh criticism. But I want to assure you that I was completely right to do so, since this criticism referred to a number of failings and shortcomings which are still obvious and which could have been avoided if the organization and exactingness had been better. In that case the county could have presented much better results both in industry and agriculture, and in management activity. I do not want to repeat this criticism now.

I hope that the comrades in the county party bureau will let the party organizations and the working people know about it and will discuss measures to eliminate these failings and improve all activities. You must understand, comrades, that Prahova County and Ploiesti have modern and highly technological industry and they have good conditions for agriculture as well. Thus, they must achieve production and yields in keeping with the technical-material base and with the technical and training level of workers class, peasantry, and intellectuals, and in keeping with the force that exists throughout this county.

Thus, the most important thing is to fulfill the plan, make up for lags, and achieve industrial outputs in excess of plan in all sectors. First and foremost we talked about, and I want to draw attention to, the question of quality. You must manufacture equipment of particular importance for our national economy, for oil extraction, and so forth. I hope that you understand well that any defects in this equipment will exert a negative influence on oil and coal production. This is why all working people's collectives and all party organizations must view the question of quality and raising the technical level of production as a basic question of the first order in all our activities. We have everything necessary in Prahova County and in Ploiesti, we have modern equipment, and above all we have a wonderful workers class, technical cadres, and a number of research institutes; all of them must unite their efforts in manufacturing only high-quality equipment, machines, and products on a par with the best such products in international markets.

We must win first place in the manufacture of oil equipment, for instance. We must have the best equipment; we are old oil workers and we must manufacture the best equipment. We are able to do this, and next year we must achieve this target. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to pay greater attention to fulfilling the export production plan. We must understand well that to fulfill the export plan is a requirement to ensure the necessary conditions for our homeland's constant development. Participation in the international division of labor and international exchanges with the socialist countries, with the developing, and the developed capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantage and equality is one of the important factors of cooperation with all nations in the world, irrespective of social system.

We must manufacture high-quality products, we must be competitive, and we must use raw materials optimally and the work and intelligence of all our people. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, all units and sectors must pay greater attention to cutting back on material, fuel, and energy consumption, to increasing profitability and economic efficiency more intensively. We must strive so that everything we manufacture will be achieved with the lowest costs possible and with reduces material consumption, in order to ensure a vigorous increase in net production -- the development basis of the national wealth and of the national income. And on this basis we create the necessary conditions for our homeland's general development and for the constant improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people. [cheers, chants]

Decisive measures are necessary for the proper organization of work and of the production process to increase labor productivity in all areas more vigorously. At the working people's congress we discussed at length the programs aimed at our homeland's development up to 1990 and beyond, up to the year 2000. We have great prospects for our homeland's development andthe growth of industry, agriculture, science, education, culture, and for improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people -- the supreme goal of the party's policy an the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

On the whole, we must almost double industrial production, the increase in labor productivity, the national income, and achieve high quality and highly technical products. The new stage of our homeland's development, the 1986-90 5-year plan, must ensure that the new scientific-technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution are being implemented; this means our homeland's advance, with all its strength, on the road to progress in all areas, because only on the basis of the most modern achievements of technology and science in all areas and of world knowledge in general will we be able to implement our programs and will we be able to ensure the victory of communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

We have excellent prospects, we have plans and programs for all areas. They were unanimously adopted by the bodies for our socialist democracy, including by the great forum of our workers revolutionary democracy, the Working People's Congress. What is decisive now is proceding, with all strength, to implementing those great targets.

I have noted with great satisfaction that all units have drawn up programs and are aware of the targets that have to be implemented beginning with the current year and up to 1990, of the problems of modernization, and of all the other measures which ensure the implementation of the goals put forward by the 13th RCP Congress. The positive thing is what we have achieved, andthe fact that we have such programs and know what we have to do. However, this is not enough. We must now act in an organized way and with great determination to strengthen order, discipline, and the sense of responsibility to implement all these plans and programs. I am convinced that the working people in Ploiesti, too, will act with great determination, so that the current 5-year plan will be concluded with better results than envisaged in these plans and programs. You have all the necessary conditions for this and I am convinced that if you act with greater determination, Prahova County will hold a front-ranking place in fulfilling the current 5-year plan and, if possible, rank first. I would hail this [cheers, chants]

The guarantee for achieving these excellent targets of our homeland's development are the things we have achieved in the years of socialist construction and what we have built in the past 20 years in particular. Certainly, in the past Ploiesti and Prahova County were also among the countries with developed industry. However, compared with what existed in the past, Ploiesti has become a powerful industrial center — as has Prahova County in general — with modern and highly technical industry.

Production has increased many, many times. The strength of the workers class has also increased many, many times. Cities have undergone a change in Prahova County, as they have throughout the country. Ploiesti itself turning into a modern city. I have known Ploiesti ever since 1936, and I know it very well now after the 23 August. I know what it represented, but you yourselves are better familiar with Ploiesti. Everything we have achieved in Ploiesti and throughout the country demonstrates the correctness of our party's policy aimed at the smooth development of all counties and areas and of all cities and villages in our homeland, because only on this basis will we be able to raise all our people to a new level of civilization, and only thus will we ensure the construction of the new system and open prospects for the unswerving construction of communism in our homeland. [cheers, chants]

We have a powerful party that has demonstrated, through its overall activity, that it is honorably fulfilling its historic mission: to lead the whole Romanian nation toward socialism and communism. But above all we have a wonderful workers class, the leading class of our society, we have wonderful peasants, intellectuals who are closely linked with the workers and peasants, and we have people determined to do all they can to demonstrate, through their achievements, what can be accomplished by people who have overthrown bourgeois-landlord oppression for good, have become full masters of their destiny, and are consciously, freely, and independently building their golden future — communism. [cheers, chants]

This is why we are able to look with complete confidence to the prospect of implementing our development plans and programs and to the wonderful future of our homeland. However, at the same time we must understand that we must work better. As I mentioned at the working people's congress, we have everything that is needed. But we must also implement a new revolution in the way in which our party organizations, the working people's collectives, and all our people are carrying out their work, their activity.

The decisive role in everything that is being achieved is played by the people; everything we have achieved has been achieved with the people. We have said it and we believe it must be fully understood that socialism is being built with the people and for the people. However, this presupposes that the revolutionary awareness, the professional, scientific-technical, and cultural training of all working people and of all our nation must be improved constantly. To manufacture highly technical machines and equipment, to develop science, education, and culture we need people with comprehensive knowledge in all areas. Only such people will be able to act as revolutionaries. We must see to it that each working man acts to constantly improve his knowledge in all areas, so that he turns into a revolutionary who is constantly desirous of improving his knowledge, who is interested in what is new and in eliminating everything that is outdated and is not longer up to requirements in order to make room for progress and for what is new; and new means communism, it means a man who masters his destiny. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary for us to develop the political-educational and cultural activity more intensively by basing all activity aimed at fashioning a new man, a revolutionary, who is the builder of socialism and communism, on the principles of scientific socialism, on the revolutionary concept about life and the world — dialectical and historic materialism — and on the most modern and latest knowledge in all areas of science, technology, and world and human knowledge. We must always bear in mind that there are no problems that cannot be known. There are problems which are not yet understood. But there are no problems in the world and the universe which man cannot understand and know. Therefore, we must constantly act in a revolutionary spirit to unravel and discover new secrets of nature and of the universe and to place everything in the service of the progress, well-being, happiness, freedom, and independence of nations. [cheers, chants]

I would like to call on the working people and primarily on the managing cadres in Ploiesti and Prahova, to eliminate from their vocabulary and not to use anymore the expression "it is not possible." The communists never said and can never say "It is not possible." To be a revolutionary means to be daring and have confidence in the people's forces and to discover newer and newer secrets of nature and universe. We must always look straight ahead. The expression "It is not possible" has never existed and can never exist for a communist. Communists in Doftana and in other jails never said "It is not possible." During the most difficult times we had confidence in our ideals, in the workers class, and in the power of our people. We were sure that we would overthrow the bourgeois regime, and we accomplished it. We had been sure that we would build socialism and we built it. We must be confident that we will achieve everything we proposed ourselves. I know these are things that require efforts. I said it many times and I repeated it at the Working People's Congress, too: We are traveling a new, untrodden road. We must climb hard paths, but we must always look forward to the final goal; thus will we reach those peaks. We must overcome difficulties. We do not start off on a paved road and we are not taking stroll. We are starting on the road of building a new society, in which people are masters of everything that is being achieved. We eliminated exploitation and inequality but we must achieve social and national justice, relations, and production such that our people will be indeed able to live in accordance with the communist principles of work and life. It is not easy. We must work and fight; but we are confident that we will achieve this goal and we must achieve it. [cheers, chants]

But I should refer to an example taken from agriculture. Indeed, we can also be pleased with small agricultural yields. But in order to become a hero of the new agrarian revolution, in one's county one must attain more than 20 tons of corn cobs per hectare, more than 6,000 kg or even 6,500 kg of wheat per hectare, and more than 7,000 kg of barley per hectare, and so forth. Such yields have been achieved not only in some units but in a whole county, which is one of the important counties of our country. Therefore, the objectives we set ourselves are not impossible to attain. In some places we have attained them even in the first year of the 5-year plan period. That is why we must work with confidence in every field and we should not use the expression "It is not possible." We should work as revolutionaries and fulfill our duties toward our people, our homeland, and the cause of socialism and communism in Romania. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, while we focus primarily on the implementation of our development programs, at the same time we work most resolutely for a policy of disarmament and peace, of cooperation with all the countries of the world, regardless of social order. We carry out this activity starting from the belief that only under conditions of peace and broad international cooperation we can achieve the goals we set ourselves for our homeland's development, just as all nations can fulfill their development programs solely under conditions of peace.

Therefore, we must do all we can to halt the dangerous course of international events which continues to be very serious. We must work most resolutely to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to ensure a lasting peace and the vital right of nations and peoples to existence, freedom, life, and peace! [cheers, chants]

We believe that most resolute actions must be taken in order to halt the deployment of new missiles and new nuclear weapons in Europe and to eliminate those already in place. Most resolute steps must be made to implement the program proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Likewise, resolute actions are required in order to achieve a 25-percent cutback of conventional weapons by 1990 and at least a 50-percent cutback by the year 2000. We must intensify cooperation and solidarity activity with all progressive and realist forces in order to attain these objectives. We start out from the responsibility we have for our own people and generally for the cause of peace and at the Working People's Congress we decided to attain, even this year, a 5-percent unilateral cutback on weapons, troops, and military expenditures. In this respect, in the fourth quarter of this year, within the framework of the referendum we decided upon, we will submit the endorsement of this decision to all our people's approval. I firmly believe that all our people will vote unanimously for the reduction of weapons and military expenditure, as proof of the desire for peace and disarmament and as proof that every nation must embark on the road of disarmament in the shortest time possible. We want to demonstrate that the Romanian people is a nation desiring peace and a world without weapons and wars. [cheers, chants]

We call on all European countries, on the United States, and Canada to proceed to a unilateral reduction, by at least 5 percent, of weapons and military expenditures. At this big mass rally in Ploiesti I would again like to call on the heads of states and governments and all the political forces, and on all the peoples in these countries to proceed to concrete disarmament measures. We must pass from words, declarations, and discussions to concrete actions. These actions will increase confidence and will open up the road toward fulfilling the goals of totally eliminating nuclear weapoons and substantially reducing conventional weapons. We are for international control. We are for appropriate agreements. But we must proceed to a beginning and to a cutback by some percentage points which would not endanger anybody or the security of a country. On the contrary, these would open up the road toward increasing security and confidence among all the nations on our continent. We must do all we can so that this year of peace we should attain real steps towards disarmament and peace. [cheers, chants]

From this huge mass rally we hail the successful conclusion, of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Disarmament in Europe. These fine agreements, which at a certain time seemed impossible, could be reached because all the participants acted with patience and a spirit of responsibility. The agreement on the announcement of maneuvers and troops, on-the-spot inspection, and other very good agreements have been reached. it is a very important step that demonstrates that, when highly responsible actions are taken toward peace and the interests of each nation and the general interest, it is possible to reach agreements on the basis of appropriate compromise on each side. There is no other way to reach agreement and achieve disarmament than real negotiations and fully responsible actions on both sides. That is why we would like these good results achieved at the Stockholm conference to be a step forward on the road toward negotiations on weapons reduction in Europe, on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe, and on reaching appropriate agreements regarding nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament. This is fully in keeping with the aspirations and desires of all nations of the world. [cheers, chants]

We firmly speak out for solving all interstate conflicts solely through negotiations. We speak out for a new international economic order and for solving the problems of underdevelopment within an international conference under United Nations aegis, with the participation of both developed and developing countries; because the difficult situation of developing countries can be overcome only on the basis of appropriate agreements and only if necessary conditions are created to overcome international crisis, to resume economic activity, and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation among all the nations of the world. We believe that the United Nations and other international bodies must play a more important role in solving all problems. All nations, but primarily small and medium sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries, should strengthen their solidarity and participate actively in solving the serious problems of the international situation. The problems which have to be solved can be solved only with the participation of all the nations of the world regardless of their numbers or social order. We all must most responsibly act in order to overcome the current serious situation and resume a policy of detente, and to attain a new policy of cooperation and peace and a new and better world, in which each nation can develop freely in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Despite the fact that the international situation is serious, we are confident and we believe that the progressive, anti-imperialist, and realistic forces and peoples everywhere, who desire peace, by working more firmly and in complete unity, can change the current international situation. They can bring about disarmament, peace, and the assertion of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, and no recourse to the use and threat of force in interstate relations. We believe that peoples will achieve peace and will create a world free of weapons and free of wars. In this spirit the Romanian people will participate, with all their energy, in attaining this goal. [cheers, chants]

Dear Comrades, in conclusion, I would like to express once again my full satisfaction with the meetings I have had with the party organizations, with working people in all sectors and with the inhabitants of Prahova county, and Ploiesti Municipality. I would like to state, at this huge mass rally, that I consider the spirit and manifestations I have encountered everywhere to be an expression of confidence in the wonderful programs of our homeland's development, and as an expression of the determination of the working people in Prahova and Ploiesti, as well as of all our people, to do all they can, in full unity, under the party leadership, to implement all these objectives. I believe that the working people in Prahova and Ploiesti will work most resolutely and I express my belief and my confidence once again that you will appropriately fulfill the plan for this year and for the entire 5-year period and that you will work in such a way as to be able to attain a ranking place and, if possible, first place in the competitions among our homeland's counties.

I wish you success and I hope you attain such a place! [cheers, chants]

With this belief, I wish you once again ever greater successes and ever better results in all fields, much health and happiness! [cheers, chants]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH CUBA OPENS

AU291716 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1986 — On September twenty-nine the seventh session of the Romanian-Cuban Joint Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration opened in Bucharest.

The two delegations, headed by Aneta Spornic, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, look into the evolution of the bilateral economic relations and the prospects of developing them in domains of joint interest, and of expanding and diversifying the mutual exchanges of goods.

PRC PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY EVENT OPENS

AU291816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1986 — On September twenty-nine, in the afternoon, Bucharest hosted a cultural event organized by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romania-China Friendship Association, on the thirty-seventh proclamation anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romania-China Friendship Association, members of the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, economic ministries, of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and other central institutions, party and state activists, men of culture and art and a large public participated.

Yu Hongliang, People's China ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy were present.

On the same occasion the pictorial exhibition "China Today" was inaugurated.

MILEA SENDS HUNGARY MESSAGE ON ARMY DAY

AU291644 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Test] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/9/1986 — The minister of national defence of Romania, Col.-Gen. Vasile Milea, sent a telegram of congratulations to the minister of national defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, Col.-Gen. Ferenc Karpati, on the national day of the Hungarian People's Army.

On the same occasion, the military and air attache of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bucharest, Lt.-Col. Sandor Aradi, met with militaries of two units of the Romanian Army to whom he spoke about the significance of the event. The participants saw an exhibition of photographs and films presenting aspects of the life and activity of the military of the Hungarian People's Army.

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 AT UN

LD292110 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, September 29 (TANJUG) -- The developing countries last yeaser paid 70 billion dollars only in interest on foreign debts - one of the most acute economic, social and political problems which greatly encumbers international relations, said Yugoslav foreign secretary Raif Dizdarevic addressing the 10th regular ministerial meeting of the group of 77 developing nations at UN Headquarters.

The repayments burden surpasses the limits of economic endurance of the developing countries and threatens their social and political stability, pointed out Dizdarevic. He recalled that the question of debts had been placed on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly at the request of developing countries, and said that in discussing the subject care should be taken about divided responsibility of the debtors, creditors and world financial and banking institutions, and the need for a radical improvement of repayment terms and acceleration of the economic development of debtor countries.

Speaking for Yugoslavia, the 1985 co-ordinator of the group's activities, Dizdarevic noted that all major proposals submitted by developing countries had not met with understanding on the part of the developed and that the negotiations had remained stunted. This however must not be taken with discouragement but rather as a stimulus for even more persistent activity, he stressed. The best guideposted for such activity is the recent summit of nonaligned countries in Harare which thoroughly reviewed world economic relations and confirmed the correctness of Group of 77 initiatives.

DEPARTING ENVOY MEETS LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD291440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli 29 Sep (TANJUG) --- Kamal Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison, today received Vuko Dragasevic, the Yugoslav ambassador in the Libyan People's Jamahiriyah, on a farewell visit.

There were talks, among other things, on overall economic cooperation and particularly the financial problems of Yugoslav work organizations in Libya as well as the working conditions of our citizens in this country.

The secretary of the Libyan bureau appraised cooperation between the two countries in the last few days highly and stresed, in particular, that momentary difficulties cannot repress the great results of this cooperation.

Vuko Dragasevic was also received by Ibrahim al-Bishari, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Trade.

COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS AL-QADHDHAFI'S POLICY

AU252022 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The strategic-political orientation of Libya or — to be more accurate -- of its leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, shows further deviation toward the most radical Islamism and a distancing from the huge majority of Arab, African, and nonaligned countries. Our commentator Milutin Milenkovic speaks about the problem.

We shall mention several facts that the international public is aware of and that nobody has denied. After he had made the well-known speech at the Harare meeting, the speech that was immediately assessed as unacceptable to members of the Nonaligned Movement, the Libyan leader departed before the meeting ended for a visit to Uganda. In this country's capital, Kampala, he gave a lecture whose main thesis was that Islam is the only authentic religion of the African peoples, while Christianity is the cat's paw of colonialism. Therefore, Al-Qadhdhafi suggests, one should carry out an Islamization campaign in Uganda. And, 6 months ago, the head of Uganda's new government, Museveni, presented the evaluation that about half a million Ugandans were killed in ethnic-tribal and religious clashes during Idi Amin's dictatorship and Milton Obote's second period in power. At the end of Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Uganda no joint communique was issued; his departure from Kampala seemed sudden, correspondents report, and he was not officially seen off, something which is otherwise usual.

The Libyan leader then visited Sudan. In Khartouom he immediately advanced a public offer of his often used and never successful recipe for cooperation -- a union with Libya. Prime Minister Mahdi did not react immediately in order to avoid a public dispute, but a few days later, the Sudanese side clearly and officially said that such a union is out of the question.

Having torn many threads of understanding between himself and other governments one by one, after returning to Tripoli, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made a small tactical correction in connection with the Nonaligned Movement. He said that in Harare he received support from nonaligned countries which are, he said, an influential world power. Many of Libya's friends were glad about this hint of a reexamination of the Libyan attitude. However, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sought political compensation for the weakened state positions first in the field of offensive activation of the so-called World Islamic Mission Congress, an unofficial and nonstate religious and political organization which is financed by Libya and has its headquarters in Tripoli.

During 5 days this September, about 400 imams and mullahs, as well as other guests, discussed the position of Muslims in the modern world and -- at the end of the meeting -- called all orthodox believers to a holy war against [word indistinct] and Zionists, primarily against the United States and Israel. This is a new formulation of the call to Jihad, or holy war, because it also revives the counter crusade direction of activity, which Al-Qadhdhafi had already announced in Uganda, without the agreement and support of the government whose hospitality he was then enjoying.

Tripoli also decided to create a special fund for financing this holy Islamic war throughout the world, and Mu'ammard al-Qadhdhafi was confirmed as commander of the struggle. Lest this be interpreted as a proof that Libya has some terrorist plans, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that Islam forbids punishing the innocent and endangering civilians' freedom. However, at the same meeting in Tripoli the demand to work for overthrowing the so-called traitorous regimes in Egypt and some other countries was intensified.

Therefore, the declared Libyan activity against the legal governments of some states has been continuing, recipes for internal development of other sovereign countries are offered, concern for their Muslim population is shown, Muslim citizens of other states are called upon to obey directives from Tripoli, and so on. The day before yesterday, the Libyan paper AL-FAJR AL-JADID carried on its front page the conclusion that Al-Qadhdhafi's speech in Harare had marked, we quote, the beginning of the direct action for destroying the illusion called nonalignment.

The commentator must ask himself where Libya is heading, Libya -- the country with which we are connected by long-time friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation based on strict noninterference in the other side's internal affairs.

SOVIET TRAINING SHIP ARRIVES IN RIJEKA HARBOR

LD291551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Rijeka, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The training ship "Smolnyy," of the USSR Navy, has sailed in Rijeka harbor on a 3-day unofficial visit. During its stay, the ship's crew will acquiant itself with the town's cultural and historic sights.

RENOVICA RECEIVES USSR ENVOY, GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD291811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, who delivered a message from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SLOVENE LC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR POLAND

LD291855 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Ljubljana 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- A Slovene LC delegation led by Milan Kucan, Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium president and LCY Central Committee Presidium member, left for Poland today at the Katowice PZRP Voivodship Committee's invitation. Janez Zahrastnik, LCY Central Committee member and Vlado Janzic, Slovene LC Central Committee member, are also in the delegation.

The visit was agreed upon within the framework of cooperation between the Slovene LC and Katowice PZPR, which was established in 1976.

Apart from political talks at the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, which will start immediately upon arrival, the delegation will visit several work organizations and hold talks with the representatives of some city and basic PZPR organizations in the voivodship. The program also includes a meeting with the workers and political aktiv of the Josip Broz Tito Maintenance Works in Gliwice.

Milan Kucan also will hold talks with PZPR Central Committee Politburo members in Warsaw.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO POLAND

LD300031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Branko Puharic, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Polish People's Republic, prior to the latter's departure to take up his new post.

FEC ISSUES STATEMENT ON CREDIT, FOREIGN EXCHANGE

LD292246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council did not endorse the proposal of the Yugoslav Association of Banks to again approve giving credits on citizens on the basis of selling foreign exchange.

The following statement was published from today's session of the Federal Executive Council: Under the presidency of Janez Zemljaric the FEC discussed the implementation of the resolution of the SFRY Assembly on the policy of economic relations with foreign countries.

The council assessed that the implementation of the already adopted measures for stimulating production, the reduction of all aspects of expenditure within the realistic material framework, efforts for curbing inflation, as well as the further measures which will be undertaken, should create necessary conditions for the realization of the policy of economic relations with foreign countries and of this resolution, as well as for strengthening the position of the Yugoslav economy in international exchange.

In view of the same objective, appropriate changes have been carried out in the area of foreign exchange, credit-monetary, and customs policies, changes that, in accordance with need, will be continued in the next period as well.

To the realization of the resolution as a lasting document, a contribution will also be made by the forthcoming establishing of the basis of socioeconomic development in 1987.

In the next period stimulation will in particular be provided for the production capable of competing on the world market in terms of quality, price, delivery deadlines, productivity, better utilization of capacities and the application of modern technological solutions.

Significant support to positive trends should be given by joint programs for production and exports, rational utilization of social assets and efficient participation of our economy in the world technological processes, speedier circulation of social accumulation in the economy and joining efforts for the realization of a more dynamic growth of exports and net foreign exchange inflow.

The long-term strategy of developing economic relations with individual countries, more important foreign trade partners and regional integrations is being drawn up, while the activities on developing multilateral and regional cooperation will be continued.

At today's session the FEC did not endorse the proposal of the Yugoslav Association of Banks that through amendments to the decision on the aims and tasks of the joint policy of issuing money and monetary policy and the joint bases for credit policy in 1986 it should be made possible to expand special purpose dinar credits that citizens would be granted in exchange for foreign exchange.

Therefore, the present regulation remains in force, the regulation established by the resolution for 1986 and by this decision.

The FEC assessed that since the adoption of the resolution there have been no essential changes that would make it possible to abandon the stand taken.

The FEC adopted stands on the proposals and views of the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces on several draft and proposed laws, on the adoption of which a discussion is underway in the Yugoslav Assembly.

FEC PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU291642 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMt 29 Sep 86

[Djordje Vlajic report on the session of the Federal Economic Chamber held on 29 September in Belgrade]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In a discussion in which many businessmen and scientific workers participated, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, also took part. Among other things, he said that changes in the economic system will affect key questions: planning, the accounting system, the distribution and earning of income and personal incomes, the rescue and liquidation of loss-making enterprises where, as Mikulic pointed out, very radical solutions are being sought. And of course, the changes in the tax system and work legislation are also ambitious. Speaking about the economic situation, Branko Mikulic referred to the problem of inflation in particular. The disturbance in prices is such that the FEC could apply Article 18 of the law on prices which, briefly put, means a freeze on prices. The FEC considered and decided on a fair play agreement about behavior in the field of prices. Let us hear how Branko Mikulic explained this FEC decision:

[Begin Mikulic recording] Please, who could convince me now, or who could convice some of you, that prices are formed on the basis of economic criteria, even in the sphere where we have price formation according to market conditions? How can one say that prices are formed on the basis of economic criteria when we now have about 2,000 requests for raising prices ranging between 100 percent and 800 percent? Where can one see economic criteria in this? Where is the market? [end recording] [passage omitted]

On Socioeconomic Development

LD292322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Next year's resolution must be as market-oriented as possible but at the same time economic and social policy should not be neglected. This was said at today's meeting between Yugoslav businessmen and Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, which took place in the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber. The meeting concentrated on the main issues of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1987. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the main issues of the policy of the country's socioeconomic development in 1987, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, noted that uniform conditions for economic activity on united Yugoslav markets are called for. It is understandable that calls are being made for unburdening the economy. The share of burden, however, differs from republic to republic and province to province. Priority must therefore be given to economic approaches to these problems. It is clear that not everywhere are the potentials being used in the expected way. This affects the pace at which unemployment can be solved.

A great number of sound proposals were made here today but I wanted to hear more about how the economy organizes itself on the basis of self-management, how it organizes joint ventures on world markets. The lack of motivation for export was often mentioned. A lot has been done regarding a realistic dinar exchange rate and everything else that could stimulate exports. However, there are signs of disorganization. Even some of our foreign partners have drawn our attention to unfair competition among our firms abroad. Small and not very skilled organizations of associated labor are spoiling business for those who have already gained a reputation in certain countries.

Due to a lack of judgment they fail to assume stronger and more lasting positions so that those firms with a reputation have to be called back by our partners, Mikulic said.

There are cases where an exporting firm succeeds in penetrating foreign markets and begins to sell its products. As soon as others hear about it they set off along the same path thus competing against each other and bringing the prices down. In this way they harm not only themselves but society, too. They seem incapble of realizing that firms from several western countries join forces when it comes to joint ventures. This is precisely what happened in one of the countries where we have for a long time been engaged in construction work. If we continue to behave in this way, what is the use of the realistic exchange rate for the dinar or of any other measures? I expected to hear some more about that, the president of the FEC remarked.

We shall not abandon the policy of realistic exchange rates. The latest indicators for September prices show that inflation has not abated. In line with our commitments interest rates will therefore have to go up. I must admit, we believed that there would be no need for this.

Speaking about inflation, Mikulic said that the FEC is not interested in programming it. Instead, it wants to see it reduced to a bearable level. We are therefore in favor of negotiations about the measures and ways for achieving this. This has nothing to do with programmed inflation.

We do not mislead ourselves into thinking, Mikulic continued, that valid and effective solutions can be worked out in 3 months that, in any case, will have to be amended next year. This is why we gave up the idea of a third package of measures. These solutions will be contained in the 1987 resolution. Some of them will be adopted in the first couple of months next year.

The pressure on prices has not subsided. There are over 2,000 demands for price increases from 100 to 800 percent. Is that market economy, Mikulic asked? The situation regarding prices is such that the FEC can, without hesitation, introduce much more stringent measures. Still, we will not do that. We are more likely to call for a social contract within the economy that will determine the procedure for changing prices. Some will ask why. Because, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, said, we have still not developed market-oriented and economic behavior. This is the best illustrated by the fact that in the first half of this year as much as 84.6 percent of total revenue was realized by increasing prices.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES OIL INDUSTRY LEADERS

LD290307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Summary] Vis, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the leaders of the Yugoslav oil industry in Vis today was attended by FEC President Branko Mikulic and FEC Vice Presidents Janez Zemljaric and Milos Milosavljevic; Ante Milovic and Ivan Kovac, the president and vice president of the Croatian Assembly, respectively; Zoran Pupavac, the secretary of the General Association of Yugoslav Oil industries; and Stipe Tojcic president of the Croatian Republican committee for Energy, Industry, Mining, and Crafts.

"Addressing the oil officials, FEC President Branko Mikulic, started by saying that the oil industry has liberated the country from huge foreign expenditures, but expressed the view that it must become more of a factor for cohesion in the Yugoslav economy.

It is time to give very serious thought to this, Mikulic stressed, because recently some very marked and harmful limitations have occurred. The state organs must support self-managing associations, he emphasized, mentioning that he expected that a lot would be said in these talks about togetherness. Mikulic expressed the view that a good solution would be to establish consortia or management communities, as this would make significant contribution to the solution of many problems and primarily the securing of funds for research, which would be recouped from the price of gas.

"In the FEC, we would be very glad to opt for a situation in which we were not asked about these things at all, and where the bill in the Social Accountancy Service, into which these funds would flow, was your bill, Mikulic told the oil officials.

"The FEC President went on to stress how we decided a long time ago that the price of domerstic oil would be at the world price level, adding tht in the period under review, this was acceptable to oil officials because world prices were, after all high. The demand that the price of domestic oil grow in conditions when the world price is falling, however, results in such an increase leading to a sudden surge in other prices as well.

"Mikulic then stressed that joint prospecting for oil at home and abroad is indispensible and that the results of this prospecting work must be something for the common good.

"He devoted part of his address to our economic situation, stressing that the problems are difficult but that he is convinced that a way out of them can be found. To support this assertion, he quoted some of this year's results, stressing that following 5 years of decline and stagnation, this year, in which industrial production is greater than planned, will be the 4th year in a row in which we have achieved positive effects in the foreign exchange balance.

"Thus, for example, in the past 8 months, the principal of our foreign debt has been reduced by about $700 million. The FEC president (?warned) however, that the battle against inflation is proceeding very slowly and with difficulty, but he added that we nevertheless will succeed in reducing its rate so that it is 30 percent less than at present. This, he said, makes it possible that by the end of the year, we can retain the present interest rate for credits. Had we not taken administrative measures, we would now have inflation of more than 100 percent, Mikulic stressed. He then mentioned that it was only the previous day that material was completed on how the FEC views economic policy in outline, stressing that these measures are referred to in public as the 'third package'. This is not, however, a package but a resolution for 1987.

"Mikulic then said that the adoption of systemic measures would also be carried over to next year as well, wo that they would all be definitively adopted at the end of the first quarter of 1987. The FEC president emphasized that the FEC is conscious of the fact that a way out is not to be found in a defensive but in an offensive policy, because any further stagnation would lead us deeper into crisis. According to him, one of the important conditions for this offensive posture is the pooling of labor and resources throughout Yugosalv terrotory and the appropriate systemic measures which will accompany and stimulate it.

FEC President Branko Mikulic also visited the 'Zagreb 1' oil drilling platform in the waters around Vis."

MIKULIC RECEIVES LOCAL GROUP OFFICIALS

LD260329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received a delegation of the Permanent Conference of the Cities and Municipalities of Yugoslavia, led by President Nusa Kersevan. The delegation briefed the FEC president on the preparations for the 24th assembly of the Permanent Conference of the Cities and Municipalities of Yugoslavia to be held on 2 and 3 October this year in Subotica.

During the onversation, which was also attended by FEC member Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, special attention was devoted to the questions of tax and land policies and the development of cities and large industrial centers, as well as to some issues regarding the problems of housing and public services. The need for the tax policy to be in keeping with the uniform and equal conditions of economic activity and the development of the uniform Yugoslav market was stressed. It was noted jointly that the instruments of the tax policy should encourage the better use of capacities and stimulate higher labor productivity.

GENERAL MARKS COMMUNICATIONS UNIT ANNIVERSARY

LD251514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the communications units of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, has sent the following message of congratulations to the soldiers, cadets, officers and civilians in the service:

"This year's celebrations will take place in the light of the notable results you have achieved in military and professional specialist training, ideopolitical education, modernization of the communications service, and in strengthening the combat readiness of your units, commands, and institutions. These results and efforts confirm that you have consistently followed Tito's path and the spirit of the historical military-political consultations in Stolice of 26 September 1941, which marked the foundation of the system of leading and commanding the National Liberation Army and partisan units of Yugoslavia and, by implication, of organizing the communications system in the national liberation war. The successful accomplishment of all the tasks during the war and in the postwar period, the firm moral-political unity of your units, the high level of awareness and training of your officers, soldiers, and units represent a safe guarantee for the successful realization of all your future tasks. I firmly believe in your determination to continue unwaveringly along Tito's path of our country's socialist development on the basis of self-management. we expect you to remain the alert guardians of the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, to cherish and further develop the achievements of our glorious national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. In your future work you are also expected to ensure a high degree of combat readiness within the service, to display a high level of expertise in applying and handling modern communications equipment, and to ensure continuity in the system of leading and commanding our Armed Forces. We also expect you to economize in your operative activities and to make full contribution to society's comprehensive efforts to stabilize the economy.

"On the occasion of your anniversary I also extend my best wishes to other users of the communications system and to all the working people and citizens who, through their work, contribute to the development of and further improvements in the communications system of our Armed Forces."

DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES MODERNIZING COMMAND

LD262229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today, presided over by Council President Sinan Hasani.

The council discussed some questions of further modernization of the system of leading and commanding the SFRY Armed Forces.

The council concluded that in accordance with increasingly rapid changes and the development of the military factor, in particular war technology, and in this connection changes in modern military doctrine, it is necessary to speed up the process of modernizing the system of leading and commanding our Armed Forces. The basis of this modernization is the orientation of our concept and doctrine of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the achievements in the overall technological and socioeconomic development of the country, while the objective is to achieve a higher degree of organization, rationality, and efficiency in the Armed Forces.

TANJUG BOARD DISCUSSES AGENCY'S FINANCING

LD251514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Titograd, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The social council of the TANJUG editorial board for Montenegro (presided over by Vasilije Vukadinovic) today voiced its support for the efforts to find a lasting and systemic solution to TANJUG's material position and to regulate the financing of its program of work in those areas that are of importance for the successful functioning of the federation.

It was stressed at the council session that TANJUG has been successfully accomplishing its tasks of interest to the federation, the republics, the provinces, and to associated labor, and that it is urgently necessary to overcome the difficulties which for the last 7 or 8 years have been afflicting the agency, thus preventing it from developing the necessary funds for implementing its development programs. The council therefore welcomed the initiative to examine TANJUG's material position and its place in the information system both at home and in the world at the coming October session of the SFRY Assembly's two chambers and to adopt systemic solutions to finance the agency's socially-verified programs on the basis of real costs and not as an automatic proportional increase in comparison with the previous year.

Support was also given to the initiative to pass, in the SFRY Assembly, a draft of urgent and long-term measures designed to improve and modernize TANJUG's technical basis to enable the agency to continue to play an active part both in the Yugoslav and world information arena where it has gained a reputation and place as one of the leading news agencies.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES JOURNALIST RIGHTS, DUTIES

LD270441 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1953 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- The assessment of the involvement of the public information media after the 13th LCY Congress made at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for Information and Propaganda is identical to the assessments of similar, previous meetings, and to the judgments pronounced before the congress itself. In brief, a vast number of editorial boards and journalists carry out their duties in a professional and politically responsible way, but recently there have been attempts to take shortcuts, as well as superficiality, tendenciousness, and the ignoring of social efforts and congress decisions.

Proceeding from this attitude, Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, mainly spoke about those editorial boards and departments which have for quite some time now been acting from positions unacceptable to the LC. Therefore, their present maliciousness and antisocialist irony is neither new nor surprising. Sometimes it seems -- and it is often the case -- as if individual journalists oppose their own party and its leadership. Others not only openly ignore the LCY activities and actions, but they also fiercely, and in a pseudo-critical and demagogic way hurl abuse at the LC, plugging the line of disputes and doubts in a continual and sensationalist fashion, and hold lengthy discussions and even support and organize the opposition line.

As far as some journalists are concerned, Lolic said, it is as if the congress did not even take place, and if they covered the actual proceedings, they did so in an ironic and superficial way. In this respect, most characteristic is the line taken by some literary and youth papers with obvious political ambitions, which produce a great deal of anticommunism and nationalism, make generalized assessments on dogmatism as the fate of socialism, build various constructions on petty market divisions between "liberal" and "dogmatic" environments, and use this to invoke deceased revolutionaries, and then either rehabilitate or bury them. Meanwhile, all this is being hidden behind angelic screens, the protectors of democracy and freedom. [passage indistinct]

Stating that newspapers and journalists are not the only nor the duty culprits for all the misfortunes of this society, he stressed that this nevertheless does not mean that they can forget their responsibility. On the contrary, it is essential that there is far greater involvement of party organizations in newspaper houses, because it is only the united line of the 13th congress which can and must be the basis and commitment for smashing the imperfection and negativity in the LCY's overall appearance in public and in the activity of the public media.

The debate, which lasted several hours, showed that the "stances" of the LCY Central Committee Presidium "for the immediate actions of communists in the field of public information dissemination" have not yet become the "property" of the press and that the activity on their elaboration and application is only beginning. In any event, the session was soundly prepared and an individual settling of accounts with individual editorial boards and journalists was avoided. Svetozar Durutovic warned that the LC must free itself from the worn out methods of communicating with journalists which are now reduced largely to cooperation with chief and executive editors and directors. He stressed what are for him two very serious ideopolitical questions that have cropped up recently in the press with increasing frequency. These are attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army and attemps to [stir up] confrontation between Serbia and Slovenia.
It is unacceptable, Durutovic stressed, that the whole LC does not react to such phenomena and writing.

Today, it appears that not one partial interest is in crisis. The epicenter is social interest; we are forgetting that in society, the law of connected judgements rules and that the problems of one environment must have consequences in another, as well. [passage omitted]

I comprehend the full difficulty and responsibility of journalism, but all this cannot be an alibi for individual newspapers being turned into public fora of antisocialism and anticommunism, Franc Setinc said, concluding a debate which lasted many hours. We must fight against spontaneity and for a more effective ideological battle, which always means a battle for progress. I believe, he said, that more is known today about failed investments, excesses, and failings in other environments and far less about what can and must be the basis of our unity and togetherness. Newspapers should not be a marketing service for all those who attack society and the LC. We are for freedom, openess, and a critical press, but this implies its full responsibility. Often, journalists who behave in this way are dubbed slaves of the regime. What can you say to that, Setinc asked? Really, they should not be a slave to anyone, but some journalists are slaves to powers that are alien to us.

After the debate, the "bases for information-propaganda activity in the implementation of the stances of the 13th LCY Congress," which will be supplemented by today's suggestions and proposals and sent to all the public media, were accepted.

PAPER CARRIES REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

AU251242 Vienna NEVE AZ in German 25 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Ljubljana (KATHPRESS) For the first time ever a Yugoslav paper has carried a report on human rights violations. In the Ljubljana paper NOVA REVIJA the Catholic activist and ex-prisoner Dobroslav Paraga reports on torture in prisons. Under the headline "Chronicle of Torture in Yugoslav Prisons From 21 November 1980 to 21 November 1984" the theology student describes methods of torture and intimidation.

BOARD BANS BOOK BY 'UNSUITABLE' AUTHORS

AU290917 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 86 p 9

[I. K. report]

[Text] Prizren, 24 Sep -- On the basis of the law on preventing the misuse of the freedom of press and other forms of information, the office of the District Public Prosecutor of Prizren made a decision about a temporary ban on the distribution of a book written by 14 authors.

The basis of the ban on this book is the fact that some authors are morally and politically unsuitable because they had either been imprisoned or participated in hostile events in Kosovo. As such they were expelled from education and the LC. The book was published by the Derada literary club of Urosevac, while the publishing costs were borne by the Melodija music society of the same place. The book was printed in a Prizren printing organization.

The Public Prosecution Office has submitted to the Prizren District Court a proposal for a permanent ban on this book.

YOUTH LEADERS OLDER, BUT MORE OPTIMISTIC

AU271627 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Research and Publishing Center of the Socialist Youth Federation of Serbia has for some years carried out an investigation on the sociopsychological characteristics of youth leaders. Jelena Radovanovic reports on what conclusions may be made on the basis of the investigation carried out this year:

Since this is the third investigation of youth leaders, one can see considerable changes in comparison with the preceding investigations. One of the most significant changes is that youth officials are gaining in age. While the average age of presidents of the communal youth conference in 1982 was 24, it is 25 now. There are some presidents who are 29.

Probably in line with the aging of the youth leadership the data on marital status also change. The number of married leaders trebled as compared with 1982.

Regarding the same subject based on last year's investigation, last year we noted that the educational level of youth leaders was shockingly low; the level is slightly higher this year, but the number of presidents who waste years at schools and colleges is much higher. It is also interesting that youth leaders include a decreasing number of those who come from direct production.

In contrast with previous years, this year for the first time two presidents of the communal youth conferences were elected without being LCY members. We will be able to decide in a few years' time whether it will become usual that LC membership will cease to be one of the essential conditions for election to this office, or whether it is peculiar to this year.

The Research Center's enquiry also asked the questions what, in the opinion of youth leaders, is the greatest problem of young people and what are the greatest shortcomings in the work of the youth organization. In reply to the first question, youth leaders say that problem number one is unemployment, and that the greatest problem in the work of youth organizations is a lack of understanding, and as they put it, a conflict with other sociopolitical organizations. Nevertheless, the optimism of youth leaders has increased a lot. In 1983, 23 percent of the presidents of communal conferences believed that they could influence the solution of youth problems to a great extent or completely; this view is held this year by more than 50 percent of leaders.

Perhaps it would not be amiss if the Research Center put the same question to the presidents at the completion of their term. We would be glad to see the same amount of optimism then.

BRIEFS

AIDS CASES -- An AIDS patient died in Slovenia on 6 July, which brought the total of AIDS deaths in Yugoslavia to five since the disease began to be registered in the country. At present there are about 400 cases of AIDS-infected people in Yugoslavia, all of them belonging to the high-risk groups of homosexuals, drug addicts, and hemophiliacs. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 86 p 9 AU]

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INTERCOSMOS SPACE LAW SEMINAR OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD291521 Budapest MTI in English 1417 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- The 4th Intercosmos Space Law Seminar opened in Budapest Monday with participants from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. Discussions are to be held on legal issues related to the peaceful uses of outer space, including the ban on extending the arms race to outer space, UN-sponsored work to demilitarize the cosmos, and the improvement of cooperation by the socialist countries in the research and peaceful use of outer space.

Ferenc Marta, vice-president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and president of the Intercosmos Council, pointed out the importance of legal protection for the scientific achievements in space technology. He said that the representatives of natural and technical sciences work for the benefit of humankind, and it must not be permitted that certain reactionary circles turn the results to their own ends against the peoples of the world. Ferenc Marta regarded the strengthening of mutual confidence among countries for the further development of the legal system which guarantees the peaceful uses of outer space as essential.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER ON CEMA TECHNOLOGY PARLEY

LD242319 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The Hungarian minister of industry has made a statement about the electronization of the people's economies of the socialist countries. After the Budapest session of the CEMA Radio And Electronics Industries Standing Commission, Laszlo Kapolyi said that in the interest of speeding up technical-scientific progress the creation of a unified digital transmission technological system had been decided. This makes the applied equipment uniform, and at the same time it increases the output of telecommunication chains and multiplies their reliability. The development of fiber-optic cables received special emphasis and the creation of an electronics parts basis was also an important task.

Hungary takes a share in the working out of 97 of the themes of those designated by the standing commission. Thus, the Beloiannisz Telecommunication Factory, the Videoton and Orion companies will participate in the work, among others.

MALILE MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UNGA

AU271502 Tirana ATA in English 1031 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 27 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, leader of the delegation of the PSR of Albania at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, met these days with the minister of foreign affairs of Greece, Karolos Papoulias with whom he had a warm and friendly talk. During the talk, the two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction over the positive development of the friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries and highly appreciated this and pointed out that this spirit of friendship and mutual understanding creates possibilities to further develop these relations. At the meeting it was expressed the common desire to intensify still more exchanges in the field of trade, culture, science, sports, communication, tourism and other sectors of mutual interest.

At the meeting Reis Malile had with the foreign minister of France, Jean-Bernard Raimond, both sides positively appreciated the friendly relations existing between the two countries. On this occasion the two ministers stressed that numerous possibilities exist to promote further trade, cultural, technical-scientific exchanges, etc.

Likewise, our minister of foreign affairs had special meetings in New York with the minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa, the minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Oscar Fischer, and with the minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, with whom he talked on the development of the relations between Albania and their countries.

During the meetings opinions were exchanged on different problems of the present international situation.

Further Details

AU291522 Tirana ATA in English 0901 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 29 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, met recently with the minister of foreign affairs of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they positively assessed the development of the relations between Albania and Algeria and expressed the will of both sides to further promote these relations in the fields of trade, culture, technical-scientific cooperation, sports, etc.

Comrade Reis Malile also met with the minister of foreign affairs of Spain, Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, with whom he had a friendly talk. On this occasion they hailed the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Albania and Spain and expressed the readiness of both sides for the development of fruitful relations between them.

In the course of the above mentioned meetings, opinions were also exchanged on some problems of current international situation, dwelling in particular on the situation in the Mediterranean basin.

The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile had a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Dante Caputo. During the meeting both sides expressed their mutual desire for the expansion of the relations between the two countries.

Our minister of foreign affairs had also a meeting these days with the minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Saharan Democratic Republic, Mansour Omar, with whom he exchanged opinions on some problems of the UN 41st session and on some questions of the international situation.

SFRY AMBASSADOR TRANSFERRED, LEAVES 28 SEP

AU291451 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 29 (ATA) -- On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Milan Georgjevic, left our country on September 28.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR 27 SEP

AU241344 Tirana ATA in English 0913 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 28 (ATA) -- The vice-minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Sokrat Plaka received on September 27 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Fan Chengzuo, concerning the forthcoming presentation of the credentials to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

AWP PAPER ON 'FAILURE' OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU281822 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 24 Sep 86 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "The Failure of the Stockholm Conference and the Correctness of Albania's Position"]

[Excerpts] On Monday the "Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe," known for short as the Conference on Disarmement in Europe, concluded its proceedings in the Swedish capital. After amost 3 years of interminable sittings and debates, it closed its doors in total failure despite the attempts of the propaganda and diplomacy of the participants to partially hide this failure with an agreement on the question of prior indication of military maneuvers by the member-countries and of the presence of observers at these maneuvers. [passage omitted]

The proceedings of this conference, its results and documents, and alongside it, the deterioration of the military and political situation in Europe, have completely justified the principled and realistic stand of Socialist Albania, which refused to take part in this conference, at the same time predicting its illusory nature and its dangers. Some 3 years ago, when the Stockholm conference was opened, ZERI POPULLIT wrote in an editorial article: "We are not going to Stockholm, because we do not wish to be accomplices in the dangeous game which is being played with the destinies of peoples, in a meeting which is exploited by the superpowers to throw dust in the eyes of people so that they shall not see reality and will be diverted from the path of resistance and opposition to the warmongering plans of imperialist powers." The agreement signed at Stockholm not only does nothing for peace and disarmament on our continent, but on the contrary creates the preconditions for the justification of military domination by the superpowers and their military blocs over our entire continent. The right the superpowers have gained to observe the territory and air space of European countries does not merely cover the rival blocs, but all the countries of the continent, which will thus be subject to the demands and preconditions of "inspectors."

The Stockholm conference promised to solve the military aspect of European security. But it has not only not solved the problem, it has complicated it further, because all the time efforts have been made and agreements reached to rob European countries of the ability and strength to defend themselves. The superpowers are not aiming at the disarmament of Europe, but the disarmament of the peoples and the constant weakening of the defense abilities and preparations of European countries. It is not by chance that the superpowers have concentrated their treaties and agreements upon the question of the observation of the national territories of the nations participating in the conference, under the pretext of verifying military maneuvers. Such an activity justifies the military control of the superpowers and their military blocs over all European countries, and justifies American and Soviet intervention and authority in matters concerning the defense and sovereignty of other countries. This is done to weaken the countries of Europe and make them partners, and the weakest and most impotent opponents possible, in relation to the hegemonist policies of the two superpowers. As for themselves, the United States and the Soviet Union have no desire or intention of disarming. The military aspect of security confirms once again that the two superpowers seek to justify their spheres of influence in every way, to maintain their control and influence over the lives of all the countries of Europe, and to subjugate our continent politically, militarily and economically.

The proceedings of the Stockholm conference prove once again that it is a dangerous illusion to expect measures and steps toward disarmament from the conferences and policies of the superpowers. Stockholm contributed nothing toward disarmament, just as Helsinki contributed nothing to European security. Socialist Albania strongly condemns, just as it has always done, all the efforts and demagogic conferences organized by the superpowers for their own dark purposes. Albania strongly supports, as it has always done, every genuine and constructive step toward the stabilization of the situation in Europe, toward disarmament and the real reduction of tension, and toward true security. Albania is in favor of immediate and compulsory concrete measures to contribute to the disarmament of the superpowers, but never places its hopes in American-Soviet wishes, treaties and conferences. At a time when the larger part of the continent is under a de facto military occupation by the two superpowers, disarmament conferences summoned by these superpowers aim to disarm the peoples. One cannot talk about true disarmament in Europe without destroying NATO and the Warsaw Pact, without evicting American and Soviet soldiers, rockets and military bases, without breaking once and for all the military, political and economic chains with which the two superpowers have bound Europe. Similarly, one cannot talk of disarmament in our continent, and its transformation into a disarmed zone, when in other regions, near and far, the United States and the Soviet Union have fanned the flames of local wars and threaten military intervention, like Reagan's against Libya. Disarmament in Europe cannot be separated from world disarmament, just as European security is inseparable from that of the world.

Socialist Albania maintains its stated view that European security and disarmament cannot be achieved by resolutions, messages, meetings and conferences manipulated by the superpowers. The correct stand of our country, which has been confirmed by the course of events in Europe and the world, springs from a realistic and objective analysis of forces and events in the international arena, springs from a materialist understanding of history, and is inspired by the defense of the freedom and independence of Albania and other countries, and by the interests of peace and real security on our continent and in the world. The AWP has laid down the correct and perfectly possible way toward the realization of peace and security on our continent. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said: "The policies of the superpowers, and their speculations with so-called European security, have placed the governments and nations of this continent in an increasingly difficult position. Time has proved the correctness of the viewpoint of our party and of the Albanian state, that peace in security can in no way be achieved through the bargaining of the two superpowers and the military blocs they maintain -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact."

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL

AU300914 Sofia BTA in English 2222 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA) -- The issues of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation were given prominence at the talks between Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia.

The two sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the guidelines for the development and deepening of economic and techno-scientific cooperation after 1985, signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak, are giving a strong impetus to its development.

An expression of the upsurge of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak economic relations is the considerable overfulfillment of the barter in the past five-year period as well as the planned more than five milliard rubles for the current five-year period. Bilateral trade up to 1990 and the development of joint production and specialization are to mark the highest rates of development within the framework of the CMEA.

At the same time it was pointed out that the level of bilateral cooperation still does not correspond to the real possibilities and requirements of the two peoples and to the great tasks set by the latest congresses of the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It was stressed that new forms should be sought for raising economic and techno-scientific cooperation to a qualitatively new stage.

The two leaders made a detailed review of specialization and joint production in the field of the automobile industry, mechanical engineering, electronics and the chemical industry. It was stressed that this year the share of specialized output in the barter between the two countries will reach more than 40 per cent. The necessity to apply higher forms of interaction in techno-scientific research was stressed.

Special attention was paid to the discussions of the draft of the programme for long-term economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia up to the year 2000.

It was noted that the promotion of direct production and technological cooperation and the establishment of joint organizations, scientific teams and laboratories is becoming more and more imperative.

Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Lubomir Strougal informed each other of the tasks which Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are solving in realization of the aims of the 13th Congress of the BCP and the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The leaders of the two governments discussed topical issues of the international situation. Once again they expressed the unreserved support of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia for the numerous peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union. They welcomed the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference.

Places Wreath

LD301213 PRAGUE Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bulgaria -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, who is in Bulgaria on a 2-day friendly working visit, placed a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia this morning.

A guard of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors and a military band played the Czechoslovak national anthem. Afterward Lubomir Strougal paid homage to the memory of Dimitrov the outstanding representative of the Bulgarian working class and a dauntless fighter of the international communist and workers movement. The Czechoslovak premier and members of the Czechoslovak delegation were accompanied during the ceremony by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

Received by Zhivkov

AU301107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 30 September at the Boyana residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov received CSSR premier Lubomir Strougal, who is paying a friendly and working visit to Bulgaria. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the meeting.

Before the meeting, Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Lubomir Strougal visited one of the leading plants of our machine building industry -- Sofia's metal-cutting machines combine. The distinguished guests were greeted by Krustyu Stanilov, deputy chairman of the Economic Council at the Council of Ministers, and Engineer Nenko Goranov, chairman of the Metal-Processing Machines and Robots Economic Trust. They reviewed the flexible automatic production system for processing rotary-symmetrical components, the shot-screw components shop, and the power-unit shop. The guests were briefed on the activity of the flexible automatic production system for processing pneumatic-case components, on which the 72-hour tests were successfully completed on the eve of the 9 September holiday.

Engineer Toshko Todorov, general director of the plant, briefed the guests on the tasks which the specialists and workers are solving now to apply more quickly scientific-technical developments in the field of metal-cutting machines.

CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal also laid a wreath of respect and gratitude at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, and paid respect to the coffin of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people. A representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military honors. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Awards Zhivkov

AU301451 Sofia BTA in English 1516 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and prime minister of Czechoslovakia, who is paying a friendly working visit here.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the promotion of the brotherly relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia and between the two peoples.

He was briefed on the progress of the talks which Mr Lubomir Strougal and Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, opened yesterday.

In the common view, there are great opportunities for the expansion of cooperation in the economic, techno-scientific and cultural fields. The conviction was expressed that the two countries will persevere in extending and promoting their cooperation.

Discussing topical international issues, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Lubomir Strougal gave full support to the Soviet peace initiatives and their countries' determination to work for the cause of peace and understanding.

After the meeting Mr Lubomir Strougal presented Mr Todor Zhivkov with the Order of the Republic, a high Czechoslovak distinction conferred on him for his exceptional services and personal contribution to the strengthening of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak friendship and of the all-round cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party and between the two peoples, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Ends Talks, Signs Protocol

AU301750 Sofia BTA in English 1648 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, ended their talks here today.

At their final session, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved.

They signed a protocol outlining concrete measures for the further promotion of commercial exchanges and techno-scientific cooperation, of specialisation and cooperation mainly in the production of machine tools, robots, flexible computer-aided manufucturing systems, in electronics, metallurgy, and the chemical industry.

Communique on Visit

AU301955 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA) - The heads of government of Bulgaria, Mr Georgi Atanasov, and of Czechoslovakia, Mr Lubomir Strougal, commend highly the programme on the establishment of an all-embracing system of international security, proclaimed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet-proposed complete elimination of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, says the communique on Mr Lubomir Strougal's visit here on September 29 and 30, which was released to the press.

The dangerous situation in the world is chiefly rooted in the imperialist forces' aspirations after military superiority. The militaristic circles in the U.S. and in some NATO countries go on stepping up the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and they make attempts to militarize outer space, the two leaders indicate.

They emphasise that the present-day international situation calls for a qualitatively new approach to international affairs and welcome the latest extension by the Soviet Union of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until January 1, 1987.

The communique stresses the importance of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, of enhancing their all-round cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Notice is taken of the positive initiatives of Bulgaria on turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, and of Czechoslovakia and the G.D.R. on the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe.

The two sides stress the significance of the successful completion of the first stage of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. They express the hope that the Vienna meeting of the representatives of the countries taking part in the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Vienna will adopt new decisions that would further promote European cooperation and would lead to practical steps in the field of disarmament.

The two countries condemn the attempts by certain revanchist forces who are trying to cast a shadow of doubt over the territorial and political realities in today's Europe.

The communique notes the positive role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, and in support of the sovereignty and development of the newly liberated states.

Mr Georgi Atanasov and Mr Lubomir Strougal express satisfaction with the development of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak cooperation in all fields. They stress the great significance of the Long-Term Program on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between the two states to the year 2000, which is being developed.

The communique notes that the talks between the two prime ministers have taken place in a spirit of fraternal friendship and understanding and have confirmed the complete coincidence of views of the two countries on all matters discussed.

ATANASOV RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER GERLE

AU290904 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 86 p 7

[CTK report: "Reception In Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia (CTK correspondent) -- Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, in Sofia on 23 September. In a talk, G Atanasov and L Gerle exchanged information pertaining to some topical issues of the two countries' economic development. They paid special attention to the main spheres of cooperation and to possibilities of expanding and deepening it.

ZHIVKOV OPENS PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FAIR

AU290756 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0730 GMT on 29 September carries an 8-minute live relay from Plovdiv of the opening of the Plovdiv International Fair.

The announcer notes that some 2,178 foreign companies are taking part in the fair. He also notes that "party and state leaders, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" were cordially greeted by those attending.

In the background Khristo Kristov, minister of trade can be heard coming to the end of a speech. He is heard referring to the success of the Stockholm conference, Soviet peace proposals, and the recent meeting between Todor Zhivkov and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. At 0734 GMT he asks Todor Zhivkov to cut the ribbon and officially open the fair. In one or two sentences Zhivkov welcomes the companies exhibiting at the fair, wishes them success, and declares the fair open.

Concluding the relay, the announcer says a few words about the structure and timetable of the fair, noting that "the fair will contribute to expanding the socialist division of labor."

Visits Romanian Stand

AU292005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia AGERPRES 29/9/1986 -- Romania participates in the 42nd international fair of Plovdiv opened on September 29 with a pavilion which exhibits the main products of the machine-building industry, electronics, electrotechnology and the chemical industry.

On the opening day the Ramanian pavilion was seen round by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president ofthe State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by other members of the Bulgarian Party and state leadership.

When entering the pavilion, Todor Zhivkov ws welcomed by Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta, who conveyed him a friendly salute from RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. In his turn, the Bulgarian leader requested that a friendly salute and wishes of good health and success in his activity be conveyed to the Romanian head of state.

During the visit to the pavilion, Todor Zhivkov appreciated the quality and technological standards of the Romanian exhibits.

Leaders Attend Reception

AU292138 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, gave a reception in Plovdiv on the occasion of the official opening of the Plovdiv Fair.

Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Markov, and Emil Khristov, as well as ministers, deputy ministers, managers of foreign trade an other economic organizations, attended.

Today the participation of Austria, Great Britain, Italy and the FRG in the Plovdiv Fair was marked. The reception given on this occasion was attended by representatives of Bulgarian and foreign business circles as well as by members of diplomatic missions.

Khristov Meets UK Minister

AU301802 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Trade Minister Khristo Khristov met and had a talk with Lord Lucas, the UK deputy minister of trade and industry, at the Plovdiv Fair. The guest voiced the opinion that the Bulgarian national exposition at the 42d Plovdiv Fair offers broad opportunities for a substantial increase in the business activity and mutual exchange of goods between Bulgaria and Great Britain.

TODOROV MEETS WEST EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU262015 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA) -- Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received today a three-member delegation of the West European Parliament, which is currently on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group.

The politicians exchanged views on the possibilties for the establishment of contacts between the National Assembly and the West European Parliament and expressed the hope that the current first meeting will contribute to this.

The participants in the talks voiced concern over the continuing arms race and noted the need to avert the threat of a nuclear holocaust. In this connection they greeted Bulgaria's initiative on the calling of a meeting of MPs of the Balkan states on the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

In discussing the relations between the CMEA and the EEC, and the contacts between the countries of the two comunities, the MPs noted that the Bulgaro-Greek declaration, signed here recently, could serve as a model of cooperation between two countries of different social systems.

The members of the West European Parliament had talks today with Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of trade.

They had a meeting with Mr Miran Topchiev, chief mufti of Bulgaria's Moslems, and Pankrati, metropolitan of Stara Zagora, who is head of the Bulgarian Patriarchate's Foreign Ecclesiastical Affairs Department.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES SPANISH CP DELEGATION

AU261928 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA) -- Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received today a working group of the Spanish Communist Party, headed by M L. (Lobato,) chairman of the Central Guarantees and Control Commission and member the secretariat of his party's Central Committee.

Mr Mikhaylov briefed his guests on the experience of the BCP in the ideological work.

Control Chairmen Meet

AU291008 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP, met yesterday (Lucio Lobato), chairman of the Central Commission for Guarantees and Control of the Spanish Communist Party.

The guest acquainted with the all-round activity to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as with the work of the BCP Central-Auditing Commission. Attention was drawn to the application of scientific and technical progress in the country's economic development and to the part played by the party's control-auditing organs. Emphasis was laid on their role in maintaining the purity and strengthening the unity and cohesiveness of the party.

The meeting took place in a warm comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of the traditional international relations between the BCP and the Spanish Communist Party.

LEADERS RECEIVE FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION

AU271800 Sofia BTA in English 1642 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, headed by its secretary general Mr Erkki Liikanen, paid a visit to Bulgaria from September 24 to September 27, 1986. The delegation had meetings with Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and with high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Trade.

Special attention during the talks was paid to the problems of peace, security and disarmament.

The Bulgarian and Finnish politicians voiced concern over the current state of international relations which continue to be tense and complicated. They emphasized the determination of their parties to contribute, as far as their power allow them, to the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. In this connection, they assessed the Soviet decision on the extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing as a true contribution to peace.

The participants in the talks exchanged information on the efforts of their parties and countries aimed at the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapons in the Balkan peninsula and in northern Europe.

The Bulgarian and Finnish politicians noted with satisfaction the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference, which could have a positive impact over the East-West dialogue. They expressed the hope that the Soviet-American dialogue would be held in a constructive of the international atmosphere.

The representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Finnish Social Democratic Party agreed with satisfaction that the two parties' positions on basic issues of the international situation coincide or are close. They expressed readiness to further develop contacts to the benefit of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Finland and European cooperation in general.

The Finnish delegation left the country today. Its head told journalists about his high esteem for Bulgaria's progress in the field of electronics and microelectronics and in other fields.

Asked about his view in respect to the Stockholm accord, Mr Liikanen said he was satisfied with it. According to him, the most important achievement of the Stockholm conference was the continuation of the Helsinki process. The fact that a final document was adopted means that all participants are willing to continue with a next stage in the negotiations. "The process of detente is alive; it will continue in the future which is proved by the Stockholm conference."

BALEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS SWITZERLAND

AU290914 Sofia BTA in English 0939 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA) -- A BCP delegation headed by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, paid a visit to Switzerland from September 22 through September 27 at the invitation of the leadership of the Swiss Social Democratic Party (SDPS).

The Bulgarian delegation held talks with a Swiss delegation headed by Mr Helmut Hubacher, chairman of the Swiss Social Democratic Party, with Mr Martin Bundi, president of the Federal Assembly, with Mr Dario Rubiani, chairman of the SDPS group in the Federal Assembly, and with the leadership of the Swiss trade unions. The BCP delegation visited a number of small and medium-size enterprises in Bern and Ticino.

The participants in the talks exchanged views on a broad spectrum of issues of interest to both parties. They paid special attention to the efforts to preserve world peace.

Mr Milko Balev dwelled in detail on Bulgaria's peace-loving policies and on her efforts to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The leaders of the Swiss Social Democratic Party briefed their guests on their party's position in respect to the basic international issues.

The representatives of the two parties voiced concern over the continuing arms race and the growing danger of a nuclear confrontation. They stressed the determination of the BCP and the SDPS to work for the preservation of world peace.

Mr Milko Balev invited Mr Helmut Hubacher to visit Bulgaria. He made the invitation on behalf of BCP CC Secretary General Todor Zhivkov.

ATANASOV RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN, FRENCH AMBASSADORS

AU290905 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Yesterday Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in succession Mangaljabyn Dash, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mongolia, and Bertrand Guillaume de Lataillade, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

The meetings were attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minster of foreign affairs, and Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD302338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Commentator Antonin Kostka talks about the coming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

This news is an international political sensation of the first degree. It immediately relegated to the background all the other news on television and radio everywhere, and changed the front pages of all the world's dailies and foreign policy commentaries. The situation in the world gained an important novel aspect by this news, in some ways even a turning point. The nine-line TASS news report has brought significant relaxation and new hope to the badly sharpened Soviet-American relations that were jeopardizing the probability that the summit session would take place.

The announcement of the extraordinary meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan means that in the mutual relations of the two world superpowers constructive and realistic conception has won again, and that thanks to the principled, persistent, and long-term policy of mutual understanding and tolerance promoted by the USSR the artificial obstacles on the way to mutual agreement were overcome. The perhaps most valuable political experience of the post-war period was confirmed again: Where there is enough good will there is no problem that cannot be settled to the satisfaction of both sides; the more tense relations are the more desirable dialogue, mutual concessions, and chiefly an agreement are, and the more urgent they are the more useful they become.

To agree on a speedy summit at a time when it seemed almost impossible to organize a top-level meeting at all -- and this when such crucial issues as a nuclear test moratorium or the limitation of strategic weapons or the eradication of medium-range missiles in Europe urgently demanded such a meeting -- shows and clearly confirms that nobody can constantly overlook the wishes and will of the world public. And there is something else that should be mentioned: The fact that the extraordinary Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik will be carried out within the framework of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States.

So, the preparations for the summit will be carried out at top level -- unprecedented in the history of diplomacy. This not only shows what an important international event this will be but also how difficult these talks will be, because nobody who soberly perceives the raging resistance of the U.S. military-industrial complex against everything that crosses its hegemonist plans can have illusions that all problems can be settled smoothly. The introduction of new thinking into international practice, the restructuring of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the securing of safety to all by total disarmament will still require a lot of effort and persistence.

MINISTERS AT UN WELCOME ICELAND MEETING

LD302310 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] In New York today the ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and Austria, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Jankowitsch, welcomed the agreement between the USSR and the United States about the coming meeting of their highest representatives in Iceland. In their talks they expressed conviction that this meeting will set the line of further tackling the main issues of our times. The ministers also assessed Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and confirmed the interest of both sides in the development of cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

SYRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD252207 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation of the Syrian National Progressive Front, headed by Zuhayr Mashariqa, deputy chairman of its central command and vice president, arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. It was invited by the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR.

Zuhayr Mashariqa praised after his arrival the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute toward strengthening cooperation of the two organizations and friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

Meets National Front Delegation

LD262219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1345 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee led by Tomas Travnicek, its deputy chairman, held talks in Prague today with a delegation of the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Zuhayr Mashariqa, deputy chairman of its central leadership and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The two sides pointed out that successful development of political relations that were given a foundation by the summit of the highest representatives of their countries, and called for expansion of study and working visits that would contribute to the deepening of friendly cooperation between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Received by Husak

JN261917 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Prague -- Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ secretary general and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, received here this afternoon Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progessive National Front [PNF]. Comrade Mashariqa conveyed to Comrade Gustav Husak the greetings of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, as well as his wishes of good health and happiness for the friendly Czechoslovak people. The talks centered on the growing relations between Syria and Czechoslovakia as well as issues of common interest.

Comrade Husak expressed his appreciation for President Al-Asad's positions and said: We highly appreciate these positions which contributed to developing relations between the two countries in the various areas. We in Czechoslovakia are following Israel's rampage in the region and events in Lebanon. I would like to affirm to you and to President Hafiz al-Asad Czechoslovakia's solidarity with Syria in the face of the dangers threatening it, and we also appreciate Syria's firm stand in the face of world imperialism. All honorable and free people in the world should support it. He also stressed Czechoslovakia's support for an international conference in the Middle East as a step toward peace and said: Syria plays a fundamental role in the Arab region's issues. I highly appreciate my talks with President Hafiz al-Asad last year, when we signed the friendship treaty between our two countries.

At the end of the meeting, President Husak asked Comrade Mashariqa to convey his greetings and wishes of good health and happiness to struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad.

The talks between the Syrian PNF delegation led by Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa and the Czechoslovak Central Command of the National Front led by Comrade Travnicek, deputy chairman of the central command of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, began in Prague this morning.

Further Details

LD262231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In Prague Castle Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, received Zuhayr Mashariqa, deputy chairman of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front and vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. In a cordial and friendly conversation they praised the traditionally good Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and expressed mutual interest in their further intensification in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed at the highest level in Prague in October last year.

It was noted with satisfaction that establishment of direct contacts between the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the central leadership of the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic has great importance for the expansion of political contacts and for getting to know better the life of the people of both countries.

Discussing topical international issues, both sides paid tribute to the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union, its moratorium on nuclear tests and calls for disarmament in the interest of averting nuclear catastrophe. Particular attention was devoted to the dangerous situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's expansionist policy. Both sides confirmed their resolve to continue in the joint effort to achieve a just resolution of the conflict on the basis of the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories and the asertion of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination, in line with the relevant UN resolutions. At the same time tribute was paid to the role played by Syria, which bears in the Middle East a direct burden of opposition to the aggressive attempts of Israel and its imperialist protectors.

Talks With CPSL Leader

LD301548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received a delegation of the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Zuhayr Mashariqa, deputy chairman of its central leadership and Syrian vice president. During a friendly conversation he briefed the guests about the position of legislative bodies in the Czechoslovak political system and about the main tasks facing the Slovak National Council after the 17th CPCZ Congress and the congress of the CPSL. They also talked about the representation of political parties and social organizations of the National Front in the Slovak National Council.

KEMPNY DEPARTS FOR WORKING VISIT TO FRG

LD300920 Prague CTK in English 0847 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 30 (CTK) — Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny left on a short working visit to North Rhine-Westphalia today.

He will open a three-day symposium of experts from the Czech Socialist Republic and North Rhine-Westphalia on the creation and protection of the environment in Duesseldorf on October 1. Josef Kempny will also open a Czechoslovak exhibition on living environment.

Arrives in Duesseldorf

LD010417 Prague CTK in English 2028 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Duesseldorf Sept 30 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Chairman of the Czech National Council Josef Kempny arrived today on a three-day working visit to North Rhine-Westphalia.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of the diet of this land of the Federal Republic.

Tomorrow, Josef Kempny will open a three-day symposium of experts from the Czech republic and North Rhine-Westphalia on the creation and protection of the living environment for man.

Today, Josef Kempny met in Duesseldorf with President of the Diet of North Rhine-Westphalia Karl-Josef Denzer, who gave a luncheon in honour of the Czechoslovak delegation.

In the afternoon, the Czechoslovak guests met with representatives of the local chambers of commerce and industry. Talks focused on trade contacts between Czechoslovakia and West Germany, and particularly North Rhine-Westphalia which has a large concentration of West German concerns. There are also 450 corporations whose activity directly influences environmental protection.

Josef Kempny also met today with representatives of the German Communist Party. Deputy Chairman Ellen Weber informed him of the West German communists' participation in the pre-election struggle and of the implementaiton of the conclusions of the party's 8th congress.

The discussion also concerned some international topics and the stands of the two parties on possible solutions. They also stressed bilateral interest in further promotion of cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the German Communist Party in all spheres.

At a press conference in Duesseldorf, Czech Deputy Premier Frantisek Sramek and minister of the environment, regional planning and agriculture of North Rhine-Westphalia Klaus Matthiesen informed journalists of the symposium on environmental protection which is to be opened in Duesseldorf.

[Prague CTK in English at 2043 on 30 September carries a "corrected repetition" of the last 3 paragraphs of this item which read as follows:

"Josef Kempny also met today with representatives of the German Communist Party. Presidium member and Secretary Karl Heinz Schroeder informed him of the West German communists' participation in the pre-election struggle and of the implementaton of the conclusions of the party's 8th congress.

"The discussion also concerned some international topics and the stands of the two parties on possible solutions. They also stressed bilateral interest in further promotion of cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the German Communist Party in all spheres.

"At a press conference in Duesseldorf, Czech Deputy Premier Frantisek Sramek and Minister of the Environment, Regional Planning and Agriculture of North Rhine-Westphalia Klaus Matthiesen informed journalists of the symposium on environmental protection which is to be opened in Duesseldorf tomorrow. They stressed the importance of international protection of the environment, as well as usefulness of international exchange of experiences in these spheres. They pointed out that the solution of environmental problems in the two countries, which helps to solve these problems in Europe, depends on mutual confidence and primarily peace. Only in peaceful cooperation can the results of our effort have objective effect, Frantisek Sramek pointed out."]

PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD262343 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Federal Minister of Interior Vratislav Vajnar. The delegation is headed by Interior minister Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the Politburo of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Democratic Yemen.

Departs Prague

LD302145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation of the PDRY Ministry of the Interior, headed by Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the Yemeni Socialist party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Prague today. During a friendly visit at the invitation of Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior, the two sides discussed mutual cooperation and assistance.

CPCZ'S POLEDNIK RECEIVES USSR SPORTS CHIEF

LD300828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Marat Gramov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports. He briefed the guest on the implementation of tasks after the 17th CPCZ Congress. In a cordial discussion they also praised the standards of mutual cooperation in physical education and sports.

CPCZ GROUP VISITS JAPAN, TALKS WITH SOCIALISTS

LD262345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Japan — The delegation of the CPCZ led by Michal Stefanak, member of the Central Committee and head of a department of the party Central Committee, was received by the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, Takako Doi.

The two sides analyzed the further possibilities of development of cooperation and agreed on the expansion of mutual contacts. They also voiced their determination to contribute their utmost in the fight against the threat of nuclear war, for peace and security. They put great importance to the proposal for securing collective security in Asia and the Pacific.

Our party delegation, which is in Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, also held talks with the representatives of trade and industrial circles, especially with the officials from the firms Toshiba and Nissan, which are interested in economic cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU231430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Czechoslovak-Italian interministerial consultation were held between Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Boris Biancheri, general director for political affairs of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Prague on 18 September. The two representatives discussed issues of the international situation and assessed the current state and prospects of Czechoslovak-Italian relations. The Italian representative was received by Jinreich Rehorek, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Giulio Bilanconi, ambassador of the Italian Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

BILAK RECEIVES DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CP HEAD

LD262042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Dominican Communist Party, led by General Secretary Narciso Isa Conde. They exchanged views on the development of the situaton in the world, the most important feature of which is the effort of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community to halt feverish armament and its transfer to outer space.

Narciso Isa Conde emphasized that the Dominican communists and progressive forces in his country support actively this effort that aims at improving the international atmosphere and the preservation of peace in the world.

Vasil Bilak familiarized the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party with the activity and successes of the Czechoslovak communists in the implementation of the fulfillment of the conclusions of 17th party congress.

Narciso Isa Conde acquainted Vasil Balik with the results of the elections in Dominican Republic and informed him about the work of the party in the new conditions after the elections. He thanked the CPCZ for help and support given to the Dominican Communist Party.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties also discussed the development of further mutual cooperation in the interest of reinforcing international communist and workers' movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU250841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0754 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/1986 -- The prime minister of the Czechoslovak Republic, Lubomir Strougal, received Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, in Czechoslovakia for the 28th edition of the international machine-building fair in Brno.

During the talks the current stage and the development prospects of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations were examined, with emphasis on their development which agrees fully with top-level understandings reached between the two party and state leaders, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

Also stressed were the measures which should be adopted for the further development of the economic exchanges, of long-term cooperation and specialization in production.

On the same occasion, Nicolae Constantin held talks with Ladislav Gerle and Miroslav Toman, deputy prime ministers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, during which specific measures were set for new commerical accords for the on-going year as well as for 1987 to be signed.

STUDENT UNION OFFICIAL RECEIVES PLO LEADER

AU191207 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Josef Skala, chairman of the International Students Union, on 17 September received Khalil al-Wazir, deputy general secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and deputy commander of the PLO. The guest highly valued the long-standing consistent solidarity displayed by the International Student Union vis-a-vis the just liberation struggle of the Palestinian youth and students. The new initiatives aimed at consolidating the unity of the Palestinian patriotic, democratic forces, which have the sincere sympathy of the international democratic students movement, were emphasized during the chat in the International Students Union secretariat.

BRIEFS

HAVLIN PRESENTS AWARD -- CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin handed over the Order of labor to the meritorious artist Jaromir Tomecek in Brno today. The high state award was bestowed on him by the president of the republic for his merit in the development of the Czech socialist literature. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Sep 86 LD]

HONECKER TO TRAVEL TO USSR ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT

LD301905 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will travel to the USSR on 2 October on a friendship visit. He has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

MITTAG RECEIVES BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION

AU290926 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 24 September Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of party and state functionaries of the Belorussian SSR headed by Y.B. Kolokolov, Central Committee secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, for a talk which took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendly affinity.

Guenter Mittag briefed the guests, who are acquainting themselves with experiences and results in the GDR construction sector, on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions in the sector of economic and social policy, and in particular in the economic strategy of the SED. He reported on the advance in further increasing efficiency and quality in the construction sector through comprehensive intensification, and stressed the great significance of the concrete exchange of experience and long-term scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR aimed at top performances in the interest of strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

MITTAG, SCHUERER ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD302119 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin today on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the PRC. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo; Gerald Goetting, deputy State Council chairman; and other personages from social life attended at his invitation. The chiefs of diplomatic missions to the GDR were also guests at the reception.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES ROMANIAN HEALTH MINISTER

AU290924 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 23 September Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Victor Ciobanu, minister of health of the SR of Romania, who is visiting the GDR.

At the meeting the partners in the talk praised the high level of friendly cooperation that had received essential impulses through the meeting of the leading representatives of both states, Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu. They agreed that safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear inferno represent the main concern of all peaceful people and the precondition for a successful health policy.

Willi Stoph briefed his Romanian guest on the achievements and initiatives of the GDR working people to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which aim at the universal strengthening of the socialist worker-peasant state.

Ciobanu expressed his conviction that his visit to the GDR will contribute to deepening further the fraternal cooperation between both countries in the field of medical science and the health sector.

The friendly meeting was attended by Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, and Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the GDR.

Mongolian Education Minister

AU290906 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 23 September Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had a friendly talk with Byambyn Debaasuren, minister of the people's education of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Willi Stoph briefed the guest on the measures introduced to implement the 11th SED Congress resolutions in further shaping the developed socialist society and stressed the great demands that result concerning the education of the young generation. He called the preservation and consolidation of peace the most urgent task of the present, stressing the utmost significance of the manifold Soviet initiatives, in particular the program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev to liberate the world from nuclear arms. Referring to the responsibility of all states for peace and international cooperation, he praised the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic to form a mechanism which precludes the use of forces between the states of Asia and the Pacific region. [passage omitted]

STOPH ADDRESSES CEREMONY HONORING INDUSTRY

LD302325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR economy must combine science with production and production with science even more effectively in order to produce top products more rapidly. This was said by Premier Willi Stoph, SED Politburo member, in Berlin today when awarding the title Enterprise of Socialist Labor to 15 enterprises.

The use of key technologies offers opportunities to speed up the replacement process in production with a reduction in costs far greater than at present. This is the right answer to attempts by the most aggressive imperialist circles to weaken the socialist community economically and to isolate it from scientific-technological developments in the world, Stoph said.

At the same time he emphasized the importance of best work results for strengthening socialism and thus peace. Together with the socialist states the GDR supports the implementation of the Warsaw Pact's far-reaching disarmament program which was decided in Budapest. The GDR political initiatives are aimed at the broad unification of all forces of reason and realism in order to prevent nuclear war through joint action. In this context the weight of the peace policy of a socialist state grows in proportion to the increase in the performance strength of its national economy.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND MUSIC FESTIVAL OPENING

LD252329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- The 30th Berlin Festival of theater and music opened today. The anniversary festival, which expects to receive its 5 millionth visitor, offers its guests some 330 events on 17 days. This includes guest appearances by 34 ensembles and 21 soloists from 23 countries.

Guests at the festive opening in the Berlin Schauspielhaus were Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz, and Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk executive of the SED; Erhard Krack, chief mayor of Berlin; and other persons of GDR public and cultural life.

BERLIN UNIVERSITY TO STRESS COMPUTER TRAINING

LD301150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0814 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- Computer teaching laboratories, a large scale computer with interactive terminals and home computers are intended to help ensure that from next year onward every graduate of the Berlin Humboldt Unibersity can use a personal computer and has knowledge of at least one programming language. Key technologies and computer technology will also be the focus of 146 further education courses with 5,000 participants at the Berlin alma mater in the coming training year.

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY MINISTER IN ALGERIA --On 21 September Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of university and technical school affairs, arrived in Algiers for talks on cooperation in the university and technical school education sector at the invitation of the Algerian minister of university education. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH DENMARK -- At the invitation of Thor Pedersen, minister of housing of the Kingdom of Denmark, Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction, conducted 2 days of talks in Copheuhagen on developing the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. In the talks with representatives of the Danish construction industry and national research institutions, which concluded on 16 September, possibilities for expanding cooperation, in particular concerning construction material production, and on the modernization and reconstruction of inner city areas were discussed. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 86 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION CONTRACT WITH HUNGARY -- A long-term agreement on cooperation has been concluded between the Karl Liebknecht Heavy Machine Construction Combine in Magdeburg and the Hungarian Cepel plant. Among other things it is planned to exchange experience on rationalization measures concerning the plants' material. The main field of cooperation, which is to continue until 1990, is the introduction of industrial robots. New technologies are to increase the efficiency and the degree of utilization of the plants. The Hungarian Cepel works has supplied the GDR diesel engine sector with castings for a long time. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 23 Sep 86 DW]

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING NOT ANTICIPATED

LD302128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Istvan Kulcsar commentary]

[Text] While the four consecutive meetings of the Soviet and American foreign ministers filled observers with certain hopes, still perhaps we had not anticipated an announcement as soon as this. Early this afternoon, Central European Time, news agencies flashed to the world the sensation of 1986: At the end of next week, in the capital of Iceland, a small northern island state which until now has never figured on the diplomatic map, the general secretary of the CPSU and the President of the United States will meet.

The nature of the exchange of views that has been scheduled for 11 and 12 October is not completely clear at this time. This is not quite the summit meeting on which the two leaders agreed last November in Geneva, the venue of which was to have been the United States; but even so it is a meeting of much importance. It is evidence that the dialogue which started in Geneva is continuing. The two governments, therefore, have managed to overcome a considerable number of the obstacles which cast such a big shadow over the two countries' relations that they were close to becoming a direct threat to the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

In the end, the affairs of the U.S. journalist accused of spying in Moscow, and of the Soviet UN employee accused of the same thing in New York, have been settled; they will both return home. It is true that it was not doubted for a minute that the two affairs are only symptoms [jelenseg] and in regard to their significance are only third-rate or even fourth-rate compared to the main issues which have so far divided the two leading big powers, and of which even a partial resolution would contribute in a huge degree to strengthening world security. I am thinking of arms limitation, reduction, of disarmament, because it is obvious that the promotion of these matters is the final objective of the planned Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbavhev and Ronald Reagan, even if that is intended directly only to prepare the two leaders' official summit meeting.

Probably the world will soon learn more details about the story of how the October 11-12 summit meeting was brought off, since for the time being virtually all we know from the official communique is that the Soviet General secretary initiated the meeting. However, we do know already how important this exchange of views could turn out to be, for the success of which the people of five continents have been rooting since this afternoon.

LAZAR CONCLUDES BRUSSELS TALKS, RETURNS HOME

Meets With King

LD301222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Eva Szecsi report]

[Excerpt] King Baudouin of Belgium received Gyorgy Lazar this morning. The audience lasted longer than had been planned and was characterized by an extremely cordial atmosphere. The Hungarian premier then went to the main square of Brussels, site of the splendid 16th century city hall.

The guests were welcomed by the mayor. This was followed by some sightseeing and a visit to the old gallery. In the afternoon there will be further official talks, including talks with the businessmen who visited Budapest in the spring in a delegation led by Prince Albert. [passage omitted]

Gives Interview, Departs

LD010843 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Hungary and Belgium agree that the small and medium-sized countries also have their responsibility and possibility for detente, dialogue, the continuation of the Helsinki process. This was stressed by Gyorgy Lazar in the interview he gave to Belgian television. He pointed out that at the discussions they strengthened the two countries' intention to cooperate in politics, economy, and culture. They described as particularly important in the economy the expansion of joint production ventures, the creation of joint enterprises, and cooperation in third markets. This is strengthened also by the fact that the Hungarian-Belgian industrial, economic and commercial agreement has been extended for a further 10 years, Gyorgy Lazar said. [passage omitted]

Gyorgy Lazar returned home from Belgium tonight.

KADAR, ITALY'S NATTA HOLD 'COMRADELY' TALKS

LD010459 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, held talks with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), at the headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee on Tuesday.

In cordial, comradely atmosphere the leaders of the two parties exchanged views on major international affairs, first of all on tasks in averting the dangers threatening the survival of humankind. The parties urged to prevent the further extension of the arms race and took a stand for reaching concrete agreements on arms limitation and disarmament as soon as possible. They appreciated the relevant efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and welcomed all constructive initiatives should they be made by anyone. The unilateral Soviet decision on the suspension of nuclear tests was appreciated particularly highly.

The parties established that, from the point of view of international peace and security, the all-European dialogue pursued by the states participating in the Helsinki process to reduce mistrust and expand cooperation is of particular importance. The two politicians welcomed the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and expressed their hope that the Vienna follow-up conference to start in early November would create an opportunity to extend detente to further areas.

The parties highly appreciated the efforts of communists, other left-wing forces, democratic organizations and anti-war movements relying upon a wide social basis. The parties regarded these forces, organizations and movements as important factors of our age. The two politicians took a stand for deepening relations between communist, socialist and social-democratic parties, and for the solidarity of all forces struggling for social progress, and the freedom and independence of peoples.

Janos Kadar and Alessandro Natta informed one another on the state, work and topical tasks of the HSWP and the PCI. They surveyed the traditionally good inter-party relations, and established with satisfaction that the cooperation of Hungarian and Italian communists successfully contributed to strengthening friendship between the two peoples, the development of relations between the two countries, and the cause of European peace and friendship between peoples.

SARLOS MEETS CSU'S STRAUSS, DEPARTS FOR BONN

LD010808 Budapest MTI in English 0646 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, September 30 (MTI) -- The Hungarian parliamentary delegation visiting the Federal Republic of Germany under the leadership of Speaker Istvan Sarlos started official talks on Tuesday by meeting members of the Bavarian Parliament in Munich.

In informal, open talks the negotiating parties expressed their intention both to deepen relations between the Hungarian and Bavarian Parliaments and parliamentary commissions and to make them more regular.

The Hungarian delegation headed by Istvan Sarlos met Franz Josef Strauss, president of the Christian Social Union (CSU) and minister-president of Bavaria. In the talks both parties expressed the view that peoples can only prosper and cooperate, relations may be deepened, in an atmosphere of peace and quiet. They termed commercial, economic and cultural relations as good and exchanged views on further prospects for deepening cooperation.

Strauss spoke with appreciation of the constructive character of his talks with the Hungarian partners and emphasized that the process of better understanding started in 1977 when he had an open exchange of views with Janos Kadar.

Istvan Sarlos and the Hungarian delegation left for Bonn on Tuesday.

HUNGARIAN LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS

LD302106 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- On the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a cable of congratulations to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on Tuesday.

On behalf of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people we are sending cordial greetings to you, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people on your national day, the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China. On the anniversary we wish you much success to socialist construction work in your country. We are convinced that the Chinese people will achieve further success in the promotion of its well-being, and the further development of socialist achievements. We are pleased that our relations are developing with success in all fields of cooperation.

"We are confident that the fostering and further development of comprehensive relations will help us attain our common socialist aims, and strengthen international peace and security. We wish you and your people further success in the efforts aimed at the prosperity of the People's Republic of China."

On the anniversary, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, has sent a cable of congratulations to Peng Chen, president of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The National Council of Hungarian Women and the Hungarian Red Cross have also greeted their Chinese partner organizations.

BUDAPEST CITY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BEIJING

LD291308 Budapest MTI in English 1207 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- On Monday a delegation of the Budapest Municipal Council, headed by Chairman Zoltan Szepvolgyi, left for the Chinese capital on the invitation of Chen Hsitung, mayor of Beijing.

ENVOY NOTES NEED FOR 'OPENNESS' AT VIENNA MEETING

LD302213 Budapest MTI in English 1526 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, September 30 (MTI) -- At a meeting held in preparation for the Vienna conference Ambassador Andre Erdos, head of the Hungarian delegation, stated that the 11-year Helsinki process with its many-sided system of relations has not only promoted cooperation among governments, but also served the interests and understanding of the peoples of Europe and North America.

Andre Erdos stated, "Cooperation in the spirit of Helsinki is a key element of international relations and an irreplaceable condition of peace. We therefore welcome the successful conclusion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference which discussed military confidence-building measures. The Stockholm success should also be reflected in the work of the Vienna preparatory meeting. The Hungarian delegation holds that the November follow-up conference should extensively discuss the implementation of earlier recommendations and the further development of the detente process as closely related issues, and evaluate the six all-European conferences since the Madrid meeting.

"As to the openness of the conference, the Hungarian delegation believes that the aims of the previous conferences and the follow-up meeting should be assessed, and efforts made not to undermine the working character of the meeting. Openness may heighten public interest, but it must not be an aim for itself or hinder work. It seems more reasonable to decide on the question of openness occasionally, when it may help solve a given problem, than to commit ourselves to one and the same system. The Hungarian delegation will do everything in its power for a constructive, calm and matter-of-fact atmosphere of the preparatory work and the follow-up meeting, and for an agreement promoting detente," Andre Erdos said.

LOSONCZI VISITS MISKOLC, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD010750 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Sept 86

[Summary] "Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo and president of the Presidential Council, has arrived in Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen County for a 2-day visit. The guest was welcomed in Miskolc, in front of the headquarters of the County Party Committee, by Gyorgy Fejti, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the county party committee; and Jozsef Ladanyi, the chairman of the county council." Losonczi was briefed on life in the county. In the afternoon he will visit Szerencs.

LEADERS ATTEND ARMED FORCES DAY CELEBRATIONS

Losonczi Speaks

LD292240 Budapest MTI in English 2040 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) — On the occasion of the Armed Forces Day the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Council of Ministers held a celebration at the Parliament building on Monday. The event was attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC, Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Istvan Petrovski and Peter Varga, heads of department at the HSWP CC, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia.

The celebration was addressed by Pal Losonczi. Discussing international affairs and the role of the Armed Forces, he said:

It is a basic condition of socialist construction work in Hungary that we have been able to work under peaceful circumstances for more than four decades. To protect peace and to stabilize security continue to be priority aims of the Soviet Union and the community of the socialist countries. Unfortunately, in the recent years some events have brought about changes that gave rise to the justified anxiety on the side of humankind and could easily plunge the world in fatal danger. This is why endeavours for peaceful co-existence and the averting of nuclear war must become a central task of international policy. The Soviet Union and its allies, pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and uniting forces, call upon the peoples to safeguard peace with joint effort.

Hungary, in line with the fraternal socialist countries, holds the view even in the more complicated international situation that the dialogue should continue and the countries belonging to the two world systems live in peaceful co-existence.

The socialist community, first of all the USSR, repeatedly answers with peace initiatives to the sometimes provocative steps taken by the extreme imperialist forces. At the same time we cannot allow that our achievements be plunged in danger. In line with our defence policies and alliance affiliation, our party and government provide for the strengthening of defence capabilities and, relying upon the support of the working people, do everything in their power to safeguard our socialist country, Pal Losonczi said. Then the head of state handed over appointing documents and honours.

Karpati Hosts Reception

LD292311 Budapest MTI in English 2107 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the Armed Forces Day, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, gave a reception Monday in the evening. Present at the reception were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC, Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Erno Lakatos and Peter Varga, heads of department at the HSWP CC, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Militia, and several senior representatives of Hungary's political and social life. Colonel General Nikolai Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states was also in attendance. Present at the event were several members of the command of the Soviet Southern Army Group stationed temporarily in Hungary under the leadership of Colonel General Aleksey Demidov, commander of the Southern Army Group. Several defence, military and air attaches of the Budapest diplomatic corps, veterans of the Armed Forces and bodies, and representatives of cultural life were also in attendance.

ACCELERATING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

AU250711 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Sep 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Working Program for the 5-Year Plan Period -- Industrial Technological Development Will Be Accelerated"]

[Text] On 18 September leaders of the Ministry of Industry and of the MTESZ [Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations] held a conference in the Ministry of Industry. The two parties were headed by Minister Laszlo Kapolyi and MTESZ Chairman Jeno Fock and Geneal Secretary Janos Toth. They analyzed the last year's work of the two organizations in the period following the 1982 agreement and discussed the tasks for 1986-87, as well as the working program regarding the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. They confirmed that the main aim of the cooperation is to accelerate technological development in industry.

Considering the achievements of cooperation so far, they concluded that relations between the federation and the ministry have expanded and become more effective.

They agreed that the federation and its associations will continue to participate in accelerating industrial development, and in preparing and carrying out the social assessment of plans and guidelines. MTESZ industrial associations will provide professional help to work out and implement the top priority research and technological development concepts. They will coordinate their activity to realize international research-development programs in Hungary -- the tasks of CEMA up to the year 2000.

They will cooperate closely in carrying out cost-reducing programs for the national economy, spreading electronics nationwide, implementing tasks for environmental protection, creating an industrial basis for the food industry, improving pharmaceutical production, and accelerating innovative processes.

The Ministry of Industry and MTESZ will continue jointly to take initiatives to improve the social situation of the technical intelligentsia and improve both its status and its financial standing. They will pay more attention to creating opportunities for the creativity of the young technical intelligentsia who are just beginning careers.

TV REPORTS GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING 'SURPRISE'

LD302024 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Karon Szyndzierlorz commentary]

[Text] The news about the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Iceland was today's surprise. We knew that a summit was being prepared, but the meeting of the two leaders is, for the time being, a preparatory meeting. The summit is, in fact, to take place only after these preparations, perhaps before the end of this year and definitely in the United States. The road to the summit has turned out to be very difficult. This is so for various reasons: above all, the American stubborness in holding on to the policy of armament, the policy even of confrontation. Another reason is the fact that the policy of meeting half-way, the policy of agreement, the policy taking into account the equal security of both superpowers meets with considerable resistance across the ocean. Of course, the point is not for a summit to be a victory for one side or the other. The point is for a summit to pave the way for peaceful coexistence (?in) conditions known to all of us; in conditions where, in the course of a few minutes or quarters of an hour, our planet could cease to exist; (?where) both superpowers bear a special responsibility for the fate of peace, for the future of cooperation and for paving the way for that cooperation.

The world was taken by surprise by today's news about the meeting in Reykjavik. I hope that, by the end of the year, we will have an opportunity to consider the results of a real summit between Reagan and Gorbachev on the American continent, a meeting which will arrive at disarmament decisions, decisions in the (?sphere) of political and economic cooperation. In any case, just like the good end to Stockholm, this meeting in Iceland is good news for all of us.

JARUZELSKI VISIT TO PRC ENDS IN SUCCESS

LD301023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by Andrej Zychowicz in Beijing; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] General Wojciech Jaruzelski's crucial visit for Polish-Chinese relations has confirmed the need for continuing dialogue at the highest level. It also showed the existence of possibilities on both sides for the development of bilateral relations in various spheres. The signing of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation just before the Polish delegation's departure for Warsaw is a part of the great task both sides have set before themselves.

The significance of General Jaruzelski's visit to Beijing is considerable, taking into account China's place in the world and the role this state plays in shaping international relations. China is a highly valued economic partner and its modernization program, whose chief inspirator and creator is Deng Xiaoping, creates possiblilities for favorable trade and cooperation for Poland. Of course, this requires matching the demands of the market here, where intense [word indistinct] rivalry predominates and where the demands are very high.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks with Deng Xiaoping; Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the party Central Committtee; Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Li Xiannian -- that is, with the highest Chinese leaders -- progressed in a very friendly and frank atmosphere. When television cameras and photographer's lenses recorded the presence of General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Great Wall of China, it was already easy to say that the Polish visit to Beijing would end in success.

This is Andrej Zychowicz speaking from Beijing. [passage omitted]

MESSNER TO VISIT GDR 9-10 OCTOBER

LD301919 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner is to pay an official visit of friendship to the GDR 9-10 October at the invitation of Willi Stoph.

PAP REPORTS ON URBAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD301931 Warsaw PAP in English 1548 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Government Spokesman's Press Conference -- (by Waldemar Janiec and Jaroslaw Szychlinski)" — PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30 — General Jaruzelski's visit to the People's Republc of China, foreign ministers' talks in New York, meeting of representatives of banks of the CMEA countries in Warsaw were the leading topics of today's press conference of Polish Government spokesman minister Jerzy Urban.

Wojciech Jaruzelski in China [subhead]

Asked to evaluate this visit of Poland's leader to China, Urban declared: "We assess this working visit as a vital event in the relations between our countries. A top level dialogue has been established. This dialogue will be continued and consolidated at both the top level and other levels. A basis for this visit was the traditional friendship between the nations of Poland and China, mutual respect, liking and assistance in difficult moments and matters. A significant rapproachement of the stands has occurred on problems significant to both countries. Fundamental international issues were discussed and among them, efforts to preserve peace and halt armaments. Another result of the visit will be the expansion of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation.

Minister Orzechowski's Talks at U.N. [subhead]

Jerzy Urban told newsmen that so far, the Polish foreign minister attending the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly met with about 20 foreign ministers, including the ministers of Belgium, Italy, Great Britain, France, the FRG, Israel, China, India, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Cuba and Yugoslavia. Till the day of his return to Poland, which is October 5, Minister Orzechowski should still hold a number of meetings with foreign ministers of many other countries.

Jerzy Urban stated that during the talks with the foreign minister of France, Jean-Bernard Raimond, the Polish side stressed that mutual Polish-French relations were not marked by progress that was expected in Warsaw. During the talks with the foreign minister of Italy, Giulio Andreotti, the Italian side emphasized the topicality of the invitation for Wojciech Jaruzelski to visit Italy. The sides will agree and announce the date of the visit in future.

In reply to questions concerning Minister Orzechowski's talk with the foreign affairs minister of Israel, Urban declared that this was one of a number of meetings held by the Polish minister at the seat of the United Nations. Presenting Poland's stand on the Middle East issues Urban stated: "We want a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflicts, a settlement based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories it has been occupying since 1967, on the recognition of the Palestine people's right to its own state, and we believe that an international conference with the PLO's participation should be a road leading to that end. It is these questions that underlie the non-existence of diplomatic relations between Israel and Poland. General prospects of Polish-Israeli relations are tied to prospects of peaceful solutions in the Middle East.

Meetings of Representatives of Banks of CMEA States [subhead]

Urban told the journalists that the 64th session of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation of the CMEA countries convened in Warsaw on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, would deal with questions connected with the long-term directions of the bank's activity and the bank's participation in the realization of a complex programme of scientific-technological progress of the member-countries till the year 2000. Urban also added that the session of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation would be followed by a session, in Warsaw, of the Council of the International Investments Bank, which should examine directions of crediting and the use of resources to finance ventures envisaged by the complex programme of scientific and technological progress till the year 2000.

Polish-American Relations [subhead]

Asked about the Polish assessment of the results of the meeting, called at the initiative of Congressman Stephen Solarz at the U.S. State Department and devoted to the United States' stand vis-a-vis Poland, Urban declared that representatives of the State Department had not contacted the Polish side on this issue. "We know about the meeting only from press reports. We observe with interest," Urban said, "how, the demands to change the policy of the U.S. towards Poland, have been growing in the U.S. Congress, among the Polish community there, and in the American press. We always were of the opinion that the policy of restrictions and political boycott, as well as interference in our internal affairs had no prospects."

Chernobyl -- Urban Denounces Radio Free Europe's Lies [subhead]

Referring to broadcasts by Radio Free Europe in which this subversive broadcasting station spreads biased and false information about the radiological situation in Poland following the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Urban observed that it ensues from the same issue of the bulletin of the International Atomic Energy Agency to which the RFE referred in its broadcasts that Poland was less radioactively contaminated by cesium and iodine than, for instance, Austria, the FRG, Sweden, Switzerland, southern France or northern Scotland. Urban added that Western publications failed to report that preventive measures taken in Poland after the Chernobyl accident far exceeded measures taken in the west. Meanwhile, the British "NATURE" journal reports that contamination with active iodine 131 in Britain was many times stronger than that recorded in Poland. "The comparisons are surprising," Urban remarked, "when placed against the background of the press campaign concerning Poland, and also restrictions in the form of a ban on food imports from Poland."

Jankowski's Case [subhead]

Replying to a question concerning Wojciech Jankowski, activist of the "Freedom and Peace" organization, imprisoned for refusing military service, Urban stated that in the light of law a refusal of military service, was not a political crime but a crime aimed directly against the interests of Poland's Armed Forces. "Any organizational actions undertaken to rally persons refusing military service are treated and will be treated as an essential attack on the country's defences and will be firmly counteracted," the Polish Government's spokesman declared.

Asked about the legal status of such organizations as the KPN (Confederation of Independent Poland), Wolnosc i Pokoj (Freedom and Peace) or Solidarnosc, in the situation that emerged after the latest amnesty, Urban replied that these organizations either do not exist or are illegal. The using of their emblems and attempts at restoring their activity are illegal, and procedure towards such attempts is determined by the Polish legal system.

Levernes' Case [subhead]

In reply to a question concerning the detaining in Poland of Krystyna Szmid-Levernes, a Norweigian citizen, Urban explained that in the light of the Polish law this person, holding a Polish passport, too, remained a Polish citizen. She was detained on the chrage of bribing a passport office employee. The investigation into the case is nearing completion.

SOLIDARITY SETS UP PROVISIONAL COUNCIL

AU301656 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 30 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa on Tuesday in Gdansk announced the setting up of a provisional council, whose seven members previously headed the banned trade union's underground organisation, the TKK.

Meanwhile two underground Solidarity leaders told a press conference in Warsaw that they were resuming open activities.

Mr. Walesa said in an interview published in THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday that Solidarity intended "to work openly for the good of the country according to the laws."

Announcing the setting up of the new council from his home town of Gdansk in northern Poland, Mr. Walesa said Solidarity hoped to "put and end to its underground activities."

The seven members of the new council, named by Mr. Walesa, have all recently been amnestied after serving jail terms for allegedly plotting against the state.

They were Zbigniew Bujak (Warsaw), Wladyslaw Frasyniuk (Wroclaw), Jozef Pinior (Wroclaw), Tadeusz Jedynak (Katowice), Bogdan Lis (Gdansk), Bogdan Borusewicz (Gdansk), and Janusz Palubicki (Poznan).

In Warsaw Wiktor Kulerski of the TKK and Jan Litynski, of the Warsaw underground leadership RKW announced the setting up of a new open regional leadership made up of former underground leaders.

Tuesday's announcements followed a meeting of the Solidarity leadership in Gdansk on Monday after a government amnesty for political prisoners which saw 225 people released from jail this month.

Solidarity was outlawed with the declaration of martial law in 1981.

Mr. Walesa told AFP that the TKK would be dissolved, saying: "It is clear that there cannot be two leaderships."

Solidarity officials, however, said they would maintain the underground leadership, of which only two members — Jan-Andrzej Grony of Katowice and Marek Muszynski of Wroclaw — are known.

It appeared clear, however, that underground TKK activities in businesses and the publishing sector would continue.

Observers said the maintenance of the TKK was a purely tactical move, pending the official reaction to the overt activities of Solidarity's "provisional council" and of the regional committees called upon to reactivate themselves in major Polish cities.

"We are prepared to remove the obstacles that the government has accused us of putting up," said Mr. Walesa, "but we will not renounce the ideas of Solidarity.

"Our objective remains the return of pluralist unionism," he said, calling that the singular requisite for eliminating clandestine activites.

Mr. Walesa's restatement of solidarity principles was seen as a challenge to the government of Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, now faced with choosing between tolerance and repression, and the possible refilling of Poland's prisons only two weeks after amnesty.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES AIR FORCE CONFERENCE

LD292329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The leading theme in the speeches of delegates at the PZPR report-back and electoral conference of the Air Force which took place in Poznan was how to make more concrete the resolutions of the 10th Party Congress in everyday service and work. It was indicated that the strengthening of the power of basic party organizations and their influence on the standard of ideological work and activation of party members is clear.

Making a speech, Kazimierz Barcikowski highly assessed the stance and activity of party members of the Air Force in the service of the nation and defense of the Polish skies and in improving battle readiness and the efficiency of management. The delegates also elected a new PZPR committee and a control and auditing commission for the Air Force.

MOKRZYSKCZAK ADDRESSES CONTROL COMMISSION

AU231453 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 86 p 3

["Extensive excerpts" from speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyskczak, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control-Audit Commission, to the second plenum of the commission in Warsaw on 15 September: "The Tasks of the Central Control-Audit Commission in Implementing the 10th PZR Congress Resolutions"].

[Excerpts] We wish to devote this second plenum of the Central Control-Audit Commission, to which we have invited chairmen of the viovodship control commissions, to discussing postcongress tasks. [passage omitted]

It is the duty of the Central Control-Audit Commission to help to develop the party's ideological image and to see that party ranks are clean and party members observe the party statute and the principles of socialist morality.

Party courts should play a crucial role in developing party members' attitudes. The party statute has provided our commissions with the power to mete out punishment, including removal from the party, which means that our commissions carry enormous responsibilities. Party courts deal with the individual party members' responsibility for their attitude and compatibility between their words and deeds and for their statutory duties. Moreover, the entire system of party judgments should protect the position and authority of the party and show that the party is severe but just in evaluating the attitudes of its members.

The judgments of party courts are also an important educational element vis-a-vis not only punished party members, but also unpunished members. Such judgments are proof that statutory duties voluntarily undertaken must be honored by party members, that all party members are equal before the party law contained in the statute, and that the party requires of its members respect for professional principles, activities, ideopolitical programmatic these, organizational unity, and action effectiveness.

The number of party proceedings against party members who deviate from ideopolitical principles has decreased in the past few years, which is a good development, one that shows that the party continues to consolidate ideologically and organizationally. However, this should not obscure the fact that over 50 percent of party removals have been connected with the violations of ethical norms by party members.

What is especially disturbing is that party punishments for moral offenses have been meted out mostly to party members at leading administrative, economic, and cooperative posts. They generally exploited their positions for personal gain, acquisition of public property, profiterring, alcoholic abuses, and neglecting their families. [passage omitted]

Another task is to propagate good experience of party work because at present we have no efficient system of information exchanges about such experience at the voivodship and central levels. It is true that from time to time some conferences discuss various successful solutions and that the party press does play some role in propagating such information, but this is not enough, and this is why we should decide how to improve this situation.

Nor have we been able in our control-audit activities to develop the practice of propagating whatever is worth imitating and whatever is a result of the correct approach to party tasks and resolutions, of reliable political efforts, and of the ability to solve local problems on one's own.

We should fill in this gap, and even during actual control checks the teams of the Central Control-Audit Commission should register interesting solutions in party work, ones worthy of propagating.

As for internal party life, fiscal and economic control checks will be an important segment of our work. The party is a large organization owning a certain material base, without which it is impossible to imagine the correct functioning of the party cells and organizations in implementing their statutory and programmatic tasks. [passage omitted]

It is necessary for control-audit commissions to focus their attention on the results of various activities and to evaluate the verifiable facts instead of registering the resolutions, directives, and schedules issued by party cells and organizations and of regarding them as proof that political tasks have been accomplished.

As in all areas of life, the party should evaluate the actual results and not just good intentions and verbal declarations. What we want to see is that all party echelons get rid of the style of work that allows for merely thrashing out problems, but never for their solution.

We should pay increased attention to what happens to the postcontrol findings reached by our commissions. Our experience tells us that these findings are not always properly heeded, and this is why the practice of repeated control checks acquires crucial importance.

The postcongress accountability-election campaign is beginning in our party. It should prove to be a great effort to mobilize the entire party for implementing the 10th congress resolutions and for improving the efficiency of all party echelons and members. The party has entered a new phase of activity and internal party control bodies face new commitments, which means that the party is consistent in tackling the congress task of streamlining and rationalizing the organizational structures in the economy and the state.

The party has begun this task in its own area. The merging of the control and audit commissions will enable us to concentrate strength, improve the efficiency of the party's control functions, and improve the flow of information as the necessary condition for accomplishing the tasks posed by the congress for control-audit bodies. In this connection it is important not to waste anything of the achievements of the aktivs of the former commissions and to attract all the members of these commissions who have acquired great experiences in control and audit and who have displayed great commitment, militancy, and discipline in performing their appointed tasks. Most of the former members of the commissions are just like that, and this is why we must attract them to the new control-audit commissions.

As control-audit commissions we represent a body that supports party cells in their efforts to implement the 10th congress resolution. It is our duty to carry out critical analyses of reality and formulate proposals and views about the events within the party and about social response to the activity of party organizations. We bear the responsibility for the attitudes of the party members who fulfill leading functions on the party's behalf.

Through our work we must demonstrate that the party does not regard itself and its activities as aims in themselves, but that it is a servant of the people. We will influence all the bodies of economic and state administration in this spirit.

In evaluating individual people, we should create that kind of climate in which those who want to create something permanently useful and valuable in the sectors in which they work are able to profit from party support and those whose ideopolitical, moral, and occupational attitudes are in conflict with the party's program, political line, and a statute find themselves ill at ease.

In line with statutory duties, our work should go hand in hand with continuous care for the efficient implementation of party resolutions and for the ideological and political cohesiveness of our party ranks.

BEDNARSKI DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

AU282035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview given by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski to Piotr Rzadca: "Each One of Us Is an Agitator" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] It is old hat that every party member should be an agitator, which is his statutory duty, but it is a fact that some comrades think that primarily secretaries, members of the leadership, and lecturers should perform agitating tasks....

[Bednarski] People behave in various ways, but let us not generalize. Let us bear in mind that ideological work with the masses was neglected in the seventies, that the crisis has affected the conduct of many party members, and that some party organizations have still not been able to overcome the weaknesses in their ideological work.

Today we are able to assert that the party training system has been reconstructed and adapted to new needs in areas such as ideological meetings of primary party organizations, the training of party candidates, the organization of the schools for workers aktivs, the functioning of the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism, the training in party schools and the work of party lecturers. Still, the task of achieving a high effectiveness of ideological work is still facing us. [passage omitted]

[Rzadca] What about the modification of the system of party training as announced at the congress?

[Bednarski] The aim of this modification is to ensure that training is more efficient in propagating Marxism-Leninism, the work of the classics, and Polish Marxist revolutionary thought as a basis for analyzing socioeconomic practice.

This should help to deepen the Marxist interpretation of new political problems and current party policy; to intensify the knowledge of the history of the Polish and international workers movement, especially of the experience of the 40 years of People's Poland; and to train every party member for agitation and organizational activities within his own community under conditions of the present idelogical stuggle.

Without giving up the educational and information functions of our training, we want to place a greater stress on its theoretical and analystical functions. The knowledge of the basic categories of Marxism-Leninism will be combined with analyses of contemporary sociopolitical phenomena. This is of crucial significance in view of the fact that we want party members to be able to assume party positions in every situation and in the face of every problem that requires explanation or solution. [passage omitted]

The primary novelty of training will be ideological education teams, ideological seminars, and schools for rural aktivs, which will be similar to such schools for worker aktvs. The ideological education teams will be schools of the rudiments of Marxism-Leninism. The participants will discuss in the course of one year three series of subjects connected with socialist construction in Poland, the problems of the socialist economy, and the foundations of Marxist philosophy.

Ideological seminars will be the next higher step in ideological training, which will be more specialized and exacting and will analyze the phenomena of our sociopolitical life. In the course of one year participants will study one of nine series of subjects, each of which will deal with six issues. The basic tasks of these seminars will be to intensify one's knowledge in order to meet the needs of ideological work in a given community.

The third novelty of training is the fact that within 3-4 years almost every party member will have attended not only the training meeting organized by primary party organizations, but also one of the other training courses, including ideological education teams, ideological seminars, or the school for workers or rural aktivs.

We also continue to expand cooperation with our political allies. For example, two joint training meetings will be held in rural areas and will be attended by PZPR and ZSL members. Many members of youth and social organizations have also volunteered to attend party training. We will introduce all these new forms of training gradually so that we have time to train suitable lecturers and to produce the necessary materials for self-instruction. We expect that the modification of party training will encourage members to attend the courses suitable for them and that training results will be better. This is of importance for the political self-assurance of our members, who will be able to acquire better arguments to be used in their daily agitation and explanatory work.

BISHOPS DISCUSS NEED FOR 'HEALTHY PUBLIC OPINION'

AU281957 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Pastoral letter issued on social mass media day by the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops gathered at the 215th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate: "About the Christian Development of Public Opinion" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Society's right to honest information, to expressing healthy public views, and to correctly shaping them stems from the main principles of Catholic social ethics based on the personalistic concept of man and society. [passage omitted]

The Catholic Church views the social mass media inter alia as a magnificent means of spreading the holy Gospel, which is inspired by God and which demonstrates the dignity of man. In our times when technological progress does not go hand in hand with moral progress, when basic human rights continue to be trampled on, and when all mankind lives in fear, "it is necessary to mobilize the conscience of the people! It is necessary to strengthen the force of our conscience to match the tension between the good and the bad that has become the loss of mankind in the 20th century. It is necessary to give priority to ethics instead of technology and to persons instead of things and to assert the superiority of spirit over matter," as John Paul II appealed in his UNESCO speech on 2 June 1980.

However, we have to state with anxiety that in our country, in which most people are believers, so-called socialist laicization still remains an official program of the state. Schools and social mass media continue to impose on us a materialistic vision of man's society, forgetting the warning made by our millennium primate [S. Wyszynski] in his famous sermon at Jasna Gora on 26 August 1980 to the effect that "certain values on which our nation relies and which give it the strength to live must not be violated." [passage omitted]

Man and society have become subjects of manifold manipulation. We have often stressed that in our country "the press, radio, and television generally behave as if Poland were a country without believers and as if our history and culture had nothing to do with Christianity. The only exception is the radio holy mass on Sunday." What is more, radio and television programs often assault the foundations of Christian views of the world and the system of ethical values proclaimed by the Catholic Church. The Catholic parents should be well aware of this fact. Catholic periodicals still account for only 1.1 percent of the entire press output in Poland. The church is unable to obtain the necessary amounts of printing paper, and this is why Catholic publications appear in small numbers, contain just a few pages, and are often quite late on sale. The same drastic problem of the shortage of paper and printing difficulties is the reason why only few of the religious books we want to publish can be obtained by readers.

Dear brothers and sisters, despite the difficulties we continue to encounter, it is our moral imperative to develop and express a morally healthy public opinion on the issue that are most closely related to the good of man and the nation and that affect our social life as a whole. People communicate with each other within the bosom of a certain culture and thus promote this culture. Public opinion saturated with Christian values has often been a testimony to our national sovereignty. Like culture, this opinion can develop only under conditions of spiritual freedom. We must create public opinion through critical thinking and through acquiring the necessary knowledge and experience. We must be bold in expressing this opinion in line with our conscience and convictions.

We must also employ this critical and independent thinking whenever we receive programs directed at us by the social mass media. Personal choice is the best security against manipulation and serves our spiritual development. Let us not succumb uncritically and passively to the charms of the silvery television screen and let us not spend thoughtlessly all our free time in front of it. Let us be critical readers and viewers. Let us preserve our own individuality and personality.

Parents and educators should be particularly careful to ensure that the development of conscious views finds its place in the training of young people. Let us protect our children against premature knowledge of the obscenities of life.

It is our joint duty to develop correct public opinion, to promote moral order in community life, and to put the good of the nation above the interests of individual groups or parties. That is why we ask creative people to produce works that illustrate the greatness of the human spirit; those in charge of the mass media to encourage people to seek goodness, truth, and beauty; and those who consume the mass media to be critical in their consumption.

The Catholic media centers in our country have a crucial role to play public opinion. Good periodicals and books should become valuable tools in supplementing our knowledge and promoting our conscious beliefs. The Vatican Radio's Polish programs and the Polish edition of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO publish the pope's most important speeches, the documents of the Holy See, and information on the life of the Catholic church. The Polish edition of L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO or other Catholic papers should find their way into every Polish home. We ardently ask you to set up libraries and reading rooms in parishes, to circulate periodicals and boods, and to ensure efficient information about good publications and articles. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NAVY PZPR MEETING -- The PZPR report-back and electoral conference of the Navy has taken place in Gdynia. Commodore Lieutenant [Komandor Porucznik] Leszek Oboj was elected first secretary. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1935 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

TUNSIAN CONSULAR DOCUMENTS -- Warsaw, Sep 25 -- Acting Foreign Minister Henryk Jaroszek and Tunisia's ambassador to Poland Mohamed Hedi Mokaddem exchanged here today ratification documents of the consular convention between Poland and Tunisia signed by in Tunis on March 6, 1985. The convention will come into force as of this coming November 25. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD]

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH USSR -- The 26th session of the Polish-Soviet permanent subcommission for scientific and technological cooperation has completed its work. The final protocol was signed on the Soviet side by Mikhail Kruglov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union State Committee for Science and Technology, and on the Polish side by Minister Konrad Tott, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Progress attached to the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Se 86 LD]

COOPERATION WITH UK -- Warsaw, Sept. 25 -- The Polish-British Mixed Commission for Cultural-Scientific Cooperation held its 3rd session here between Sept. 23 and 25. The commission reviewed the state of and prospects for cooperation, and agreed on further activities and recommendations concerning cultural, educational, and scientific contacts, and youth exchange. The decisions for the years 1987-89 provide for the further development of cooperation between academies of sciences, various scientific-research centres, and exchange of scholarships. There are also plans to organize Polish culture days in Great Britain and British days in Poland, as well as week-long reviews of films in both countries. The meeting paid particular attention to the promotion of Polish literature and teaching of the Polish language in Great Britain, and teaching of the English language in Poland. Appropriate recommendations were made in this respect. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD]

CEASESCU, DASCALESCU SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO PRC

AU302005 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 1928 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceasescu, president of Romania, and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Cascalescu sent Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's China, and Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the People's China, the following telegram:

On the thirty-seventh proclamation anniversary of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council, the Government of Romania as well as the Romanina people we address you, the Chinese Communist Party, the National People's Congress, the Government of the People's China and the Chinese people a friendly salute and warmest congratulations.

The victory of the revolution and the October first, 1949 proclamation of the People's Republic of China, a moment of historic importance in the struggle full of heroism and sacrifice fought by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party against the imperialist domination and the feudal oppression, for national and social liberation, to overturn the old system and set in the people's power, opened a new era in the life of the great Chinese people and also represented an event of special importance on an international plane.

In the years since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China the Chinese people turned to account its great creative energies and achieved remarkable sucesses in the vast work of building socialism, in China's ever more powerful assertion in the world arena. The Romanian people sincerely rejoices over these important achievements and wholeheartedly wishes the gifted and industrious Chinese people new and ever greater victories in the development and thriving of its homeland, in building a new, free, dignified and happy life. We also attach great importance to the active role played by China on an international plane in promoting the cause of the people's freedom and independence, in the great struggle and effort for peace, disarmament, understanding and collaboration in the world.

We note with particular satisfaction that the relations of friendship, solidarity and multilateral collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples witness a continuous development in all the domains of joint interest. On this occasion, we wish to reassert our firm belief that by working together we shall provide an ever stronger development of the traditional friendly relations in all the planes, of the fruitful Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level, in the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world.

Once more we cordially wish you and the friendly Chinese people to achieve new important successes in the continuous development and thriving of the People's Republic of China.

On the same occasion Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu sent a telegram of congratulations to the foreign minister of the People's China, Wu Xueqian. At the same time mass and public institutions and organizations in Romania sent congratulatory telegrams to similar institutions and organizations in the People's China.

DINCA, IVASCU ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU301929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/9/1986 — On the thirty-seventh proclamation anniversary of the People's Republic of China Yu Hongliang, that country's Bucharest Ambassador, gave a reception on September thirty.

Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minster of Romania, Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, ministers, representatives of the leadership of certain central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals, higher officers, men of science, culture and art and journalists participated.

Heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania and other members of the diplomatic corps attended.

On the same occasion Kang Jimin, the People's China's general consul in Constanta, gave a reception in which local representatives of the party and state bodies participated.

FRIENDLY TIES, COOPERATION WITH PRC REVIEWED

AU301715 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/9/1986 — The anniversary on October 1 of 37 years since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China is to the Romanian people an opportunity to express its valuation of the Romanian-Chinese relations of warm friendsip and multilateral collaboration.

Romania and China base their relations upon the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage. Along the years, these relations acquired ever wider dimensions and developed on multiple planes — political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural, practically in all domains of mutual interest. The decisive role in the affirmation of the Romanian-Chinese relations was played by the meetings and talks in Bucharest and Beijing between the party and state leaders of the two countries, with the decisions made on such occasions opening new prospects to a higher development of the collaboration in varied domains.

The Romanian-Chinese commercial exchanges and economic and technological cooperation harmoniously developed relying upon the accord between the two countries' governments on the development of the bilateral economic relations in 1986-1990, the long-term accord on goods exchanges and other understandings of a nature to step up the mutually advantageous collaboration. People's China is the sixth in Romania's relations with the foreign countries. The volume of the bilateral foreign trade grew 2.5 times in the last ten years. Romania exports to People's China oil-field equipment, electric diesel locomotives, lorries, city and tout-terrain cars, railway cars, machine-tools, metallurgical and iron-and-steel products, chemicals, refrigerators, and imports machine-tools, electric engines, measurement and control apparatus, medical outfit, electronic components, medicines, chemicals, non-ferrous metallurgical makes, products of the light and food industries.

Special attention is shown by both countries to the cooperation in production, the joint building of industrial units, some of them already producing.

The two countries want to take advantage of the possibilities at hand for the further expansion and diversification of the bilateral relations in all domains.

Romania and China also collaborate in the international arena, actively campaigning for disarmament, nuclear above all, for peace, for all peoples' freedom and independence, for a new world economic order, a better and more just world.

TOTU PRESENTS ROMANIAN STANCE IN SPEECH AT UNGA

AU280601 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0835 GMT 27 Sep

["UN General Assembly Session: Romania's Stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's Assessments and Considerations of the Items on the Agenda of the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly Set Forth by Foreign Minister Ioan Totu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS 27/9/1986 -- Setting forth, upon instructions from the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, his and Romania's assessments and considerations of the main interntional problems to be debated during the current session Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Ioan Totu said:

Upon instructions from the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I have the honour to present his, Romania's stance, appreciations and considerations on the major issues of international life that will be debated at the current session.

The works of the General Assembly proceed in conditions of continued complex and grave international situation as a result of escalation of the arms race, nuclear above all, intensified military conflicts and emergence of new hotbeds of tension, employment of force and threat with force, interference in other states' internal affairs.

All this enhances still more the danger of a new world war that would inevitably turn under the current circumstances into a nuclear catastrophe without vanquishers and vanquished, that would lead to the destruction of the very conditions of existence of life on our planet.

That is why, as seen by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the fundamental issue of our epoch is the changing of the dangerous course of events now heading for nuclear catastrophe, toward a new policy, of detente, disarmament, collaboration and peace in the world.

Although one would have expected that in the year proclaimed by the United Nations as the International Year of Peace concrete measures toward a passage from confrontation to a policy of negotiated settlement of the big issues facing mankind, we unfortunately witness an accentuation of tension in the world relations.

Under the current international circumstances, Romania, her president considers it imperiously necessary that a passage be made from declarations to facts, that everything possible be done for the intensification of the efforts of the United Nations, of all peoples and peace-loving forces including actions and concrete, real understandings toward halting the arms race, toward disarmament, both on the earth and in the outer space.

It is only such a policy that is of a nature to ensure all states' real security, to guarantee conditions for the peoples to create new material and spiritual assets, to further make their contribution to the progress and civilization of the whole of mankind. Therefore, we consider it is the sacred right and duty of every big, medium-sized or small state to work in a constructive spirit of collaboration, to contribute actually to a radical improvement of the international climate.

In this spirit, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu promote an ample policy of dialogue and international relations, actively participate in the whole world activity, in the settlement of the complex issues of our epoch, in the interests of collaboration and peace.

Romania has steadily worked for basing her relations with all states upon and broad affirmation in international life of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, complete renunciation of force and threat with force.

Life, realities demonstrate the imperious necessity that these principles be unanimously recognized and applied, as they are the only sound base for relations of collaboration and peace among all states.

It is an axiomatic truth that the strategy of peace cannot be divorced from the strategy of the future. Mankind wishes a future of progress and prosperity, sheltered from the danger of nuclear weapons, of weapons generally.

This is why Romania focusses her foreign policy on the problems of peace and disarmament, starting from the confidence that her economic and social development plans, just as, in fact, the progress of all peoples, can be successfully achieved only in conditions of peace and collaboration with all states of the world.

Resolutely working along with all peace-loving forces for adequate understandings to be reached the soonest on halting the arms race and passing on to concrete disarmament measures, Romania declares for the implementation of a complex disarmament program, focussing on nuclear disarmament and conducive to the stage-wise eradication of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century and, parallely, to the 25 per cent reduction in the next five years, of the conventional weapons, as well as of effectives and military expenditures, while further efforts are to be made for an at least fifty per cent reduction by 2000.

The endorsement by the current UN General Assembly of the resolution on an actual passage to preparations for the third special session on disarmament that would have to adopt a global program of disarmament would be undoubtedly an important step in consensus with the interests of peace of the whole international community.

Romania considers it would be very important if a string of states passed to a unilateral reduction of effectives, arms and military expenditures. In this sense, President Nicolae Ceausescu recently addressed to all states in Europe the call to pass to an at least five per cent reduction of arming each, even before an adequate accord is reached.

As far as she is concerned, Romania is ready to pass, by the end of this year, to a five per cent reduction of arms, effectives and military expenditures. If an understanding with other states cannot be reached so as to start together such a reduction, this proposal will be submitted to the whole people so as to decide within a referendum on a unilateral reduction of weapons, effectives and military expenditures. We express our hope that other countries as well will join in such measures.

Romania is firmly convinced that the endorsement by the European states of measures of unilateral reduction of effectives, weapons and military expenditures in no way endangers any state's security. On the contrary, such measures will open up the path to serious negotiations, will be the expression of the European states' will to work for disarmament and peace. This will be in full harmony with the requirements of European and world public opinion.

As seen by us, the tremendous human and material, financial and scientific means annually wasted on the creation of weapons of death must be used for speeding up the economic and social progress.

Romania considers that it is now more necessary than ever to intensify the activity of the bodies and conferences debating the issues of disarmament, to actuate and most efficiently employ all negotiation, so that they may pass without delay to the elaboration and endorsement of adequate accords and understandings, with the participation and in the interests of all states.

In this sense, Romania assesses highly the documents endorsed at the Stockholm Conference on confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and considers that they accord with the requirements of the peoples in the continent and the world over, create conditions for a passage to negotiations on achieving mutually acceptable accords on disarmament.

We consider that the Vienna talks too, regarding the reduction of the military effectives and weapons in central Europe can lead the soonest to an accord between the two parties. Likewise we are for the achievement of accords at the Geneva disarmament conference. Of great importance would be in this sense the successful conclusion of the negotiations on the elaboration of an international convention on banning and destroying the chemical weapons, whose urgency must be stressed again by the general assembly.

An important contribution to military disengagement, to enhancing the confidence and security in Europe would be the creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the continent. Fitting in this context are Romania's constant stand and action for the development of the confidence and cooperation among all countries in the Balkans, through the achievement of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign military bases. Likewise, we are for the achievement of nuclear and chemical weapon free zones in northern and central Europe and in other continents.

The whole evolution of international life highlights once more that there can be no justification for the continuation of the arms race, nuclear above all, for increasing the military expenditures that have reached the huge amount of one thousand billion dollars.

That is why our country hailed and fully supports the three-stage nuclear disarmament program by 2000 proposed by the Soviet Union and advocates the immediate cessation of the nuclear tests, the averting of outer space militarization.

Greeting the USSR resolution on extending the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu renew on this occasion as well the call addressed to the U.S. and the other nuclear states for the cessation of these tests the soonest.

Romania also assesses that a string of proposals of the United States and of other states make a real base for the achievement of disarmament accords.

By our opinion, it is time that the negotiations on nuclear weapons were participated in also by the other nuclear possessor states, even if the passage to the reduction of their weapons is to be achieved only after the U.S. and USSR substantially reduce their nuclear weapons. Likewise, we consider that the European states, as well as other states of the world are directly interested and must take an active part in achieving the accords on the cessation of the nuclear tests, on the reduction of nuclear weapons and the halting of the outer space militarization.

A very serious situation has been created in Europe where new nuclear weapons were emplaced and keep being emplaced, which endangers the existence of every nation, of international peace.

Starting from this, Romania declares for the realization the soonest of an accord on halting the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in the continent and the passage to the destruction of the ones in place, as well as on the concomitant elimination of the chemical weapons.

Our country most resolutely declares against any measures of outer space militarization, for the use of the outer space by all nations, only and solely for peaceful purposes. We support in this sense the calling of a world conference on the peaceful uses of the outer space, that should elaborate a global program of use of the outer space and space techniques for the socio-economic development of all countries, of the developing ones in the first place, endorse a treaty in this domain and create a special UN body on the outer space.

With a view to improving the international political climate, to enhancing confidence and security, resuming the course of detente, everything possible must be done for halting any military conflict and passing to the settlement of all disputed issues only by peaceful means, by direct negotiations between the countries concerned, as well as through the international organizations. Life, realities demonstrate that no matter how painstaking, the way of negotiations is the only one apt to lead to viable solutions, in the interests of peoples, of the cause of peace. It must be well understood that any other way, force, interference in other states' internal affairs are incompatible with the peoples' interests and aspirations after freedom and independence. That is why any form of terrorism, that has always been a way contrary to the peoples' interests, must be firmly combatted.

We consider as very important the translation into life of the provisions of the solemn appeal presented by Romania and endorsed by consensus at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly regarding the cessation of the existing military conflicts, a most topical document.

Romania is deeply concerned over the situation in the Middle East. In the spirit of the initiatives launched by Romania's president as early as 1978 we speak firmly for the calling of an international conference under the UN aegis to be attended by all the countries concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, the Soviet Union and the United States, the other permanent members of the Security Council, just as by other states that can make a positive contribution to the settlement of the situation in the region.

We are of the opinion that a just and lasting peace in the region should be based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and statehood, on the guarantee of the independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

We think that everything possible should be done to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war which causes both countries huge damage and loss of human lives, to renounce any military action and pass to the resolution of all the problems between the two countries through negotiations, in the spirit of full equality, reciprocal respect for independence and sovereignty.

We most firmly condemn South Africa's racist and apartheid policy, the repressive measures against the majority population of that country, South Africa's aggressive acts against the neighbour independent and sovereign states. We demand the cessation of any apartheid policy actions. Romania backs most resolutely the Namibian people's fight, under SWAPO leadership, for Namibia's independence. Generally, our country actively supports the fight for the complete liquidation of any form of colonialism, for the consolidation of all world nations' freedom and independence.

We are of the opinion that the conflictual issues in Central America should be solved through negotiations, on the basis of the Contadora Group's proposals, starting from the observance of the right to free and independent development, without any outside interference, of each people in the region.

I would like to reassert, on this occasion too, Romania's solidarity with and active support to the stance and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to its political and democratic actions aimed at Korea's peaceful, democratic and independent unification.

The eradication of underdevelopment, the bridging of the gap separating the rich and poor countries and the building of a new international economic order are prerequisites for the peoples' peace and security. It is a well-known fact that over the past years world economy continued to lack stability being characterized by a series of negative phenomena generated by the world economic crisis the consequences of which affect all states, to a larger or smaller extent, more particularly the economic situation of the developing countries. The overwhelming majority of these countries are hampered to develop their economy and advance on the road of economic and social progress by their foreign debts and high interest rates they have to cope with, as well as by the growing protectionism practised by developed countries under various forms. Ever more apparent are the tendencies of bringing negotiations to a deadlock in all forums debating economic questions, of avoiding the framework provided by the UN for the examination and settlement of these issues.

As is known Romania has already advanced a series of proposals in this respect. Our country is for an international conference within the United Nations Organization to be attended on an equal footing, by all the developing countries as well as by the developed ones in order to comprehensively solve underdevelopment questions and build a new world economic order, establish cooperative relationships grounded on understanding and equity.

Such a conference should lead to an accord and understandings meant to favour the faster progress of all countries, of those lagging behind in the first place, to the end of a harmonious development of all states, of the world economy.

Romania also thinks that the settlement of the foreign debt problem requires a global solution which should envisage:

- the writing off of the debt of the poorest countries with a per capita national income of up to 500-600 dollars,
- a substantial reduction of the debt of developing countries with a per capita national income of up to 1,000-1,200 dollars,
- a general reduction of about 50-70 per cent of the debt of the other developing countries, differentiated by groups of countries, function of their national income and potential,
- the rescheduling over 15-20 years of the remaining debt at a 3-4 per cent or no interest and a grace period of 3-5 years,
- the setting of a ceiling for payments toward a foreign debt which should not exceed 10 percent of the annual export earnings of the developing countries,
- the setting of a maximum ceiling of interest for outstanding credits which should not exceed 3-4 percent and sums paid over this limit being deducted from the foreign debt volume,
- further credits to developing countries on advantageous terms at a reasonable interest of maximum 5 percent.

We think that the United Nations Organization should play an active role in reaching such a comprehensive settlement of the foreign debt problem. In this context Romania considers that actions and measures should be taken within the UN in this respect.

Our country is also for the restructuring of the international monetary-financial system, for the calling of an international conference to this end.

We are of the opinion that in the conditions of a grandious revolution in science and technology intensified efforts are necessary for a broad, unhampered access of developing countries to the gains of modern science and technology, for a substantial transfer of technologies towards these countries which should meet their specific development needs. In this context, along with other countries, Romania speaks for the convening of a second United Nations conference on science and technology for development.

The jubilee session of the General Assembly devoted to the 40th anniversary of the UN occasioned an evaluation of the activities and role of the organization in the settlement of the cardinal problems of the present-day world with stress on the need for it to faithfully mirror international realities, be a genuine forum of the entire international community, fulfil the mission it has under the Charter, serving more efficiently the cause of peace and progress and being up to peoples' legitimate aspirations.

In consideration of the complex international situation, of the maintenance of the old conflicts and the emergence of new ones, as well as of the united Nations' role in their settlement Romania advanced during the previous sessions the proposal regarding the setting up of a commission of good offices, mediation and reconciliation within the UN. Such a commission is conceived as a procedure permanently at the disposal of the member states for a political resolution of differences. We think that his proposal should urgently be examined and finalized in the special committee for the UN Charter and the strengthening of the role of the organization.

Particulary important and topical for strengthening peace and improving the world political climate is the building of a comprehensive international security system, item included in the agenda of the current session. Such a system should be grounded on the firm observance of the fundamental principles of inter-state relations, on the complete liquidation of the use and threat of force and on the peaceful settlement of differences, on the strengthening of the UN role in the peace and security problems, in the democratization of international life.

Within the aggregate of concerns for consolidating peace, security and cooperation among nations of special importance are the development and strengthening of good neighbourliness among states, item included in the session's agenda following a Romanian initiative. We think that within the existing organizational framework the elements of good neighbourliness should be identified and clarified with a view to working out a UN international document on this line.

As a promoter of the proclamation of the International Youth Year by the UN under the motto "Participation, development, peace" event of profound significance for the present and future of the young generation, with far-reaching reverberation, Romania considers it necessary that youth-related problems should further arrest the attention of the UN, of the member-states, of international organizations.

We are of the opinion that the guidelines for the future programmes on youth-related questions, adopted by consensus at the UN world conference on the IYY in 1985 should be translated into fact to the end of rallying the world youths to safeguard and assert their foremost right to build a free and dignified life in a world of peace and cooperation.

Romania thinks that the UN can and must play a primordial role in the settlement of the major issues facing mankind by efficiently using the possibilities it has. The financial difficulties confronting the organization at present can and must be solved through the improvement and simplification of its activities without affecting priorities and its democratic structures based on the equal participation of all member-states, the attributes of the General Assembly, the most representative UN body.

In the spirit of Romania's foreign policy, the Romanian delegation will work in all firmness, cooperating with the delegations of the other states, for a constructive session of the UN General Assembly so that, through the resolutions that will be adopted, it should open the path to real progress in disarmament, in building up confidence and strengthening security the world over.

Empowering me to set forth Romania's outlook and proposals regarding the main items in the agenda of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu calls on us appeal to ensure the triumph of reason, the building of a world without weapons and wars, a world of peace and cooperation among nations by working in concert and with a high sense of responsibility for the fate of our peoples, for the fate of the planet.

IOAN TOTU MEETS SHEVARDNADZE, OTHERS IN NEW YORK

AU281632 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 28/9/86 -- An exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev occurred during an interview between Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, now in New York on the occasion of the fourty-first session of the U.N. General Assembly.

On the occasion the sides noted with satisfaction the ascending course, on multiple planes, of the relations between the two countries and peoples, especially following the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev, and exchanged opinions on certain current international issues in the agenda of the fourty-first session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Romanian foreign minister also met and talked with the foreign ministers of France, Italy, Federal Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Cuba and Argentina.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVED BY ZIA-UL-HAQ

AU301959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 30/9/1986 -- President Zia-ul-Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan received Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ilie Vaduva. On the occasion, a cordial message was conveyed to the Pakistani president and to Mme Zia-ul-Haq on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of progress and prosperity to the friendly Pakistani people.

Warmly thanking for the message, President Zia-ul-Haq requested that a warm message of salute be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu on behalf of Mme Zia-ul-Haq and on his own behalf as well as wishes of good health and happiness, and to the Romanian people wishes of fresh success in the manysided development of Romaina, a country appreciated and praised worldwide for its remarkable progress in all domains, for its peace, understanding and collaboration policy promoted in the world arena.

During the talk on the occasion satisfaction was shown for the expansion and deepening of Romanian-Pakistani ties on the basis of summit understandings.

MALAWI PRESIDENT RECEIVES RCP'S SZABO

AU301454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1342 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Lilongwe, AGERPRES 30/9/1986 — Doctor Hastings Hamuzu Banda, life president of the Malawi Congress Party and president of the Malawi Republic, received Alexandru Szabo, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the annual convention of the Malawi Congress Party. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hastings Kamuzo Banda.

During the talk they highlighted the mutual wish to develop the bilateral relations between the two parties and countries on multiple planes.

CSSR'S POTAC ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST FOR TALKS

LD292213 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Federal Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Bucharest today for a working visit. Shortly after his arrival by air he opened talks with Stefan Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, about topical questions of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and exchange of goods. They also discussed the progress of coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries and assessed the state of work on the plan of measures of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania up to the year 2000.

ZEMLJARIC DEPARTS FOR USSR FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD301015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation led by Janez Zemljaric, a vice president of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has left for Moscow. During their 3-day stay, the delegation, with the corresponding Soviet authorities, will consider the state of overall Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations. Particular attention will be devoted to current and future trade, as the most developed form of cooperation, and also to the development of higher forms of collaboration, cooperation, and specialization in production.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY RECEIVES CSSR COUNTERPART

LD291756 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade Sept 29 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, who is on a working visit to Yugoslavia, met here today with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Nenad Krekic.

They discussed the results achieved in the implementation of the trade protocol, signed between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for this year, which provides for mutual exchange of goods and services worth some 1,500 million dollars.

They stated that there are still many possibilities between the two countries to extend production cooperation and specialization. The exchange of goods based on 45 agreements signed so far amounts to 60 million dollars annually. Attention must be paid to greater implementation of modern forms of economic integration, they stressed.

The Czechoslovak and Yugoslav representatives also discussed some questions concerning further development of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav trade cooperation.

Mukulic Receives Urban

LD302139 Prague CTK in English 1343 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade Sept 30 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban was received by Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic at the end of his visit here today.

The two officials discussed in detail ways of a wider application of cooperation and specialization in production and closer cooperation in capital construction.

Bohumil Urban told CTK that the two countries seek to halt stagnation and in some fields even the decline in trade which occurred due to a temporary limitation of investments in Yugoslavia's economy. He stressed that both countries want the 1988 trade turnover to reach 1,700 million dollars, i.e. 200 million dollars more than planned by the trade protocol for this year. The way of achieving this goal lies in expanding cooperation and specialization, particularly in the production of railway carriages, electrical engineering, aviation and automobile industries, in better cooperation on third markets and in strengthening the long-term character of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav trade exchange.

Minister Urban said the two countries pay considerable attention to the development of tourism and seek to retain its present level. He added that conditions exist for the joint construction of hotels in Yugoslavia that would be used by Czechoslovak tourists.

Focus on Cooperation

LD301427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received in Belgrade Bohumil Urban, the Czechoslovak federal minister of foreign trade, who is on a working visit to our country.

In the talks questions of bilateral relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR were considered. It was stated that trade is satisfactory but that there is a need for additional efforts to remove some small disparities. Particular attention was devoted to industrial cooperation. It was agreed that meetings among Yugoslav and Czechoslovak specialists from individual fields be organized to discuss the concrete realization of individual industrial cooperation projects of interest to both countries.

Also taking part in the talks were Nenad Krekic, the federal secretary for foreign trade, and Jan Husak, CSSR ambassador in Yugoslavia.

FEC, CROATIAN LEADERS RECEIVE HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD270151 Budapest MTI in English 2003 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, held talks Friday in Osijek with Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council (government) of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

They exchanged briefs on the national economic development plans of the two countries, and exchanged views on topical issues of the world economy, examined topical issues of Hungarian-Yugoslav economic cooperation, and resolved on measures to expand bilateral economic relations.

The Hungarian deputy prime minister also met Ivica Trnokop, foreign secretary of the government of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

Jozsef Marjai is to visit the Osijek export-import company and see the "Pan Nova" exhibition of technical novelties and new products.

MAKIC DEPARTS FOR FRG FOR TRADE TALKS

LD281743 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- A SFRY delegation led by FEC member Radovan Makic departed for Mainz today to attend a session of the mixed committee for SFRY-FRG economic cooperation. The FRG occupies second place in our overall foreign trade in terms of trade volume. The basic problem in bilateral trade is the high trade deficit on the SFRY side and this already is starting to act as a brake on the further development of economic cooperation. It is for this very reason that the central topic of the mixed committee's 2-day session in Mainz will be how to improve trade on a more balanced basis, not by reducing imports from the FRG but by increasing SFRY exports.

OFFICIAL RECEIVED BY TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD010538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, Sept 30 (TANJUG) -- Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, who today received Momcilo Vucinic, Yugoslav government member and co-chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation whose work began in Tunis yesterday, assessed as highly significant the strengthening of the total cooperation between Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Rachid Sfar stressed that the Tunisian Government's desire is that the level of economic relations should be raised to the level of existing, traditionally good, political relations whose foundations were laid by presidents Tito and Bourguiba.

Vucinic pointed out that economic cooperation has stagnated in recent years and is below the level of real possibilities and requirements of the two countries, expressing the readiness of the Yugoslav Government for the expansion of this cooperation. He noted that during the talks he gained the conviction that such readiness exists on the Tunisian side too, which fact was confirmed during talks with high-ranking officials of Tunisia as well as during talks between businessmen within the framework of the joint committee and at a round table on economic cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

MILOSAVLJEVIC RECEIVED BY ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD291827 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic was on a working visit to Algeria today.

The FEC vice president was received by Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, and also held talks with Mohamed Rouighi, minister of hydraulics, environment & forests, and president of the Algerian side of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with the SFRY.

Milos Milosavljevic also used the opportunity to tour installations providing drinking water to Algiers, on which the SFRY work establishments Hidroelektra of Zagreb, Hidroteknika of Belgrade, and Unioninvest of Sarajevo are working, as well as for meeting with our businessmen involved in business in Algeria.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD010414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Nourddine Keroum, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the SFRY, who presented his letters of credence. Afterward, Hasani and Ambassador Keroum spent some time in friendly conversation.

CUBAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD271511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1048 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Split, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- A study delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba has arrived in Split on a 2-day official visit within the framework of the cooperation program between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party. The delegation is led by Edel Sierra, official in the department for education, science and sport.

Mass professional sports and the organization of mass and successful sports events are the main points of interests of the delegation and special attention will be devoted to experience in organizing the Mediterranean Games.

Apart from touring sports buildings and talking with workers in this field from Split, the delegation will have talks at the City LC committee, which is the host of the Cuban delegation.

KOMUNIST EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

AU251151 Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian No. 1537 19 Sep 86 p 19

[Aleksandar Popvic article: "Yugoslav-Bulgarian Relations: Disputed Questions -- a Great Obstacle"]

[Text] At first site, Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations display a paradox: If one were to judge by frequent contacts between government representatives and social, political, and other organizations and institutions, one could gain the impression of a broad and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries; but this cooperation has in fact not been developing at the desired rate for a long time because of disputed questions. And for the time being there are no indications of readiness by the Bulgarian side to discuss and resolve these questions. It has been noticeable recently that the Bulgarian information media have been paying more attention to relations with Yugoslavia. The "unresolved" questions are not mentioned in this connection, but the need to advance cooperation without any prior conditions is pointed out. The party organ RABOTNICHESKO DELO, for instance, points out that a stabilization of Yugoslav-Bulgatian relations, especially of political relations, constitutes a stabilizing factor in the Balkans.

It is noticeable that in Sofia the relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are regarded through bloc "spectacles": They are seen exclusively as relations among socialist countries, and it is stressed that their progress depends on "the readiness of the two neighboring countries to bring to fruition the force that unites the socialist social system." Sofia is no exception in such perception of mutual relations; other sides, too, display similar attempts to present Yugoslavia as "related to the countries of real socialism." Had it not been for the frequency of such efforts to present a consistently independent, nonaligned, socialist self-managing country as an "ally" of a bloc, this kind of attitude of Sofia's would not have deserved special attention.

When talking about Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation, one should say that it is not moving at the pace expected, particularly since the two meetings between the prime ministers. Namely, on the occasion of Milka Planic's visit to Sofia 2 years ago, as well as on the occasion of her meeting with Grisha Filipov in Belgrade last year, the desire was confirmed that the relations of the two countries should be maximally furthered. At that time, both sides' readiness to start examining the disputed questions that hamper the cooperation. [paragraph continues]

However, so far that has remained a mere declaration without real substance. The situation has remained such even half a year after the 13th BCP Congress, at which relations with Yugoslavia were presented as a priority in the Bulgarian policy of Balkan cooperation. The readiness to examine and solve open questions was also confirmed then.

Such circumstances undoubtedly do not favor the efforts to"stabilize" and broadly develop Yugoslav-Bulgarian good-neighborly relations. What mostly bothers one here is Sofia's double behavior: In public declarations it speaks for friendship with Yugoslavia, whereas in practical action it does a lot that directly harms such relations. Sofia has incessantly usurped all the more significant historial events and personalities of the Macedonian people (ranging from the Ilinden uprising and Goce Delcev to poet Vapcarov, not to mention the glorification of the Cominform "poet" Venko Markovski who is "famous" for undermining relations between the two countries). Besides, the existence of one of the equal Yugoslav peoples is still being denied, and there are not even hints that one will improve the position of members of the Macedonian minority, which has been deprived of the national rights it had at the time of the foundation of socialist Bulgaria.

There are also some other unfavorable indications that certainly result from the fact that there are no talks about the things that are making the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria difficult and slow. Cultural cooperation is limited and lacks the broadness appropriate for countries with a common border. The situation with local border cooperation, which is almost symbolical, is the same. Contacts between citizens of the two counties are also limited, although many of them have relatives "on the other side of the border."

There are also difficulties in economic cooperation and they are coming particularly to the fore during this year. Only one-quarter of trade planned for this year has been realized in the first 6 months, and trade should total $380 million at the end of the year. One of the biggest reasons is Bulgaria's inability to offer suitable goods in compensation projects. True, the Bulgarian side promises that the planned level will be reached by the end of the year. It is certain, however, that economic cooperation is not as it really could be. The situation being such, it is a great question whether the ambitious plans about Yugoslav-Bulgarian commodity exchange -- the value of $2.3 billion in the period will be realized.

It is known that Yugoslav cooperation with Bulgaria -- as well as with other neighboring countries -- is not conditional upon solving the so-called "open questions." However, it is becoming more and more clear that those questions very much burden mutual relations and that they should be solved more efficiently because of the need to promote the links between the two countries to the maximum, and also with a view to making an adequate contribution to broader Balkan relations. It is a fact that because those questions have been "left aside" for a long time, Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations are not what they could be.

There is no doubt that the efficient removal of everything that aggravates Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations would have a stimulating effect on strengthening the friendship between the two countries' peoples. Besides, it would considerably stimulate the broadening of overall cooperation in this part of the world. That would obviously help the efforts to make the Balkans join in the right way in strengthening European security and cooperation. The Balkan countries, apart from Albania, have shown that kind of political readiness by signing the Helsinki charter. It is an irreplaceable instrument of European security and it is necessary to act daily and specifically in accordance with it. [paragraph continues]

That is how one should also understand the readiness expressed at the meeting of premiers in Sofia and Belgrade, the readiness to comprehensively promote Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations along with removing everything that hampers them. Such a kind of readiness, brought to life, would mean much for the prospects of friendship between our peoples and for the Balkans on the whole.

LCY PRESIDIUM ISSUES STATEMENT AFTER SESSION

LD010700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium considers it necessary for a comprehensive political analysis of the past delegate elections to be carried out in order to make more qualitative proposals for improving the electoral system in line with the 13th LCY Congress and within the framework of the overall development of the political system. The following statement was issued after the Presidium's session today:

At its session today, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed information about the 1986 delegate elections for the assemblies of sociopolitical communities and of self-managing communities of interests. It was stressed that the elections were one of the most significant political and self-management activities in the first half of this year and that considerable progress had been made in implementing the established principles and criteria in the cadre policy, in the election of new cadres and in the democratization of the elections.

It was stressed, however, that not everywhere were these principles realized consistently, particularly in regard to the elections of a larger number of people from the ranks of young people, women, and peasant-farmers, and the nomination of several candidates for delegate posts and for the most responsible functions in the system of delegate assemblies.

It was said at the session that the Presidium considered it necessary for a comprehensive political analysis of the last elections to be carried out in order to produce more qualitative proposals for improving the electoral system in line with the stance of the 13th LCY Congress and within the framework of the overall development of the political system. It is also necessary in appropriate organs -- primarily in the SAWP -- to discuss all outstanding issues and dilemmas and to coordinate standpoints so that the proposals relevant to this sphere could be incorporated into the future activities to formulate constitutional changes.

The Presidium also pointed to the need for considering the possibility of separating the work on preparing for and holding future congresses and conferences of the LCY and other sociopolitical organizations from the activity in preparing for and holding delegate elections, because of the volume of work necessary, the election procedure, and the subjective forces' part in them.

The Presidium also discussed and adopted information about the realization of the stance passed at the action conference of communists in the shipping industry. It was stated that a considerable amount of activity had been undertaken by organizations of associated labor in the shipping industry, as well as in the republics and provinces and the organs and organizations of the federation. It was stressed, however, that the work to surmount the difficulties and shortcomings and to ensure continued development of industry must be speeded up and brought in line with the tasks of the country's economic stabilization and development policy.

The Presidium also discussed information about the organization of the socialism and economy international roundtable to be held in Cavtat from 20-24 October this year.

The Presidium also adopted a program of its activity in preparing the LCY Central Committee's session, which will be devoted to the ideopolitical issues of the development of the agro-industrial complex.

BORBA DEFENDS STRIKES UNDER SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU201837 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Darko Marinkovic article: "Who Pushes Workers Into Strikes"]

[Excerpts] Social practice in recent years, burdened by contradictions that have also been manifested in an increased number of strikes, has encouraged theoretical thought to a deeper study and induced official policy to have its own attitude toward strikes subjected to a critical examination. [passage omitted]

Although the victory of the socialist revolution opens up the process of and creates the preconditions for radical changes in social relations, the strike keeps its basic class nature even in socialist self-management: It remains a means of the workers' class struggle, the means with which they struggle for the realization and protection of their economic and political self-managing rights.

The Only Choice [subhead]

A strike as a rule is resorted to as the ultimate means of the economic and political struggle after all other means have failed to eliminate the sources of workers' discontent that have accumulated for a lengthy time. This fact, confirmed in the majority of the strikes in Yugoslavia so far, imposes the need for a critical confrontation with the political slogan which can often be heard in the assessment of strikes: Why should workers strike when other political and self managing means are at their disposal? This slogan is chiefly based on the normative field.

However, the gap between the normative rules and reality in the field of real socioeconomic relation is often so great that the constitutional and legal concept of social relations is perverted into its opposite, bringing the workers in the factories into a position in which they must decide to strike. Therefore, one of the important steps in studying the class nature and character of strikes under self-management would be the admission, whenever arguments impose it, that workers had no other choice.

There are two more points to buttress this argument; one is based on common sense and the other on political and class premises.

The first point is based on the observation that in pursuing their aims and interests, people as a rule take the easy way, and it is less likely that they will resort to a strike if they can achieve their goals through other means, through self-managing machinery, particulary if one bears in mind that to decide to strike demands personal courage, resolution, indignation, and revolt, which is to say that the reasons against a strike are many.

Self-Managing Nature [subhead]

The second point is based on the premise that the workers class is the basic subject of the revolution and that as such it has an inalienable right to decide on the ways and means of its class struggle, including the decision to resort to a strike.

A significant characteristic of the strikes is their self-managing socialist nature. This is reflected in the fact that no strike so far (as far as I know) has had an antisocialist or antiself-managing nature or aims. [passage omitted]

It can also be said that the demand for a reaffirmation and a consistent implementation of the constitution and the set system of self-management has been the common denominator of the majority of strikes. [passage omitted]

Why Keep Them Secret? [subhead]

This approach leads us to another question: Who keeps strikes secret? Certainly not the workers, for the decision to strike is at the same time a decision to present their demands and positions to the public. Those who fear strikes and who try to keep them secret are above all bureaucratized managing and self-managing organs and organs of sociopolitical organizations in associated labor organizations that by their behavior or by not doing what they should do, "push" the workers to strike, and that are aware that the strike primarily means that their poor work is exposed. [passage omitted]

Finally, about the objective scopes of strikes. Practice has confirmed that, strikes cannot replace self-managing machinery and the strengthening of the role and the influence of workers in this machinery. [passage omitted]

Chiefly, strikes have very quickly and efficiently removed the direct causes for which they were held, but this has not applied, and objectively cannot apply, to deeper socioeconomic causes. Above all, strikes have played the role of an alarm mechanism which moved the organized subjective forces into (albeit delayed) action. [passage omitted]

Because of all this, the time in which we live imposes more than ever before that we replace ideologically prejudices against and fear of strikes with a more determined social action for eliminating the causes that lead to them.

VOJVODINA LC DISCUSSES FALLING MEMBERSHIP

LD302346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Why Is the Vojvodina LC Membership Falling" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad, 30 Sep [TANJUG] -- In the first 6 months of this year, the membership of the Vojvodina LC decreased by another 1,463 members while in the last 3 years 7,740 members left the organization for various reasons. This was said at today's joint session of the Commission for Cadre Policy and the Commission for the Ideopolitical and Organizational Development of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee.

It was stressed during the debate that if the falling membership of the Vojvodina LC has occurred as a result of ideopolitical differentiation, there would be no reason for concern. However, the view prevailed that the numbers are falling because of decreasing interest among people in joining the LC and because of an increase in the number of people leaving the LC of their own accord or who are being expelled. These trends in the LC membership seem to coincide with the emergence of crisis factors in the economic sphere and their impact on the overall sociopolitical situation.

In other words, the reasons for such a situation should be sought in the fact that the LC has not been efficient enough in more rapidly changing the situation and relations through insisting on a more consistent implementation of the long-term stabilization program; in the discrepancy between words and deeds and in the undermined confidence in the LC owing to its sluggishness and lack of determination in the ideological struggle against antisocialist and anti-self-management forces; and to the state of confusion on the ideological front.

Despite the fact that the criteria for admission to the LC of Vojvodina have been strictly observed and increased attention paid to the keeping of records and to the candidates' ideopolitical preparations before they join, the number of new members from the ranks of peasant-farmers continues to be small, even in predominantly agricultural localities. In the first 6 months of this year the number of young people in the LC of Vojvodina fell by 0.5 percent. Out of a total membership of 221,968 people, 40,602 or 18.3 percent are young people.

The figures for the Vojvodina LC's national composition indicate a more proportional representation from all of our nations and nationalities. There are, however, some localities that have failed to pay due attention to this ideopolitical aspect of the admission.

This and other topics will be on the agenda of a more extensive discussion of the LC of Vojvodina.

SLOVENE WRITERS CRITICIZE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

AU271854 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 19 Sep 86 p 6

["Statement on Alleged Positions of the Slovene Public Prosecutor" issued by the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia on 15 September]

[Text] Belgrade INTERVIEW and Ljubljana MLADINA recently published articles in which Pavlo Car, public prosecutor of Slovenia, was heard, among others. He asserted that we have recently witnessed a mass sowing of bitterness, pessimism, carping, and political insinuations, that has been perpetrated by the press, radio and television, publishing houses, various tribunes, and round-table conferences, and that "craftily walk on the brink of the criminal zones." The problem of Car also exists in that all these aggressive activities are indulged in by speakers from the so-called intellectual elite, who chiefly defend themselves, but are nowhere to be seen when a worker is in the dock. The responsibility for such a (bad) situation in Car's opinion also rests with the judiciary and the politicians.

In Car's words, the specific culprits include three Slovene newspapers, MLADINA, NOVA REVIJA, and KATEDRA, and in addition to them the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia (not to mention other real or imaginary organizations in Yugoslavia).

Car is particularly upset at these "carpers" banding together and at the writing of petitions, pamphlets, slogans, books, and "various works with suspicious political messages," which are the product of such people. In his opinion, these activities lead children astray so that they inscribe swastikas, and Ustasha and Chetnik symbols on school benches, and it deludes students into believing in a false illusion about some special freedom of speech.

Having discussed the matter with the editors of the said three newspapers, the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia noted that Public Prosecutor Car -- if we are to believe the said reports -- presents the activities of cultural workers in Slovenia in a completely false way and, without presenting arguments, accuses the three said newspapers that, in accordance with how our legal system and the role of the public prosecutor in it are envisaged, expect of a person like Car that he will either come up with proposals for indictment or respect the division of labor and noninterference in cultural affairs. Considering that Car's statements cannot be ascribed the nature of cultural polemics, this commission and the editorial boards of MLADINA, NOVA REVIJA, and KATEDRA call [preceding word printed in boldface] Pavle Car to deny the statements cited in the reports as false, or to make a public apology because of the unfounded statements unworthy of a public prosecutor.

If Pavle Car really said what is ascribed to him, the question of his professional responsibility of course arises; and as far as his political responsibility is concerned, it should be judged by those who are called upon to do so, or those who euphorically assert that there is no repression in our country. We do not want to discuss political theory in connection with Car, but let us only state that his views remind us of the dark events in the past, of which self-managing Yugoslavia and Slovene politics wish to take leave as soon as possible. This was particularly stressed in the discussion about the previous statement by the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia (at the SAWP Republic Conference on 15 July).

Ljubljana, 15 September 1986

For the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia: Veno Taufer, chairman; Tone Partljic, president of the Writers Association of Slovenia: for NOVA REVIJA: Niko Grafenauer, chief editor; Dimitrij Rupel, responsible editor; for MLADINA: Uros Mahkovec, chief and responsible editor; for KATEDRA: Samo Resnik, chief editor.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REPLIES TO SLOVENE WRITERS

AU271937 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 20 Sep 86 p 4

["Public Prosecutor's Explanation" by Pavle Car, public prosecutor of the SR of Slovenia]

[Text] On Friday, 19 September 1986, DELO and DNEVNIK carried, under the title "Statement on Alleged Positions of the Slovene Public Prosecutor," a composition by Veno Taufer, chairman of the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing of the Writers Association of Slovenia; Tone Parljic, president of the Writers Association of Slovenia; Niko Grafenauer, chief editor of NOVA REVIJA, and Dimitrij Rupel, responsible editor; Uros Mahkovec, chief and responsible editor of MLADINA; and Samo Resnik, chief editor of KATEDRA. I do not intend either to withdraw my statements or to apologize, as the statement demands, but I wish only to make some explanations.

I never checked and approved my statements in INTERVIEW; in addition to views on Slovene reviews, a number of reviews from other republics were simply added on to my words, and so was the Commission for the Protection of Thought and Writing, which I did not mention at all. Although one of the signatories met with difficulties in his interview in DUGA, the statement is nevertheless incorrectly built on the public prosecutor's positions in INTERVIEW, which the statement itself calls "alleged." The chief editor of DNEVNIK in his commentary of the statement, in my opinion, hit the nail on the head when he said it was impossible to base (dis)qualifications on allegations.

I only cited three Slovene reviews that contained some polemical articles, and this fact is probably not disputable.

The signatories of the statement talk about acts on the brink of the criminal zone, but they forget that such acts always exist in the criminal law sense, because of various elements of punishable acts, the question of public danger, the form of guilt, and so forth.

I am amazed that the statement simply demands that the public prosecutor should have no opinion on polemical matters, although it otherwise advocates freedom of speech and thought. On the contrary, the public prosecutor is even bound by valid regulations to follow and study certain relationships and social occurrences, which also includes those that are formally not punishable acts. I may probably express my opinion about these things in public, for the signatories of the statement will certainly agree that the work of the public prosecutor must be public.

As regards the assertion that "dark repression" is creeping into Slovenia, it would be better to present some concrete facts than bare assertions. For a number of years there have been no criminal proceedings in Slovenia because of so-called thought crimes. The orientation of the public prosecution organization in Slovenia is such that we would criminally prosecute such acts only with a strict respect for the rule of law, not permitting any broad interpretation of individual punishable acts. The same applies to the polemics on Article 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code, for instance, where the public prosecution of the SR of Slovenia accepted a completely restricted interpretation of this provision, virtually in keeping with the requests for amendments to the SFRY Criminal Code.

Pavle Car,
Public Prosecutor of the SR of Slovenia.

BRIEFS

MOJSOV RECEIVES PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received yesterday the credentials of Mujahid Husain, the newly appointed [as published] ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the SFRY, who stayed for a friendly talk. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 86 p 4 AU]

SRI LANKAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received yesterday the credentials of (Telmut Vojterac), the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the SFRY, with whom he had a friendly talk. [Text] [Belgrade] BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 86 p 4 AU]

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PRC NATIONAL DAY MARKED BY LEADERS

Alia Message

AU011834 Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian:

"On occasion of your national day, the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Albanian people, I convey to the Chinese people the greetings and best wishes for well-being and progress".

PRC Embassy Reception

AU011627 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of China, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Fan Chengzuo, gave a reception at the embassy seat, on September 30.

Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi, and other guests.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

NEW PRC ENVOY PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO ALIA

AU011839 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, comrade Ramiz Alia, received on Septemer 30, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Fan Chengzuo, who presented the credentials.

Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli; and the chairman of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign affairs, Kostaq Cifligu.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Tirana.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS

AU011915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor and president of Angola, who is on a visit to Bulgaria. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev took part in the meeting.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRG ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU011825 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the East Committee of the Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is paying a visit to this country.

They dwelled on issues of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG and paid special attention to interaction in the field of the economy. The two sides discussed possibilities for broadening economic cooperation between Bulgarian and West German banks and industrial enterprises. They stressed that the intergovernmental agreement for protection and encouragement of investments as well as other agreements which are to be signed will play an important role in the promotion of investments.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council.

FRG Official Comments

AU012001 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- Mr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the Ostausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft, said here today that the commercial exchanges between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. have reached their quantitative limit. "That is why, the foremost priority in the future is to promote cooperation in technology, which will ensure a higher level of reciprocal countertrade," he told the press.

The West German business executive indicated that Bulgaria's technological development over the last few years has opened up fresh opportunities and has boosted her chances for techno-scientific cooperation with companies in the F.R.G. "We are considering high-quality long-term cooperation with Bulgaria, which is one of our most interesting partners in Eastern Europe."

The West German industrialist assessed positively the recently signed agreement on the reciprocal protection of investments. "This is a modern accord," he said. "We can observe a flexibility on the Bulgarian side in setting up joint ventures, which facilitates such deals. In turn, they stimulate the promotion of our economic interrelations," Mr Amerongen indicated.

In his view, Bulgaria's progress, especially in instrument manufacturing, outlines the most lucrative area of business interaction. Another such area is the chemical industry. Mr von Amerongen sees an important promise emerging in the production of harmless chemical protection preparations and in environmental protection technologies. West German companies show marked interest in cooperation in electronics, the computer industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

Mr Otto Wolff von Amerongen is optimistic in respect to East-West trade. He said the forthcoming Soviet-American summit was a good sign.

POLITICAL GOODWILL AT MBFR TALKS URGED

AU300858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Pantaley Karasimeonov article: "Political Goodwill Is Needed"]

[Text] Another important forum called upon to reduce military confrontation in our continent and remove the danger of war have begun in the Austrian capital, namely, the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe.

These talks have already been going on for 13 years and up to now no progress has been achieved. The question in which political observers are now interested is whether the success in Stockholm will give an impetus to this forum too. One must immediately answer that long as the NATO states refuse to change their unconstructive position, which aims at achieving military superiority and unilateral benefits, there can be no effective results. The recent proposals of the socialist states at the talks and the list of Soviet proposals voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev undoubtedly create good preconditions for breaking the deadlock.

At the 40th round, which opened today, Ludek Handl, CSSR representative, presented the socialist states' position on the further progress of the Vienna talks. He drew attention to the Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Pact member countries, which contains a comprehensive program on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

The leader of the CSSR delegation pointed out that the unilateral moratorium announced by the USSR has a direct relation to this forum.

What are the basic obstacles that, according to the socialist states, are preventing progress at the Vienna talks? In a broader political context it must be noted that one still cannot discern the necessary realism among the Western states, because they continue to promote proposals that do not secure equal conditions for the two sides and do not correspond to the principles of equal security. In a narrower context, the socialist countries see two basic obstacles along the road to progress: the approach of the NATO states to the idea of a partial agreement, and their approach to control over future agreements. The West, while accepting the possibility of a partial agreement at the present stage, insists on including in this agreement issues that have always been unacceptable to the socialist states. In addition the West is proposing control measures, blown up to an extreme degree, that represent open interference. In other words, one can summarize the Western approach as follows: less real disarmament, at the cost of more exaggerated control measures.

The control measures propoosed by the socialist states fully correspond to the material contents of the draft agreement and preclude the possibility of misuse.

Objective Western observers express the view that the proposal of the socialist states allows the vicious circle of the talks to be overcome. The conviction prevails that despite the great differences on many issues there are still aspects on which the positions of the West and East are becoming closer. It is namely on this basis that it is possible to move forward from a standstill. For this however, one needs political goodwill on the part of the West, which is still absent at the negotiating table at the Hofburg Palace.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIES 28 SEP

AU291958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] On 28 September 1986, after a short illness, Lieutenant General Ilya Simeonov Kashev, member of the BCP Central Committee, an active fighter against facism and capitalism, and Hero of Socialist Labor, head of department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and deputy minister of internal affairs, died. On this occasion the BCP Central Committee and the Central Committee of Fighters Against Capitalism and Fascism have published an obituary. A commission has been established for organizing Ilya Kashev's funeral. The coffin will be lying in state at the ceremonial hall of the Sofia cemetery from 1130 to 1200 Bulgarian time on 1 October, after which the funeral will take place.

DZHUROV'S 'ORDER OF THE DAY' ON ARMY DAY

AU231349 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Sep 86 p 1

["Order of the Day of the minnster of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," Army Gneral Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, published on the eve of 23 September, the Day of the Bulgarian People's Army]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals, comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers, comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees in military enterprises and institutions, Soldiers of the reserve,

Tomorrow the Bulgarian people and its armed defenders will festively celebrate Bulgarian People's Army Day. The workers and soldiers in our socialist fatherland greet this glorious holday in an atmosphere of universal labor and political enthusiasm to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress for accelerating the rates of our economic growth through comprehensively introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The Bulgarian People's Army is a cherished child of the 9 September Socialist Revolution. Under the wise leadership and paternal concern of the BCP Central Committee and with the fraternal aid of the invincible Soviet Army, it has grown into a modern armed force. Serving in its ranks today are valiant patriots and internaionalists, soldiers with high fighting skills and indestructible morale, watchful defenders and enthusiastic builders of socialism. The fighting men and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army are closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee and are working tenaciously to further implement the BCP's April general line. They greed Bulgarian People's Army Day with high successes in fighting and political training, with more outstanding soldiers, detachments, and class [klasni] specialists. The workers and employees of the military enterprises and institutions and the construction troops are celebrating the holiday with worthy feats of labor. In the conditions of a complex international situation, exacerbated due to the fault of the reactionary capitalistic circles led by the United States, and of an intensification in the arms race and the militarization of outer space, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, in united ranks with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact led by the glorious Soviet Army, are ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty to defend their native land and the achievements of socialism.

Comrade fighting men and officers, workers and employees, troos of the reserve, I congratulate you most cordially on the occasion of Bulgarian People's Army Day. I wish you robust health and fresh successes in your fighting and political training, in mastering weapons and fighting equipment, strengthening discipline, raising your vigilance, and raising to a qualitatively new level the fighting might of the army and the country's defense readiness.

In order to mark Bulgarian People's Army Day I order that on 23 September 1986 festive illuminations be arranged in Sofia, our homeland's capital, and in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

Long live the Bulgarian People's Army -- loyal guard of the cause of socialism and peace!
May the unity and fighting friendship between the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact led by the invincible Soviet Army live long and strengthen!
Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party -- organizer and inspirer of all our victories!
Long live our dear fatherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!
Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

ATANASOV ATTENDS VARNA COUNCIL MEETING

AU261324 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The second session of the okrug people's council has ended in Varna. Those taking part included Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is the people's deputy for the 35th Varna Electoral District; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP committee; and people's deputies. A program was adopted on fulfilling the instructions of the okrug people's councillors and on the principal directions for improving the work between the okrug people's council and the okrug Fatherland Front committee.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov presented the Red Banner of the Fatherland Front National Council and the Council of Ministers to Varna Okrug, the national leader in the building, town development, and sanitary improvement of its settlement systems during the past year.

SOFIA INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FORMED

AU301925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The founding meeting of Sofia's Council for Intellectual Development has been held in the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture. The meeting was attended by Comrade Georgi Yordanov; Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; leaders of scientific and cultural unions and institutes; and leaders of sociopolitical organizations. Rumen Neshev, deputy chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, delivered a report. He outlined the basic directions for the council's work. The meeting unanimously elected the members of the Bureau of Sofia's Council for Intellectual Development. Rumen Neshev was elected the Bureau's chairman.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS GERASIMOV ON 80th BIRTHDAY

AU252023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The 80th birthday of Dr Lyuben Gerasimov, Hero of Socialist Labor, has been festively celebrated in Sofia. Dr Gerasimov was cordially congratulated by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who presented him with the "Georgi Dimitrov" order for the third time. The decree was read by Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, read a greetings letter from our first party and state leader to Dr Gerasimov. Prof Khristo Ganovski delivered a speech on the life and career of this modest party functionary, public figure, and distinguished diplomat, who worked especially for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Dr Gerasimov received congratulations from numerous organizations, state institutions, and from the Soviet Embassy in Sofia. Dr Gerasimov expressed his gratitude for the greetings addressed to him.

TRADE WITH PRC CONTINUES TO INCREASE

LD011832 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 1 (CTK) -- The 1986 foreign trade turnover between Czechoslovakia and China is to reach 953 million Swiss francs which is several times more than at the beginning of the 1980's.

In 1984, trade exchange between the two countries increased by 60 per cent and in 1985 by 50 per cent. Under a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period, the total trade turnover in this five-year period should reach 5,000 million Swiss francs.

Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China began to develop as early as in the 1950's when Czechoslovakia started to supply to China machine tools and trucks and participated in the construction of a number of power and engineering plants, breweries, cement work, etc.

Within the current long-term trade agreement Czechoslovakia will export to China Liaz trucks, machine tools, textile machines, rolled material and other engineering products, equipment for a steam power plant and gasworks. It will also participate in the reconstruction of a chemical plant and supply parts of Tatra 815 trucks to be assembled in China and 200 textile machines.

China will export to Czechoslovakia cotton, rice, soya beans, various livestock products, tungsten concentrate, textiles, footwear and some other consumer goods. It will also supply to Czechoslovakia sea vessels, bicycle spare parts, tyres for trucks, car batteries and electrical engineering products.

Under a 1986 trade protocol, Czechoslovakia also imports from China raw materials for the food, paper and leather industries, cocoa seeds and powder, toys, sport articles and other consumer goods.

KEMPNY SPEAKS AT SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM IN FRG

LD012134 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] FRG -- A scientific symposium entitled "The Shaping and Protection of the Environment for Mankind," which has been jointly organized by the Czech National Council and the North Rhine-Westphalian Land Government, opened today in Duesseldorf.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, made a speech in which he stressed the importance of international cooperation in shaping and protecting the environment, which also contributes to a wider understanding among nations. He noted that this task corresponds fully with our political program, it is a part of Czechoslovakia's active social policy, and it extends beyond the boundaries of states and political systems, particularly in Europe. However, he also drew attention to the fact that these creative efforts will be completely wasted if peace cannot be maintained. Kempny added that Czechoslovakia's policy places the prevention of war as its overriding priority. That is why Czechoslovakia takes part in joint initiatives by socialist countries aimed at consolidating international security.

Discusses Environment

LD020312 Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Duesseldorf Oct 1 (CTK correspondent) -- A scientific symposium on the creation and protection of the living environment for man, prepared jointly by the Czech National Council and the Land government of North Rhine-Westphalia, opened in this west German city today.

The three-day symposium, and an exhibition on the environment in the Czech Republic, is attended by 250 experts from West Germany and Czechoslovakia. The group of 60 Czechoslovak specialists includes an official delegation led by Josef Kempny, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Czech National Council.

Karl-Josef Denzer, president of the Diet of North-Rhine Westphalia noted during the opening session that the action followed up a joint symposium on protection of the air held in Prague one and a half years ago. Experience gained at that time clearly showed the usefulness of such meetings as well as extension of contacts and search for ways to jointly protect the environment.

Josef Kempny stressed the importance of international cooperation in the creation and protection of the environment which at the same time helps promote understanding among nations.

It is a task of paramount importance exceeding the borders of states and political systems, especially in Europe. This is why the Czechoslovak Government is doubling its expenditures on these purposes in the 1986-1990 period and will increase its activity in environmental protection. Josef Kempny stressed that all creative effort would be in vain if peace were not preserved. This is why the averting of war is the priority in Czechoslovakia's policy and the country is involved in socialist countries' initiatives aimed at creating international security.

Klaus Matthiesen, minister of the environment, regional planning and agriculture of North Rhine-Westphalia noted that permament environmental protection can be ensured only by cooperation exceeding the borders of states. The symposium is thus a good opportunity to mutual assistance in overcoming problems of the environment, an aim in which both countries are interested.

Czech Deputy Premier Frantisek Sramek stated that Czechoslovakia regrards creation and protection of the living environment as one of the key problems of improving the living standard. This is why it wants to improve the air, water, soil and forests and is doubling expenditures on ecological projects in 1986-1990 in comparison with the previous five years.

By 1995, the country wants to ensure harmony between economic demands on landscape, natural resources and economic possibilities. The aim of these efforts is to restore the main ecological functions of the basic components of the landscape.

In future, Czechoslovakia wants to make use of international division of labour to make its own research still more effective and to meet further needs of the Czechoslovak national economy. These principles will also be applied in the cooperation with North Rhine-Westphalia.

The exhibition, held in conjuction with the symposium and opened today by Josef Kempny, presents the Czech Socialist Republic within the Czechoslovak federative state and gives basic information on the environment, documenting at the same time what methods and measures are applied in the Czech republic to solve these problems. Short films and video-programs on the environment in the Czech republic are being shown at the exhibition.

AUSTRIAN 'ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAK CAMPAIGN' DENOUNCED

AU291229 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 86 p 7

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary: "Poisonous Mushrooms"]

[Text] On 20 September J. Kranner, a citizen of Austria, violated the Czechoslovak border and was apprehended by Czechoslovak border guards. During the investigations be said that he had crossed the border by mistake in looking for mushrooms. He was returned to Austria the same day, following the verification of these facts and the ascertainment of his identity. The affair thus seemed to be settled and there would be no need to return to it, if....

If Austrian right-wing media had not turned it into a "glaring example" of violation of the Austrian state border by our border guards! Without any regard for the reality, without regard for J. Kranner's testimony and his signature under a protocol, they raised a hue and cry so reminiscent of the aversion of certain Austrian circles to good-neighborly relations on the common border, an aversion which they invariably manifest every now and then. All of a sudden they came up with "evidence" that the person had supposedly been trailed along on Austrian soil and that grass had been trampled underfoot and they even "found" mushrooms scattered at the invented place of the crime. To this they added a few colorful words about the Czechoslovak border guards' hostile looks, for the Austrian reader or listener to get an idea of the aggressiveness of the other side.

A judicious person must ask himself: Why should the border guards do anything of that sort? Their task is to protect the border against violators. Why should it be strange, suspicious, or improbable that the violation of the Czechoslovak border occurred in the way in which it was described by the Austrian citizen? This description is, after all, quite logical. However, those who do not wish a gradual improvement of relations between the two countries would like to falsify the reality in the interest of their aims.

Official Austrian quarters, too, have become involved in the nascent new anti-Czechoslovak campaign. Let us be candid -- their pouring of oil on the flames is useless. Czechoslovak agencies' deeds are not inconsistent with their words and the settlement of the aforementioned incident, in the course of which they proceeded in a fair and carefully considered manner, furnishes evidence of this.

The Austrian side is constantly putting forward patronizing demands on us. Is it not time for Vienna to ponder all the things being constantly organized in Austria, directed against Czechoslovakia? Is it not strange that whenever there is an improvement in relations, an attempt occurs on the Austrian side to slow down this development? Should the relevant Austrian authorities not warn "mushroom pickers" against gathering "mushrooms" on the Czechoslovak territory? Our common border has been valid in its present form for decades, enough time for people more than 40 cases of violation of the Czechoslovak border originating from Austrian territory.

Disregard for the good will to talk about border incidents when they occur and attempts to distort conclusive facts do not benefit the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. Such conduct can be justified neither by the pressure of Austrian reaction nor by the scramble for votes that has started in connection with the forthcoming Austrian parliamentary elections. Czechoslovakia was and is interested in a long-term development of relations with Austria, which logically also includes our interest in improving the atmosphere at the common border.

We are convinced that the majority of the Austrian population as well as the majority of Austrian ruling circles share this interest. This can be inferred from the livelier bilateral relations in the wake of talks between the highest state representatives of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria. There is nothing on our side that would stand in the way of their further development.

Instead of saturating mushrooms with the poison of an anti-Czechoslovak campaign, it would be better to leave them in the bag of J. Kranner, in the state in which they were when he found them, and to remind everyone in a calm tone that state borders must not be crossed without a valid passport.

CIA, ISRAEL SAID TO BE BEHIND TERROR IN FRANCE

AU291459 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "Terrorism -- Who Is Served by It?"]

[Excerpts] Hijacked planes; exploding bombs in cars parked in busy city streets, in department stores, or in restaurants; assassinations of various political figures -- all that is neither new nor unfamiliar. Such expressions of individual or group terrorism -- together with the more extensive terrorism elevated to the status of state policy as practiced, in particular, by the United States, Israel, and the Republic of South Africa -- undoubtedly deserve sharp condemnation and must be fought in a vigorous way. Recent weeks have witnessed another wave of acts of terror, such as the attempt in Karachi, Pakistan, to hijack an aircraft; the massacre in the synagogue of Istanbul; and, above all, the series of explosions in Paris. The French capital is ruled by a psychosis of aniety, the Champs Elysees is virtually empty, and the numbers of policemen in the city's streets are reminiscent of a state of siege.

Who is behind these attacks? The investigations are extensive, but so far they have produced no results. Or to be more precise, they reveal a conspicuous attempt to lead the search astray, to a false scent. [passage omitted] The intention to find the "Arab connection" is all too obvious. In the last few days, everything seems to have been overshadowed by a mysterious "Committee of Solidarity With Middle Eastern and Arab Prisoners," which demands the release of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, a Lebanese citizen charged with illegal possession of weapons and forgery of documents, who has been detained in France for 2 years. However, it turned out that his brothers, wanted by the police, have been sitting in their home village of Kubeyat all this time, thousands of kilometers away from the scene of the Paris bomb explosions for which they are supposedly to blame... Attempts to accuse Syria and Libya, both of which are interested in the development of good relations with France, have "exploded" in a similarly disgraceful way.

It is no longer just Andre Lajoinie, member of the PCF Central Committee Politburo, but also other political figures and several newspapers that point out in connection with the possible links between these acts of terror and developments in the Middle East that attention should be directed to the "deliberately unexplored trail" leading to the U.S. CIA and Mossad, the Israeli secret service.

The fact is that whereas the Arabs, same as France, are favorably inclined to the concept of multilateral negotiations about a just peace in the Middle East, the United States and Israel are both opposed to such a policy.

Who then is interested in destabilizing France in this context, in arousing anti-Arab sentiments in the country, and in prompting it to change its Middle East policy? It is known that during President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow this June the idea was born of Soviet initiative and with his approval to call on the UN Security Council to set up a committee that would start preparing an international conference on the Middle East. Washington and Tel Aviv both immediately resented this proposal and they are irritated by the fact that it was recently reiterated by the president as well as by Prime Minister Chirac. They also cannot forgive Paris for not having permitted U.S. aircraft to fly over French territory during the raid on Libya in April.

In his book "Political Extremism," which was recently published in Moscow, the Soviet political scientist Andrey Grachev pointedly stated: "To justify aggressive adventures against other nations and to launch acts of foreign political terror on state level, imperialist states make increasingly frequent use of the services of provocateurs from the ranks of terrorists or present as political terrorism crimes that they themselves organize and inspire." The CIA and Mossad have many years experience in this respect.

Acting under foreign banners, Zionist political circles and Israeli espionage have more than once organized acts of terror, frequently against citizens of Jewish faith (Herzl, Jabotinskiy, and other founders of Zionism, but also present-day Zionist chieftains in this context spoke, and continue to speak, about the need for "useful anti-Semitism") to spark off among them a feeling of endangerment, encourage emigration to Israel, and promote understanding for Israeli policy. The well-known General Ariel Sharon -- who it said, certainly not by accident, to be a fascist -- wrote in 1952 in the newspaper DAVAR that it is necessary to form an Israeli task force that would operate in other countries to arouse anti-Jewish sentiments and to literally massacre Jews. [passage omitted]

Political and subversive acts of this sort continue to take place even today, with the trails of the CIA or Mossad carefully camouflaged behind mysterious names of all kinds of ultraleftist and also fascist terrorist organizations. Notoriously known, for example, is their connection with the group of Abu Nidal, which uses what is almost a super-revolutionary, ultraleftist vocabulary. This group has nothing in common with the Palestinian national liberation struggle, to which it professes allegiance. [passage omitted] Because of his terrorist activity, the PLO has sentenced Abu Nidal to death in absentia.

The CIA, Mossad, and other Western subversive centers make use not only of their own agents, but also of people who lost ground under their feet, who are politically disoriented or blind fanatics suffering from megalomania. [passage omitted] Some of them believe that terror can change the world. However, no government or society has ever been changed by the path of individual political terror. [passage omitted]

Terrorism serves reactionary forces as an instrument of destruction. The struggle against all forms of terrorism, whether state, individual, or group terrorism, is a grave and unpostponable task. The socialist countries are ready to cooperate with other countries in coming to terms with it. [passage omitted]

FISCHER MEETS PEREZ DE CUELLAR, COUNTERPARTS

LD020407 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2225 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] UN/New York, 1 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday at the UN headquarters in New York for a friendly exchange of views. Oskar Fischer conveyed to Perez de Cuellar the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, which were sincerely reciprocated by the UN secretary general.

The GDR foreign minister handed to the UN secretary general a copy of the report "The GDR in International Peace year," in which a delegation of the GDR peace movement informed Erich Honecker about its activities in the 1986 International Peace Year proclaimed by the UN.

Oskar Fischer informed the UN secretary general about the diverse efforts through which the GDR is contributing to the maintenance and consolidation of peace. He stressed that the GDR supports everything in the United Nations that contributes toward banishing the danger of a nuclear war and making international events predictable once again. Oskar Fischer stressed that this would be served above all by the all-embracing system of international security, the creation of which was proposed by the socialist states.

The UN secretary general paid tribute to the cooperation of the GDR in solving the difficult problems faced by the United Nations. He spoke about the main questions of the 41st General Assembly and expressed the conviction that the United Nations, with the patience, reason, and good will of all states, can contribute effectively to better international understanding. Both politicians expressed satisfaction that an encouraging sign had been given by the announcement of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik for all who are concerned about dialogue and a peaceful balancing of interests.

Oskar Fischer was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin and Ambassador Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and GDR permanent representative at the United Nations.

Earlier, the GDR politician had a friendly discussion with the head of the delegation of the DPRK to the 41st General Assembly, Kang Sok-chu, who stressed the great expectations people of the DPRK have for the visit of the delegation led by Erich Honecker in October.

With his Egyptian counterpart Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Majid, the GDR foreign minister discussed bilateral questions and problems connected with developments in the Near and Middle East. Both ministers again called for an international Near East peace conference to be held soon. Oskar Fischer also held separate discussions with the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ali Akbar Velayati and the Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Gives Lecture on Peace

LD011340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0710 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations/New York, 1 Oct (ADN) -- The prevention of a nuclear inferno through the creation of a stable system of peaceful international cooperation has become the main issue in international politics. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Tuesday evening in a lecture at the Institute of East-West Security Studies in New York.

Speaking to representatives of science, politics, and the economy, the minister underlined that peaceful coexistence is an urgent need in today's world. The director of the institute, John Mroz, had indicated the good relations between the institute and the GDR at the start of the talk.

The prevention of war and the shaping of peace, the minister said, demands a new way of thinking and acting of all those whith political responsibility. The GDR supports the belief expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev that historically outdated cliches in the approach to foreign policy, traditional models of political thought and ideas -- rendered obsolete by political and scientific-technical developments -- on war, peace, defense and national and international security, must be changed fundamentally.

Reliable security for all peoples can today be achieved only by political means, only with the joint efforts fo all states, whether large or small, and independently of their political and social order, Oskar Fischer continued. No state, however powerful, can rely on defending itself through military-technological means. Security is increasingly becoming a predominantly political task. The GDR is convinced that a comprehensive system of international security, which incorporates both the military and political, the economic and humanitarian sphere, is necessary and possible, and is without exception in line with the vital interests of all states and peoples.

With reference to the situation in Europe, Oskar Fischer said that it is now a matter of augmenting, stabilizing, and rendering irreversible that which has been achieved so far with measures for military detente and disarmament. These problems must remain at the heart of all the considerations of the CSCE member-states.

The principle underlying the complex dialogue conducted within the CSCE framework must be to respect the different values and moral concepts arising from opposing social systems and to refrain from all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other states. Convinced that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence, the GDR is prepared, and has undertaken efforts, to work together with all forces for improving the international climate. Opposing standpoints, Oskar Fischer stressed, must not be an obstacle to peaceful coexistence but must be a motive for strengthening dialogue in order to eliminate misunderstandings, reduce tensions, and establish the trust necessary for advantageous cooperation.

WILLI STOPH MEETS WITH DPRK VICE PREMIER

LD012238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- As before, the GDR supports the policy of the DPRK On the reunification of the country and on its peaceful development. This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Berlin today to Hong Si-hak, DPRK vice premier, chairman of the Mining Industry Committee.

Referring to the responsibility of all states for peace and international cooperation, Stoph paid tribute to the activities of the DPRK toward establishing nuclear-free peace zones on the Korean peninsula and in other regions. The preservation of peace is the most pressing task of the present time, Stoph said. Here, the varied Soviet initiatives, especially the program for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons submitted by Gorbachev, are of the greatest importance. Together with the other socialist states, the GDR consistently supports the implementation of the Budapest resolutions of the Warsaw Pact.

During a talk today between Hon Si-hak and GDR Vice Premier Horst Soelle, closer economic-technical cooperation, particularly in nonferrous metallurgy, was discussed. It was decided to intensify the use of opportunities for expanding the exchange of goods.

HONECKER PROMOTES MAJOR GENERAL, COLONELS

LD011707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- To mark the coming 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the National Defense Council, promoted today Major General Karl Leonhardt to the rank of lieutenant general.

Colonels Werner Eltze, Otto Gereit, Lothar Huebner and Colonel of Civil Defense Klaus Rude were promoted to the rank of major general. Reserve Colonel Wolfgang Weber was appointed reserve general major.

Among those who attended were Politburo members Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; Colonel General Frtiz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council, and Wolfgang Herger, director of the SED Central Committee Security Department.

Sindermann Presents Awards

LD011715 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] To mark the coming anniversary of the GDR Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council, promoted high officers today. [passage omitted]

This morning in Berlin, high state awards were conferred on meritorious public figures and collectives. They received the Star of International Friendship, the Patriotic Order of Merit clasp of honor in gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit and the Banner of Labor order. Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council, who presented the awards on Erich Honecker's behalf, thanked them for their outstanding work in strengthening the GDR. In his address he described socialism as a peace shield and as the people's hope for a life worth living. This is a spur to make this society stronger, more prosperous and more attractive.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO AUSTRIA -- Vienna, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR ambassador to the Republic of Austria, Klaus Wolf, was received by federal President Dr Kurt Waldheim in Vienna today for the presentation of his letter of accreditation. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which the federal president cordially reciprocated. In the talk, the friendly relations between the two states with different social systems were described as exemplary. Both sides expressed their desire to further deepen the political dialogue and the mutally advantageous cooperation as a contribution to the consolidation of peace and security. The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference was a constructive step in this direction and a good basis for a positive course of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD]

U.S.-USSR SUMMIT 'PROMISING' FOR WORLD RELATIONS

LD011122 Budapest MTI in English 0952 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- There will be a working meeting in Reykjavik in ten days' time says an MTI commentator, stating that there are promising signs in international relations. Obstacles were removed, for Mikhail Gorbvachev and Ronald Reagan to be able to hold another two-day meeting. What were the obstacles? A U.S. attempt was made to eliminate promising preparations with a single gesture, but the Soviet Union, showing self-constraint and readiness for compromise, brought a counterbalance.

On the Nicholas Daniloff case the commentator states that the Soviet authorites had sufficient evidence to prove Daniloff did not only concern himself with the job of a correspondent. However, it was stressed in Moscow since the very beginning that they did not consider the case to be of prime importance.

The fact that the tone of the Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial talks was normal was due to the self-constraint of the Soviet party despite the case. The result of the talks, the agreement on the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, also proves that there are no unsurmountable problems if sincere intention exists.

The target of the working meeting is to examine the results and problems of the preparatory works, determine the most promising areas, and take measures to bridge existing differences in views in order to make Gorbachev's visit to the USA, which should take place this year if possible, into a really successful summit. Although there are great differences in views in fundamental issues, such as space armament and the reduction of strategic offensive weapons, there are promising elements in the submitted motions Gorbachev and Reagan will have to select during their meeting in Iceland, states the MTI corresondent from Washington.

LAZAR MEETS BELGIAN OFFICIALS, BUSINESSMEN

LD010839 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent Eva Szecsi reports on the final day of the visit to Belgium by Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

[Szecsi] Crown Prince Albert, honorary president of the Belgian foreign trade office, received this afternoon the Hungarian premier in the office's imposing 16-story headquarters. At the reception that followed the exchange of views, Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage met some 100 Belgian businessmen. Today's festive lunch, which was given by the foreign trade minister in honor of the Hungarian guests, can also be seen as a working occasion. Also present were representatives of several key Belgian industrial enterprises, including the leaders of the big electronics and pharmaceutical firms. [passage omitted]

At the focal point of the dialogue in Brussels today was the continuation of cooperation and the exploitation of the reserves, of the so far unutilizable possibilities. [sentence as heard] The intention for this is mutual and the conditions are given. This was stressed on both sides.

This morning Gyorgy Lazar was received in the royal palace by Belgian King Baudouin. The audience lasted longer than planned and took place in an extremely cordial, substantive atmosphere.

Another colorful point on today's agenda was the visit to the famous Grande Place, the big square of Brussels, and the visit to the Town Hall. This building is a pride of Europe; within its walls Lord Mayor Brouhon stressed that the first visit to Belgium by the Hungarian premier is considered a step that strengthens European peace, solidarity, and better understanding. Our age demands that governments should see beyond their borders, he said. [passage omitted]

Finally, the Hungarian premier gave an interview to Flemish television and stated that he is completely satisfied with his Brussels visit because it has strengthened the intention to cooperate in every field, in politics, in the economy, in foreign trade, and in joint ventures in third markets.

Gives TV Interview

LD011237 Budapest MTI in English 0647 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Brussels, September 30 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Gyorgy Lazar gave an interview to the Flemish television of Belgium. Full text of the interview:

Q: Mr Prime Minister, what has been the purpose of your visit?

A: I have been delighted to accept the invitation of Premier Martens. On this present visit we followed up the dialogue we started in Budapest in 1984, which was very effectively forming the balanced and steadily developing Hungarian-Belgian relations. Personal contacts have become more regular. Prince Albert headed a high-ranking economic and commercial delegation to Budapest and held concrete talks there. In our present talks we have surveyed how far we have got, as well as the prospects of further cooperation. It was our aim to mutually confirm our intention to further develop relations.

Today I had the opportunity to meet HM King Baudouin I, who agreed with that ambition.

I am satisfied with the result of the visit.

Q: What is the conclusion of your talks with Belgian personalities?

A: As a main achievement, we have reconfirmed our will to further develop cooperation in all fields such as policy, economy and culture. We hold it particularly important to expand cooperation in production, to establish joint ventures, and to cooperate on third markets. We have extended the bilateral industrial, economic and commercial agreement to another ten years

Q: Mr Prime Minister, what possibilities do the small and medium-size countries have in promoting East-West relations?

A: We again exchanged views on East-West relations and fully agreed that the small and medium-size countries have also responsibility for and possibility in paving the way for detente, dialogues, and the continuation of the Helsinki process. Peace, disarmament and the development of inter-state relations are on the agenda everywhere and the experience of recent years show that the small and medium-size countries can make an active contribution to this process.

SARLOS MEETS WITH FRG PRESIDENT IN BONN

LD012348 Budapest MTI in English 2152 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, October 1 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament, who is paying an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, met Richard von Weizsaecker, Federal president, in Bonn on Wednesday. The West German president, who is soon to visit Hungary, held tete-a-tete talks with his guest.

On Wednesday the Hungarian parliamentary delegation met leaders of the parliamentary parties of Bundestag.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary party of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), and Egon Bahr, the disarmament specialist of SPD and chairman of the sub-commission for disarmament and arms control in Bundestag, recalled their visit to Hungary and said that relations between the two countries parliaments and peoples showed an unbroken development. The negotiating parties agreed that the scheduled meeting between CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan would be an important step on the course of dialogue.

In talks with Alfred Dregger, chairman of the parliamentary party of CDU-CSU, the sides discussed the ways of developing professional relations between parliamentary commissions and cooperation helping the work of government.

Hans-Guenther Hoppe, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party in Bundestag, spoke of the role of small parties in the promotion of international relations.

The Hungarian parliamentary delegation met Phillip Jenninger, president of Bundestag. The parties surveyed the international situation and chances to further develop inter-parliamentary cooperation. In informal talks Istvan Sarlos and Philip Jenninger expressed agreement on the fundamental issues concerning their countries. Istvan Sarlos invited Philip Jenninger to Hungary.

The delegation also held talks with Heinz Schwarz, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, and Hans Steger, the mayor of Bonn.

PRC PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS WEST HUNGARY

LD020248 Budapest MTI in English 2042 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- The Chinese parliamentary delegation staying in Hungary on an official visit under the leadership of Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, visited Fejer County, West Hungary on Wednesday.

Members of the delegation were briefed on the socio-economic life of the county with a population of 405,000, the work of local councils, the system of elections to parliament and local councils, and the role of council members. Then they went on to see the plant in Szekesfehervar of the Ikarus Bus Manufacturing Co. The plant turns out 13 to 14 thousand buses a year and has standing orders for bus parts from Chinese foreign trade companies.

In the afternoon the delegation visited and studied the work of a cooperative farm called Hungarian-Chinese friendship at Perkata, a nearby village, and saw the household plots of coop members.

PCI'S NATTA GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST

LD012039 Budapest MTI in English 1146 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, met the Hungarian and foreign press Wednesday morning. On his visit to Budapest he stated that he and his negotiating parties had discussed current international issues, including the problems of disarmament, detente and cooperation. The starting point during the talks was that not only the big powers but also other countries can have an important role in these processes and give impetus to ease tension, and reduce arms and strengthen economic cooperation. In this context the PCI general secretary stressed that, although Italy and Hungary belong to diverging political and military alliances, both countries have provided that they are able to take constructive initiatives in the service of cooperation.

Ends Visit

LD012048 Budapest MTI in English 1457 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), paid a visit to Hungary from September 29 October 1 on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party. He was accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Board, head of the international department of the Central Committee, and Renato Sandri, member of the Central Committee.

The discussions of Janos Kadar and Alessandro Natta were marked by a spirit of internationalist cooperation and friendship. The PCI general secretray held talks with Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee.

Cordial comradely talks were held on the situation of the two countries and parties, timely international issues and major questions of the international communist and workers movement. The sides to the talks reviewed the traditionally good inter-party relations and expressed the intention of further improvement. They appreciated the favourably developing relations between Hungary and Italy.

On Wednesday the PCI general secretary and party were seen off at Ferihegy airport by Matyas Szuros.

Prior to his departure, Alessandro Natta gave a press conference. Erno Lakatos, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee, welcomed the journalists present, and then the PCI general secretary briefed them on his impressions in Hungary.

Alessandro Natta stated at the press conference that his talks with Janos Kadar and other leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party gained added significance through the present political situation and the Soviet-U.S. agreement on an early meeting of General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan.

He said his talks on current international issues, including disarmament, detente and cooperation among states, reflected the conviction that small countries such as Italy and Hungary, may also play an important part in world political processes, encourage a reduction in tension and armaments and promote economic cooperation. In this context, the PCI general secretary stressed that despite their different political and military affiliations, both countries have proved capable of constructive initiatives serving cooperation.

During the talks information was exchanged on the situation of the two countries. Alessandro Natta was informed of the Hungarian reform process, and he spoke about the political importance of the Italian Communist Party in the life of the country.

Answering questions, Alessandro Natta said the Communist Party regards the decision of the Italian Government to join the stars war scheme as a grave political error. He stated this fact would not promote the process of European detente, and his party does everything possible to refer the question of the Parliament under the pressure of public opinion.

The PCI general secretary stated that his party aims to assist the settlement of pending questions with initiatives and concrete programmes. He urged efforts to give realistic anawers free of stereotypes to the questions raised.

LOSONCZI CONTINUES VISIT TO BORSOD COUNTY

LD020302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Since yesterday, Pal Losonczi has been visiting Borsod County. Peter Juhasz reports on the agenda of the president of the Presidential Council:

[Juhasz] This morning, on the 2d day of his visit to Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen county, Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo, president of the Presidential Council, arrived in Satoraljaujhely. He was received in front of the town's party headquarters by Gyula Skapinesz, first secretary of the town's party committee, and by Ferenc Kazsimirszki, chairman of the town council. [passage omitted]

In glorious sunshine, the president of the Presidential Council was invited for s sightseeing stroll. [passage omitted]

After the stroll, there was a short journey to Szephalom, to the eternal resting place of the great Hungarian language reformer, Ferenc Kazinczy. During his stroll in the Kazinczy garden, Pal Losonczi placed a wreath on Ferenc Kazinczy's grave, and then visited the local museum; then back to Satoraljaujhely, to the Elzett factory. [passage omitted]

After his conversations in the factory Pal Losonczi was the guest in Vasvari Street of Jozsef Orosz and his family, who only recently moved into their 2-bedroom apartment.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL APPROVES NEW HOUSING TAX

LD291620 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Summary] The Presidential Council made decisions last week regarding the new legal regulations relating to the housing tax. A press briefing was held at the Finance Ministry today. Laszlo Gardai reports:

[Gardai] Housing tax on almost 1.5 million dwellings will be abolished as of January 1987 and the tax on another 150,000 will be raised. The purpose of the measure is to make the tax burden porportional with wealth and income. The budget's revenue is expected to increase from 250 million forints to aproximately 320 million forints. The new housing tax only affects those who own their own dwellings. As of 1 January, only apartments exceeding 80 square meters, or 100 square meters in houses with only one or two apartments, will be subject to the housing tax. The tax on dwellings of 120-140 square meters will triple; on dwellings with 150-170 square meters it will increase seven-fold; and on those with an area of 200-220 square meters the tax will increase approximately ten-fold. The new system also takes the number of close relatives sharing a dwelling into consideration. Thus, independent from the size of the dwelling, no tax is due is there is less than 25 square meters per person.

INVESTIGATIONS CONTINUE ON UNIVERSITY CORRUPTION

AU291152 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by Dr Tamas Foldesi, dean of the justice department at the State Administration and Law Faculty of the Lorand Eotvos Science University in Budapest, to Imola Medve: "Suspected Lecturer Dies -- Investigations Still Continue -- Entrance Exams Leaked" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] During this year's entrance examinations at the State Administration and Law Faculty of ELTE [Lorand Eotvos Science University], it is suspected that several lecturers had access to examination questions and to instructions on corrections, and passed them on to some of the student applicants, possibly for financial compensation. During corrections the cheating was discovered by the university and it initiated a disciplinary investigation and reported the matter. [passage omitted]

[Foldesi] We asked a student directly: How did you get the answer key? First he refused to answer, but the next day he told us that 5 days prior to the examination he received the answer key from a lecturer at the justice faculty. [passage omitted]

The lecturer denied the charge for a while, but after we told who had informed us, the lecturer admitted having given away the answer keys and having given an envelope to an acquaintance who then passed it on to the student preparing for the exam. Since divulging test answers to applicants, or what is more, selling them, is incompatible with the status of university lecturers, the university board ordered disciplinary action against the lecturer. In order to maintain the fairness of entrance examinations, it is important to discover the source of leaks; and because the case in point indicated a well-grounded suspicion of bribery (that is, the student explained that the answer were given to him for financial compensation), it was our duty to report the matter to the court. [passage omitted]

[Medve] Is it true that the lecturer in question committed suicide?

[Foldesi] This suspicion spread because the lecturer died a few days after the arrest. according to the the information received from the court this belief is not justified. We received information that during the interrogation withdrawal symptoms occurred in the person, that is, severe illness. The person was taken to the Institute of Justice, but became sicker, later suffered pulmonary and heart failures, and this resulted in death. I must say that the death caused great shock at the faculty although the other lecturers had naturally condemned the selling of the answer keys. At the court the lecturer admitted accepting a significant amount of money for the keys, and gave the names of others -- one of whom also works in our faculty, and is in detention.

[Medve] Some people say that corruption is not unusual at the law faculty. Is this possible?

[Foldesi] I would like to stress that the great majority of lecturers are honest people who take their educational, teaching and academic work seriously and evaluate the students according to their performance. The type of behavior we condemn is alien to them. [passage omitted]

[Medve] It is a rather uncomfortable subject, but I must say that it seems that you had known about the alcoholism of the lecturer. Speaking of that information has spread that this is not unusual at the law faculty.

[Foldesi] The lecturer involved in the bribery case was an alcoholic according to the medical report, but this fact was not known to the faculty. Classes were held regularly and the lecturer was sober. The number of lecturers at the faculty who consume alcohol in excess is insignificant.

[Medve] In conclusion, then, it is impossible that the university has been a center of the bribery; now what?

[Foldesi] The investigation has not been concluded on how the lecturer(s) managed to get access to the top secret answer keys, but it was most probably an outside source.

[Medve] Is it not a problem for the university management that this makes the ELTE State Administration and Law Department appear in a bad light?

[Foldesi] The university management feels that it is important for society to rid the faculty of corruption, because this faculty prepares judges and lawyers for the justice system, and this is why it "was accepted" to make this case public. The university did this, because this faculty truly benefits society, in spite of the temporary loss of prestige.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD011944 Warsaw PAP in English 1836 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 1 -- At the request of a Hungarian Press Agency correspondent MTI, Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban made the following statement:

The Polish Government received with deep satisfaction the publication of a communique saying that Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will meet in Reykjavik on this October 11-12.

This testifies to the topicality of the line of conduct which both superpowers agreed upon during their last year's summit. This is the more significant as in the recent period, mutual Soviet-American relations were marked, through the fault of the U.S., by developments which would generate pessimism rather than optimism as to the future of another meeting between both statemen.

We see the decisions to hold preparations for Gorbachev's visit to Washington as a manifestation of political realism. At the same time, it confirms the rightness of the line adopted by the Soviet Union: to patiently use every possibility to make the prospective official meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the U.S. in Washington end with noticeable progress in solving concrete problems of disarmament and international security.

Such possibilities were revealed by the outcome of the recently concluded Stockholm conference. Owing to the will to reach compromise on both sides, accompanied by the observance of the principle of their equal security, the results obtained are of great significance for the strengthening of mutual confidence in Europe and the improvement of the sense of security of states.

The meeting in Reykjavik is meant as preparation for Gorbachev's prospective visit to Washington. We expect, however, that already now, it will open the path to agreements on important issues which are subject of Soviet-American talks at different levels.

We are particularly interested in both superpowers' reaching an agreement on intermediate-range missiles, on means aimed to halt the arms race in strategic and space weapons, and on chemical weapons.

This corresponds to our principal stand presented at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly by Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. The point is to eliminate the arsenals of mass annihilation weapons and to free mankind from all kinds of threats stemming from the contemporary arms race. In this field the superpowers bear special responsibility.

JARUZELSKI RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT 30 SEP

LD302000 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A moment ago we received information that the Polish Air Lines plan carrying the party-state delegation including Wojciech Jaruzelski has returned from China, and landed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport. The delegation was welcomed by representatives of the supreme party and state authorities.

PAP Commentary

LD012023 Warsaw PAP in English 1843 GMT 1 Oct 86

["Jaruzelski in the Far East: Fruitful Visits -- (by PAP commentator)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 1: Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to the Mongolian People's Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and People's Republic of China, which ended last Tuesday, have been the first such high-level visits in many years paid to those three Asian states.

Today, we can say for sure that the visits have achieved their basic goal: They provided an important stimulus to intensified search for new methods of broad cooperation between Poland and those three countries, adjusted to the requirements of the present internal situation of each of the partners and to the international situation.

During all the talks held by Jaruzelski with leaders of the above countries, an important space was devoted to the exchange of experiences concerning steps taken by each side to speed up economic and social development. The issues under discussion were very concrete and vital for the partners.

During the three visits, much attention was paid to the international situation. Although there are certain differences in the foreign policies of those three Asian countries -- in the DPRK's case stemming from the country's specific situation as a divided state threatened by external aggression and in China's case by a different attitude towards a whole range of problems -- the talks showed that when referring to the basic issues, like striving for easing international tension, prevention of nuclear war -- particularly in outer space -- and maintaining and strengthening peace, all that which is common -- absolutely predominated over the differences. The party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski met everywhere with very cordial welcome. In Mongolia and DPRK, where the visit was of an official character, this was expressed in a touching and spectacular way.

In China, where the visit was of a working character, the setting was less spectacular, but still the hosts gave great significance to this event; it is enough to mention the fact that Jaruzelski met with all Chinese party and state leaders thus starting a Polish-Chinese dialogue at the highest level, on which the two sides pin great hope for the future.

In his interview for PAP, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that his visit to those three countries was, in a sense, a turning point as regards Poland's relations with them. A solid basis has been created for further extension of cooperation beneficial not only to each of the partners but also to the cause of peace and socialism, he said.

SEJM, PRON OFFICIALS SEND MESSAGE TO PRC

LD010930 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30: To mark the 37th anniversary of proclaiming the People's Republic of China, the country's national day Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski sent a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Peng Zhen. and the chairman of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council, Jan Dorbaczynski, to the chairman of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative conference, Deng Yingchao.

The messages include cordial greetings and best wishes for the Chinese people and wishes of further attainments and success in the country's development.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU300927 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 86 p 5

[Speech by PPR Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the 41st UN General Assembly session in New York on 25 September]

[Text] Mr Chairman: Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for fulfilling the honor of chairman of the 41st UN General Assembly session. We welcome you as a representative of a country joined to Poland by feelings of friendship, Minister Orzechowski said to the chairman of the 41st UN General Assembly session, Humaium Rashid Choudhury, representative from Bangladesh.

The United Nations is convening for the 41st time in order to reply to fundamental questions: Does security really meet society's expectations; and what may and should be done in order to rid the world of the dangers of the nuclear age and ensure the survival and progressive development of the human species?

The difference between actual security and the security expected by society is clearer than ever before. Human genius has been entangled in ways of improving methods of self-destruction, and every human achievement in this sphere increases the probability of a global conflict. That is why international society is so adamant in referring to its highest values. These values are peace and security.

Until recently, the essence of the danger lay in the military sphere. Today, at a time of increasing interdependence between countries and an approximate balance of forces, everyone, regardless of his political and ideological orientation, is reaching the conclusion that the security of every state depends on far broader conditions. While aiming to make the world safer, it is necessary most of all to find a common denominator behind all the separate interests of states and peoples. This denominator consists of two factors: peace and development.

The search for such a denominator does not presuppose that conflicting interests will disappear. The point is merely that they should not be solved by means of armed conflicts. This is possible when a harmonious security is reached in the military, political, economic, social, and humanitarian spheres, and while taking into account the security of states and regions -- all of us all over the world.

A Burning Dilemma: Survival or Annihilation [subhead]

The United Nations has established for itself a peace which, despite the provisions of the UN Charter, is based on mutual fear. They are hovering on the brink of the nuclear precipice, believing that no one will cross it. However, with every new day of the arms race, this precipice is becoming nearer and deeper. The United Nations have therefore found themselves faced with a dilemma: survival or annihilation. The need to make a choice is becoming increasingly urgent.

There is a temptation to make easy choices involving small steps and great hopes that common sense will triumph and a change for the better will occur automatically. However, hostory warns against easy solutions, and teaches us that a difficult choice is the correct one. In order to make this choice today one needs great wisdom and courage appropriate to the danger facing the supreme values of mankind.

The United Nations must promote the practice of building international security from the top, by the strength of the decisions of its governments -- and building the foundations of this security from the bottom, starting with human intellect.

A universal and indivisible security, equal for all, must be based on the political will of nations and expressed in the activity of their governments. Guided by the interests of the whole of mankind, it is necessary to build this security mainly by political means. Time is short. One cannot wait for negotiated structures and rules of action for the whole system. Immediate concrete steps are necessary.

The prevention of a global conflict is the United Nations' undeniable achievement. "Protecting future generations from the misfortunes of war" and guaranteeing a non-use of force in international relations continue to be the organization's main goal.

In the face of the threat of total annihilation, the postulate for an end to war assumes incomparably greater topicality than the postulate which guided the minds of the formulators of the UN charter.

Devotion to the goals and principles of the Charter, devotion toward the preservation of peace and increased international security, have always been and always will be for Poland a supreme reason for its presence in and activity within the UN family.

Polands' commitment and that of the socialist countries in general has never been and never is declarative. The most important proof of this is their desire to create a universal system of international security and their proposal to act in this direction. The concrete intention of this proposal is illustrated by the motion to include this matter in the present session's agenda.

Mr Chairman. It is unanimously believed today that restricting the arms race to earth and preventing its spread to space is the chief problem of today. This view lay at the root of the initiative, presented by the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski at the last General Assembly session, of organizing a study by the most distinguished experts from all countries, under the auspices of the UN secretary general, into the various consequences of militarizing space.

In our rationalized world, voices speaking about the dangerous decline in humanitarian values are to be heard with increasing frequency. We heard them at the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of the World's Peaceful Future in Warsaw last January. Yet this same world contains room, unfortunately, for many dangerous myths! A series of governments that are most energetic in continuing the arms race insist that it is essential in order to preserve the security of their nations. The greatest paradox of the arms race is that all its adherents are contributing toward increasing the danger to themselves, and at increasingly greater expense. Can mankind afford to continue this nonsense?

I wish to reaffirm our deepest conviction that the most effective way of increasing security and consolidating peace is to reduce the level of confrontation and undertake disarmament steps. There are concrete and oft-repeated proposals concerning this sphere. The Soviet Union, Poland, the other socialist countries, and the nonaligned countries have expressed them. It is enough to undertake them. Unfortunately, in the sphere of armaments, which mainly involves mass-destruction weapons, we notice trends that are exactly the opposite. On the one hand we hear the initiative of completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and on the other hand there is a talk of abandoning the tested legal-international agreements designed to curb nuclear armaments. On the one hand we experience a unilateral moratorium, extended several times, on the carrying out of nuclear tests, and on the other hand we observe an increasing frequency of detonations. On the one hand we are faced with the prospect of eliminating chemical weapons by the year 2000, establishing zones free of these weapons, and preventing their proliferation, and on the other hand we hear of preparations for their production of binary weapons.

It would be irrelevant to mention the authors of these concepts in the assembly hall. However, one cannot fail to notice the significance of the underlying thought. Neither can one shirk from the way in which our joint future is perceived in different ways in different parts of the world. We Poles are not shirking from these assessments. That is why we are interested, just as other nations are, in constructive dialogue between the Soviet Union and United States. That is why the Polish Government has expressed its support for the Delhi declaration by the leaders of six countries and the initiative contained therein concerning nuclear disarmament, the prevention of the militarization of space, and an end to the arms race.

I wish to point out from this rostrum one further aspect of the armaments issue. The point is that some great Western states, imposing an arms race on the socialist countries, see it as a way of halting their socioeconomic development. Such a policy must be firmly opposed.

Military security possesses most of all a worldwide dimension, but it also possesses a regional one. This is most evident in Europe -- the source of two world wars. It is here that a complex approach toward disarmament is necessary; here, it is necessary to combine the elimination of mass-destruction weapons with a considerable reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons. This is what the Warsaw Pact countries propose in their Budapest message to the member countries of Nato and all European countries. Their program of reductions, appropriate to the seriousness of the situation, contains no preliminary conditions and is open to businesslike negotiation. Its implementation would seriously reduce the danger of war in Europe and the world. It would allow a break in the deadlock in other disarmament talks concerning Europe, especially in the Vienna talks.

The socialist countries were the first to express the view that a regionalization of systems of equilibrium should be accompanied by regional security concepts. Evidence of this is the CSCE Final Act. Today this is one of the mainstays of security and cooperation in Europe.

It recognizes that a future Europe of cooperation must be a Europe that recognizes the territorial-political status quo because nations wish to live within safe borders established after the last world war and within the systems which they have recognized as the mainstays of their development.

The CSCE Process Requires Continuation and Development [subhead]

The dispute concerning the status quo in Europe has been settled on the platform of coexistence, accompanied by a complete recognition of the fact that territorially and politically, European equilibrium possesses a permanent nature. However, one cannot ignore the fact that not everyone wishes or is able to come to terms with this. They do not understand that mankind will never forget some of the bills issued by history. There are people and forces today that tolerate, and who knows maybe even inspire, the questioning of the territorial-political reality in Europe, adding fuel to the revival, of revisionism.

These trends are a considerable obstacle to the construction of a safer Europe.

Poland unchangingly attaches great importance to continuing the process that was started in Helsinki in 1975 and extending it to cover all spheres of international relations, thus creating a universal system of security and cooperation in the old world. However, the CSCE process requires constant support and development. Poland is determined to make its enegetic and constructive contribution toward this process.

In order to give this process a new lease of life, it is essential to avail oneself of the approaching Vienna CSCE meeting. It is exceedingly important that this meeting should end with the adoption of an agreed document, all the more so because such documents failed to be adopted at the experts'meetings in Ottawa and Bern and at the Budapest culture forum.

The fact that the CSCE Stockholm conference succeeded in establishing ways of building confidence and security is a proper example of how goodwill and a desire for compromise on the part of all participants in talks may lead to valuable international accords.

Poland is not restricting itself to steps which have already been taken. We are concerned for the future of Europe and the world. Several days ago, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "The 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II will occur in 3 years time. We would be pleased to host representatives of the CSCE dignatory states in September 1989 at a meeting devoted to complex problems of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. We want the peaceful appeal for a better understanding and more lasting accord between the nations of our continent to go out from our capital, from a country which was the first to experience the aggression and cruelty of World War II."

Mr Chairman. Disputes resulting from conflicting interests must be resolved by peaceful means, on the basis of a universal recognition of international law. This truth cannot possess any alternative if all of us in this hall construe peac and security the same way. Unfortunately, reality is divided from expectations and postulates by a deep ravine. It will not be possible to fill in this ravine so long as practices from a position of strength which cannot be described any other way than state terrorism continue to be carried out.

It will not be possible to do this so long as the bloody harvest of regional conflicts continues to remain unsolved at the negotiating table.

Any further delay in businesslike negotiated solutions in the Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America, and other regions of the world constitutes a danger to world peace. It is also necessary to implement the serious peaceful initiatives serving to ease tension, for example the DPRK initiative on the subject of the Korean Peninsula.

Today, in the face of many dangers, the significance of international law and the need to further develop it are growing more than ever before. In the face of a violation of its basic principles by many nations, it is essential to defend the written and unwritten principles of the law, the achievement of the whole of mankind and the cornerstone of peaceful international relations. International law cannot be treated formally, but creatively as an instrument and guarantee of equal cooperation.

Mr Chairman. Security cannot only mean freeing mankind from direct, physical danger. It must also involve material conditions encouraging the attainment of goals set by individual nations, for example by means of their energetic participation in international economic relations. That is why security in this sphere is so important now. It has been seriously eroded over the past few years.

Polish Initiatives Are a Contribution Toward the Solving of Economic Problems [subhead]

We are witnesses to a growth of crisis phenomena in the world economy, a destabilization of trade and financial relations, a deterioration in the economic situation of the developing countries, and a fall in scientific-technological cooperation between countries. An enhancement of these phenomena threatens mankind with unimaginable consequences. Therefore radical counteraction is needed. Concrete steps on this direction are foreseen by the concept of international economic security advanced by the Soviet Union. I would like to point out one particularly important aspect of this concept, namely the need to counteract the politification and ideologification of international economic relations and the tendency to apply economic force in order to achieve political and economic goals.

In today's economic relations, apart from institutional solutions, it is essential to take partial steps. This applies for example to the problem of debts and development. This problem is so inflated and destructive that its continuation may negate all institutional solutions. Wojciech Jaruzelski's initiative, announced at the 40th UN General Assembly session, of establishing an international center of research into debts and development under the aegis of the UN secretary general is, to our utmost conviction, an important contribution in the search for a solution to this problem.

The basis for international security may also be expanded by increasing the sources of growth and making use of all reserves. This is possible, for example, by animating international cooperation in the peaceful use of space and nuclear energy. The quite recent past has shown how necessary international cooperation in the nuclear sphere is. This is also possible by recognizing the strict connection between disarmament and development and by allocating for development purposes at least some of the funds spent on the armaments insanity.

Effective economic management depends to a great extent on the state of the natural environment, the preservation of which is the condition for man's survival. If there is something as elementary as the natural solidarity of homo sapiens then the protection of the natural environment should become an issue that is unaffected by national, constitutional, or geographic divisions.

This is the basis of the initiative that Poland presented at the United Nations last year and that proposed that there should be a free flow of experience, licenses, and technologies for the protection of the natural environment. The ideas put forward in this regard Italian Foreign Minister Signor Giulio Andreotti were very interesting.

The issue of security in international economic relations is of capital importance for Poland, which has often demonstrated this in the programs for its development in the next 10 years. The major elements of this security include the increased share in the international division of labor, the openness of the economy as attested to by our return to the UN international fiscal organizations, and the buildup of trust in international economic relations.

Poland seeks to promote economic cooperation with all countries on the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual benefits. In line with these principles we are also interested in the full normalization of our relations with the United States, not only the economic relations.

Poland Is for Peaceful Coexistence Among Countries With Different Systems [subhead]

Mr Chairman, we should begin the construction of the infrastructure of peace and security in the minds of the people in line with the UNESCO Constitution. International cooperation to strengthen peace and security can produce good results only through intellectual efforts.

We are pleased to note that the International Year of Peace became a great worldwide action to awaken one's conscience. Consolidating this achievement through propagating the idea of peace would attest to our good will in searching for agreement on this most important issue for all mankind.

At the 33d UN General Assembly session Poland proposed that our organization's attention should be focused on training nations in life for peace. We are pleased to note that this issue found its proper place in the International Peace Year celebrations. We are convinced that as a result of this, mankind is not only aware to a greater extent of its most important right -- the right to live -- but also has a better idea of the need for militant defense of this right.

The right to peace is the most important human right, but not the only one. International cooperation in implementing a whole series of human rights is an important element of strengthening security in the world. I stress that I have in mind cooperation and not ideological wars or anticommunist crusades. This cooperation must be based on international law enactments that are jointly devised and respected. It seems that a codification of the widest areas of human rights would play a positive role in this connection. Deeply convinced of this, in the several past years Poland has developed ideas for drawing up a convention of children's rights. It will continue to develop these ideas.

We also take the view that the United Nations should pay greater attention to family issues and we wish to submit to the UN General Assembly session the suggestion that the family year should be proclaimed in the future.

The international convention of human rights was adopted 20 years ago, and this anniversary is an obvious occasion to assess how this convention functions. We are pleased to note the important role that the convention has played in stimulating international cooperation in protecting and promoting human rights throughout the world and in adopting the necessary domestic legislation. We will embody all this in a suitable resolution, the draft of which we will submit in the course of this session.

However, it is a fact that in the UN activities we continue to note a disturbing lack of balance between the significance imparted to the codified human rights and the significance imparted to social problems. We think that there is an unseverable connection between social justice and human dignity and freedom. A complete merging of social justice and human dignity and freedom are the basis for the full respect for human rights. Unless the importance of social development is raised in UN work, especially in the work of Social Development Commission, the Economic-Social Councils, and the UN General Assembly third committee in order to exert a progressive influence of the world's social situation, the unequal treatment of social development will be intensified.

Creating a system of general security is an exacting task, one that requires the tapping of all the known and unknown resources. What we know is that we can strengthen and develop the UN system as a platform of positive cooperation of the UN members. It is only their good will, especially the good will of the permanent members of the Security Council, that will determine whether the system of general security will function as required or whether it will be overcome by a politically conditioned crisis.

Poland is aware of the fiscal difficulties experienced by our organization. We are for reductions in the cost of running this organization, but its ability to effectively fulfill its functions as laid down in the UN Charter.

Mr Chairman, there are values which the Polish people regard as of supreme significance. They are independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, and peace. Our country's foreign policy always serve the defense and consolidation of these values. Poland is for peaceful coexistence among countries with different political systems. Nowadays it is impossible for any individual entity to solve singlehanded the big problems of contemporary times. That is why not only the instinct of self-preservation, but also the awareness that rational cooperation is a necessity determine our behavior these days. This is because peace is such a paramount issue that it is worth our effort to guarantee it through a great compromise.

The United Nations is a tested platform for such cooperation. As one of the founders of the United Nations, Poland is one of those nations that can always be relied on in implementing the UN aims and ideals.

We praise the activities of Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general.

Our earlier proposals and initiatives on atom free zones and European security and our proposals at the 40th session were based on our conviction that the United Nations should not cease in its efforts to search for effective solutions to the most important problems of the world.

Nor will the PPR grudge any future efforts to help strengthen the role and importance of the United Nations in the present world.

Mr Chairman, I thank you.

VISITING CUBAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD020253 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 1: Cuban Vice-Premier Diocles Torralba Gonzalez paid a working visit to Poland and was accompanied by First Deputy of the Transport Minister Manuel M. Cespedes.

Vice-Premier Torralba, who is head of the Cuban side of the Polish-Cuban Commission for Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology, had talks with head of the Polish side of the Commission, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych,

The sides reviewed the state of Polish-Cuban economic relations and cooperation in science and technology, and examined prospects for their development. The Cuban delegation discussed the problems of transport in both countries with Polish Transport Minister J. Kaminski.

At the end of his visit, Vice-Premier Torralba was received by Deputy Sejm Speaker M.S. Rakowski.

Cuban Ambassador to Poland Narcisco Mora Diaz took part in the talks.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD011258 Warsaw PAP in English 1218 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 1: Alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of national defence of Romania, General Vasile Milea, heading a delegation of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Poland today for an official visit of friendship paid at the invitation of PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Polish minister of defence, General Florian Siwicki.

Talks Held

LD012019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Romanian minister of national defense, Colonel General Vasile Milea, has arrived in Poland on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the minister of national defense, Army General Florian Siwicki.

General Milea, together with the members of his delegation, laid flowers at the foot of the Monument to the Heroes of Warsaw and at the Cemetary-Mausoleum of the Soviet Army's Soldiers.

Talks were also held between the Polish and Romanian ministers of national defense, with the participation of delegations from both armies.

The Romanian guests also visited the Warel enterprise in Warsaw.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS HIT FOOD INDUSTRY

LD301348 Warsaw PAP in English 1309 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30: Economic restrictions imposed by the United States and some Western countries against Poland have hit severely the Polish agricuture and food processing industry, and as the result, the whole society.

In effect of blocked credits for imports of grain and fodder, which had been agreed earlier, the stock of hogs and poultry decreased by several millions causing the production of meat to fall rapidly.

Lack of maize imports broke down the production of poultry for slaughter. In 1980, the production reached almost 500 thousand tonnes but fell to 150 thousand tonnes in 1983.

If in 1980, before the restrictions, almost 1.9 million tonnes of slaughter hogs were procured, in 1984, as the result of necessary limitations on imports of protein-rich fodder, the number fell by some 700 thousand tonnes, down to slightly less than 1.2 million tonnes. In effect, per capita consumption of meat and its products decreased by 16 kilogrammes.

Meat rationing was introduced in order to protect social groups with smallest incomes and refrain from introducing demand-supply balancing prices.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy estimates that losses in agriculture, mainly as the result of smaller animal production, amounted to more than 900 billion zlotys in the years 1981-1985.

Considerable losses, estimated at 1 billion zlotys per year, were also recorded as the effect of underutilization of production potential of some food processing branches, especially meat, poultry, fodder and packaging industries.

Credit blocking for purchases of agricultural raw materials resulted in production slump in some branches of the food industry. The confectionery industry and canning sector were the hardest hit. In just one year, the production of chocolate and chocolate products fell by half.

ARTICLE ANALYZES CHINESE ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU291214 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Sep 86 p 6

[Lech Kantoch article: "Whither China? -- The Great Scale of Reforms"]

[Text] "China's political strategy in this and the next century," CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang said in London, "seeks to achieve two basic goals: First, the state's continuous economic growth through economic reforms and an opening to the world and, second, ensuring that while concentrating its efforts on continuous development, China will follow and independent peaceful foreign policy."

This means that economic reforms are of key importance and are responsible for the fact that what takes place in the PRC continues to attract the attention of the entire world. This is so not only because of the size of the country and its population of over 1 billion, but also because of the range of the economic experiment that is being carried out in China. That is why the reform is often described as "historic" in character and as the "second Chinese revolution." It is also described as the road to "socialist construction under specific Chinese conditions."

What are the reasons for the Chinese leadership's decision to launch unprecedented changes and to map out long-term visions of development in line with the Chinese conditions and the international situation? The general belief is that the tasks formulated at the end of the seventies will not only make good the 20 lost years and increase production fourfold by the end of this century, but will also crucially reduce the gap between China and the most developed countries in the world.

Is this possible? How is this ambitious program to be accomplished? The Chinese authorities are convinced that the appointed goals can be achieved. The economic reform's main instruments are market mechanisms that are capable of enforcing effective economic processes. All this is to take place within the framework of the socialist economy and to help to strengthen it, which means that the Chinese economy is to be a planned market economy.

China has been divided into three economic zones. The first is the maritime region in the east, which is densely populated and most developed. Some 25 percent of the Chinese live in this region. In this region, and, especially, in its "special economic zones" and cities the economic reform has advanced to the highest extent. The region also allows for large participation of foreign capital and possesses the highest number of modern industrial plants.

The second zone includes central regions, which are moderately developed and in which some 50 percent of the Chinese live. Further progress in the development of this area is envisaged in view of the fact that it houses many plants that were built in the fifties and that will be modernized. Let us add that Polish investment exports would find most opportunities in this region.

The third zone includes the western and southwestern regions, which are partly deserts, plateaus, and mountains and which are mainly inhabited by national minorities. Because of topography and the large area, infrastructure is lacking and the standards of culture are low.

The economic reform was launched at the end of 1978 in two stages. The first stage was concentrated on rural areas and farming and the second stage, as determined by the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee, was concentrated on urban areas, mainly on industry and trade. The first results were produced quite rapidly. In the past 5 years the average annual increase in overall farm production amounted to 8.1 percent. The fact that in 1984, which was the best farming year, over 407 million metric tons of cereals and cotton were harvested, made it possible to assert that "the country has become self-sufficient in the production of cereals and cotton."

The result of the reform in "urban areas," that is, in industry, trade, and services are imposing, and this is especially true of the past 2 years. The Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) was in principle implemented within 4 years, but typical phenomena of "overheating" were registered and could have produced unfavorable results for the economy.

All sectors achieved results thast were much better than the annual growth indicator of 7.2 percent up to the year 2000. In 1985 the central authorities were compelled to put a brake on the speech of the economy, mainly in the form of commands and fiscal curbs, in order to reduce the rate of industrial production from 23.2 percent in the first half of the year to 10.2 percent in the second half. In effect the production increase amounted to 18 percent on an annual basis. This year this increase will lower still, but will not deviate much from the planned increase.

The break with previously valid dogmas and the adoption of more pragmatic activities, of which Deng Xiaoping is the chief sponsor, have occurred in a number of key areas, including the Chinese "rural" and "urban" areas. At present every farm holder (family) makes contracts with the rural collective or production brigade on the tenure of land and pledges to produce a certain amount of farm produce, to make payments to collectives, to pay taxes, to freely dispose of farm produce surpluses, and to sell them in the free market.

The system of lifetime employment, which was called the "iron pot of rice" and to which every worker was entitled regardless of his performance and attitude to work, has been completely abandoned. Another measure is the elimination of egalitarianism in wages, that is, the practice of paying the same wages regardless of one's production. This egalitarianism was known as "eating from the common cauldron."

The system of different wages, bonuses, and premiums for workers and of the plants' greater freedom in disposing of surplus production continues to be introduced on an ever increasing scale. However, the annual planned indicators continue to be fixed centrally for large and medium plants that produce some 80 percent of overall production, but these indicators are not compulsory as was the case previously. That is why plants that have production surpluses are able to pay their employees higher wages.

Another new measures of the reform is the temporary contracts for work between employers and employees and the freedom of employers to dismiss employees for misconduct and laziness. Experimental practices continue us to be implemented in industrial management, especially in the first economic region. The primary requirement is the efficiency and skills of managers and heads of plants.

In a number of plants experiencing various difficulties in the city of Shenyang competitions for managers were organized in the form of examinations and rigorous contracts, which define the economic goals of plants as well as the powers of managers, including the power of recruiting and dismissing employees.

The Chinese economic reform is a long-term process, one that is being accomplished in stages. The Chinese authorities are fully aware of their appointed goals and, as has been stressed many times, of the problems and obstacles that must be scaled. The present results have shown that jettisoning the old methods and adopting the new ones has been instrumental in producing tangible results of the large-scale reforms.

ATOMIC AGENCY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES IAEA SESSION

LD010705 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 30 Sep 86

[By PAP special correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 30 -- Poland firmly comes out for active international cooperation in nuclear technology, actively participates in it and is ready to contribute to its further development.

Addressing the annual session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, Chairman of the State Atomic Agency Mieczyslaw Sowinski noted with satisfaction the fast progress of cooperation in increasing the safety of nuclear power engineering and the spirit of agreement which emerged in this domain in recent months. He also supported the agency's draft programme for the next year.

Sowinski stressed that an important part of Poland's interest was to protect natural environment with the use of nuclear technology. This mainly concerns purifying smoke-box gases of nitric and sulphur oxides which are the source of acid rain.

General Director of the agency Hans Blix thanked the Polish government for its gift for the agency's research laboratory in Seibersdorf, Austria. Poland contributed to the expansion of the laboratory by providing it with laboratory furniture. The opening of the new section of the laboratory is scheduled for tomorrow.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 23 SEP POLITBURO SESSION

AU300917 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Issued After Politburo Session"]

[Text] PAP -- On 23 September the PZPR Politburo acquainted itself with the draft National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90. The draft plan was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the conceptual variant adopted by the PPR Sejm in July 1985. The chamber's decision was preceded by extensive public consultation. The fruits of these consultations -- thousands of observations, many of them critical, which were used by planners in their work -- are clear evidence that progress is being made in the socialization of central planning.

Opinions and proposals that were expressed during the precongress discussion were examined when the draft plan was being drawn up. The decision contained in the 10th Congress resolution that approved the main directions of the draft national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 were taken into account.

During the current 5-year period we are faced with the necessity of having to solve many important socioeconomic problems. The most important issue in recent years -- years which were characterized by profound economic collapse, the process of overcoming the consequences of this, and the stabilization of the economy -- was safeguarding consumption levels, especially those of the economically weakest sections of the population. This entailed reducing investment, which has resulted in the erosion of capital goods.

The strategic goal of the National Socioeconomic Plan is the creation and consolidation of the economy's capacity for balanced and effective development as an essential prerequisite for ensuring constant improvement in society's living standards. The attainment of this goal calls for:

-- the acceleration of scientific and technological development;
-- an increase in the economy's export capacity in order to enhance our country's participation in the international division of labor;
-- the acceleration of structural changes in the economy, chiefly by way of the selective modernization of the production apparatus;
-- the better use of production capacity and labor resources;
-- the restoration of economic equilibrium as an essential condition for increasing the effectiveness of economic reform mechanisms.

The draft plan indicates fundamental social goals for the years 1986-90. These goals include: a further improvement in the nation's diet; satisfying demand for goods that are of fundamental importance for family life, accompanied by the consolidation of market equilibrium and an improvement in the housing situation; improved health care and environmental protection; the development of culture and the expansion of the material base in education.

Analyses of external and internal factors affecting national development during the years 1986-90 indicate that the annual rate of increase in produced national income might reach a level of between 3 and 3.5 percent. The attainment of a rate of this order will depend on a growth in output and an improvement in managerial efficiency above all. The envisaged increase in output and national income can be realized if energy and material consumption is reduced significantly.

The 10th PZPR Congress deemed the consistent implementation of the economic reform the most important factor promoting development. It will not be possible to maintain the increase in efficiency envisaged in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan without increasing the effectiveness of economic reform mechanisms. It is, therefore, essential to embark on the second stage of the reform, in which initiative, efficient operation, and an innovative approach in every area of the economy will acquire the force of a rule. Tasks for party organizations and echelons that will affect progress toward efficiency are contained in the preliminary plan for the implementation of the 10th congress resolution.

It was stressed that the National Socioeconomic Plan deals correctly with ways in which the second stage of the reform, which was announced at the congress, can be put into operation. The aim of the second stage of the reform is to ensure the accelerated stabilization of the economy; the regulation of price relations, a reduction in subsidies; the consistent observance of the principle of enterprise self-financing; greater thrift, and increased labor discipline. The introduction of more stringent economic rigor in connection with this will call for an extensive consultative and explanatory campaign. The campaign should acquaint society with the purpose of the intended changes: it should point out the chances for success, the conditions that have to be met, the necessary costs, and the benefits that may accrue. Political work on these issues ought to be conducted vigorously during the party accountability report and election campaign. The expansion of consumer goods production ought to become the subject of greater public interest and that of the party in particular.

The Politburo studied a report on the activities and position of workers self-management bodies and indicated party tasks in this regard.

Workers self-management bodies are active in 95 percent of state enterprises, promote the development and consolidation of democracy in basic sectors of the economy, and play a positive role in creating bonds among workers. As control bodies they help to influence the managing cadres so that they exercise more self-control when making various decisions. Workers self-management bodies are increasingly effective in their performance, especially in the enterprises that have achieved considerable independence under the economic reform.

In 1981-86 work forces have twice elected self-management bodies, thus expressing their support for this form of participation in plant management. Workers councils now total over 130,000 members, of whom some 50 percent are workers. Some 320,000 activities have been elected to the general meetings of delegates. Groups of self-management aktivs have been established in enterprises and these aktivs are in favor of the consistent implementation of the economic reform and of changes and innovations in the functioning of enterprises. These aktivs' keenness to do social work often goes hand in hand with their growing knowledge of the economy.

Although this is still not a general feature, workers councils continue to solve economic problems in enterprises. Granted that verbal postulates are not always followed by consistent efforts to increase efficiency through available instruments and to observe the principle of strictly relating wages to productivity, progress in these councils' performance is obvious.

The cooperation between managers, party organizations, self-management bodies, and trade unions is good in most enterprises and assumed various forms in practice in line with the specific conditions of given enterprises. However, not all work forces receive the proper information about the activities of enterprise bodies and social organizations, and this does not encourage workers' militancy.

Regarding the workforces' participation in management as an essential feature of the socialist enterprises, the Politburo decided that the activities of self-management bodies call for continuous support by party cells and organizations and for preserving these bodies' legal position. The continuity of workers self-management bodies is of great importance for the social climate of trust and for the support for the party program. Increased effectiveness of economic management is the most important goal of self-management activities, and this is why self-management bodies should use more fully their powers of decision, appraisal, proposal, and control. We expect that these bodies will be bolder in sponsoring the conservation of materials and energy, improvements in work organization, and the promotion of technical and technological progress. More effective ways of stimulating more productive work should be looked for in enterprises and economic rules. In this way work forces will be able to improve the ways of meeting the needs of society.

Expanding the circle of the people responsible for enterprise management is one way of ensuring that each decision is comprehensively analyzed and novel and ambitious activities are encouraged. Such an extended circle is responsible for the results of work both when there is a great deal to be shared out and when there is not much to be shared out.

The party expects that self-management bodies will commit themselves with energy to the review of the economy's organizational structures and to creating new systems of work, including brigade system. These bodies should also extensively popularize the practical experience already gained by some enterprises.

The Politburo takes the view that it is a good thing that the Sejm Commission for Self-Management, the commissions of the Voivodship People's Councils, and the founding committees organize meetings and training for members of the self-management bodies. Intensive training of these members is necessary in enterprises, voivodships, and in central echelons. The State Council's center for self-management studies can play an important organizational and coordinating role in this connection.

We need to develop self-management ideas and to promote studies and research in self-management bodies in socialist enterprises. The most important issue is to decide how these bodies can help to improve the effectiveness of economic management and to fulfill workers aspirations to share in decisions on economic development. Party inspiration for this research will help to create the theory of workers self-management bodies as elements of the socialist social system.

The party seeks to increase the range of social consultations and for this reason proposes to establish self-management consultative teams with the founding committees, people's councils, and party cells. These teams would discuss major socioeconomic issues such as collective labor contracts, support for new production and organizational initiatives, and so on and so forth.

Chairmen of the workers councils in five large enterprises in various voivodships attended the discussion of this issue.

The Politburo discussed preparations for the 1986-87 academic year and noted that sociopolitical stabilization continues to improve in universities and that the new principles of their performance are being implemented favorably.

The 10th Congress, the 24th Central Committee plenum, and the Third Congress of Polish Scientists mapped out new tasks for Polish schools.

While the process of modernization will continue, the work on curricula and on directives pertaining to the teaching of basic subjects will be completed during the new academic year. While standardizing as necessary the teaching plans and programs, action should be taken to ensure that each university preserves its original features of instruction.

One of the main tasks will be to intensify educational work with students, and this requires that each university draw up programs and plans for educational work in such a way that they help to increase the educational effectiveness of academic teachers, to improve the discipline of studies, to boost the educational influence at home, and to ensure conditions for militant activities of student self-management bodies. University research programs have been drawn up and scientific work under the central development-research programs has begun.

Initial analyses of this year's recruitment of university students show that young people hailing from worker and peasant families are now keener on university studies. They account for 40.7 percent of new university students and for 44 percent for students in the schools run by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

The activity of the Social Councils at universities, which have been established by the State Council, should help strengthen the status of universities in local communities and commit more widely the academics to local social and political life.

The new academic year -- the first after the 10th party congress -- should see qualitatively new changes in higher education. The primary change will be to create in each university the political and organizational premises for the complete and consistent implementation of the 10th congress and the 24th plenum resolutions.

Party organizations will also focus their attention on improving the system of studies and boosting the efficiency of instruction and discipline. Universities will begin work on their development programs up to the year of 2000.

As of 1 October the academic instructors' salaries will be changed and the rules of salaries for other university employees will be modified. The work conditions in universities will also be improved. Nine new instruction facilities, four student homes, and other auxiliary facilities will be put into operation.

POREBSKI ATTENDS REGIONAL PZPR MEETING

LD010242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The PZPR report-back and election conference in Nowy Sacz was held on the last day of September, on the last day of the tourist season. [passage omitted]

This was one of the subjects discussed during today's conference in Nowy Sacz. Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in the debates.

Jozef Brozek was once again elected first secretary of the voivodship committee.

WOZNIAK SPEAKS AT MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING

LD290150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A genuine evaluation of the previous term of office and the outlining of tasks for the next one is taking place within the party echelons of the Armed Forces, in accordance with the directives of the 10th PZPR Congress. Taking part in the report-back and electoral conference of the Warsaw Military District, Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, emphasized, among other things, that the Army party sector is strictly cooperating with society and is meeting its needs. This is particularly valuable if we take into account the measurable results of soldiers' work, social actions, training, and production activity. The great achievements in this sphere bring the Army closer to society and confirm its elevated position as that part which concerns itself not only with the strengthening of the country's defenses but also works actively within all structures, those that are decisive for the strength and resilience of our state.

Conference also took place last week in the naval service, in the border guards, and in the Silesian Military District. [passage omitted]

ARTICLE DISCUSSES DANGERS OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

AU290730 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Father Edward Majcher article: "Religious Instruction in Schools"]

[Excerpts] The subject of religious instruction, which is being introduced into the curricula of some secondary schools, continues to arouse a natural interest on the part of priests and parents, because they see such instruction as one of the ways to promote the laicization of young people. In the past few months official circles have continued to pay increasing attention to this issue. One of the theses adopted by the 24th Central Committee plenum states: "The party organizations' top tasks in schools, youth homes, educational centers, and universities include detailed elaboration of ideological and educational efforts, raising the sociopolitical knowledge of pedagogical bodies, and strengthening the socialist and lay character of schools and universities."

The Politburo report read by Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski stated: "The Central Committee's chief concern in the past few years has been to promote a militant system of education in schools and universities and to saturate this system with socialist values. The general purpose of socialist education is to train young generations for active participation in building a socialist society and in fostering socialist awareness and attitudes and the scientific view of the world."

Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of education and upbringing said: "There is a danger that the aims of socialism may clash with sociopolitical reality. Not infrequently is the system of values practiced at home different from and even in conflict with the socialist educational ideals. The Catholic Church's ideological offensive continues unabated...?

Bogdan Janik, deputy chairman of the ZSMP, said: "We all know that many facilities have been established for instruction in catechism in the immediate vicinity of primary schools and that entire grades of school children attend these thoroughly non-lay lessons during after-school hours. If you take a good look at this phenomenon you will soon see that there is nothing miraculous about it. The simple fact is that these catechism lessons offer children and youngsters a truly home-like atmosphere, of which the schools are devoid, unfortunately."

Ryszard Wosinski, head of the Polish Scout Union, said: "The struggle for young people's hearts, minds, and trust is continuing without let-up. It is unfortunate that this struggle is also being waged for ideologically alien reasons by the people for whom tolerance means only one thing: freedom for their own convictions and intolerance for and hostility toward other convictions, especially socialist ones. This means that the entire educational system and youth organizations, including the Polish Scout Union, face much greater challenges." [passage omitted]

The program of religious instruction was drawn up by the Institute of School Curricula and was approved by the minister of education and upbringing on 3 May 1984. One version of this program provides for 60 lessons in vocational high schools and technical schools and the other version for 32 lessons in the fourth grade of general high school. [passage omitted]

Regarding the realization of the program, its authors say that these are some of its aims: to stimulate interest in various religions, encourage reflection on one's own world, outlook rationalize and humanize these views, and explain the origins, development, and "withering away" of religion as a social and historical phenomenon in all its sources and functions in the life of individuals and communities; to foster civic awareness that the socialist state's religious policy and the Marxist party's attitude toward religion, churches, and believers are necessary; and to make known the substance and values of the Marxist view of the world and the ideological war taking place in the contemporary world.

The educational authorities realize that it will not be easy to carry out this program. Various problems may be encountered, including the fact that the program is too extensive and detailed and that it requires a knowledge of all world religions. In addition, the teaching of the program meet psychological resistance on the part of young people who are emotionally involved in the Christian religion and who regularly attend lessons in catechism. Another big problem is the lack of suitable teachers and the necessary textbooks. The Ministry of Education and Upbringing believes that the lack of enough suitably qualified instructors is the most crucial problem. According to the ministry's estimates, there is a need for over 4,200 instructors in religion throughout the country. However, we have no traditions for producing such instructors and no suitable potential to produce them. [passage omitted]

These are the academic institutions presently in existence which contain Marxist religious instructors and prepare cadres: the Polish Religious Society, which cooperates with the Soviety for the Advancement of Secular Culture and is affiliated with the Academy of Sciences; the Department of Religious Knowledge within the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Sociology; the Institute of Religious Knowledge with the PZPR Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences; the Jagiellonian University of Krakow's Institute of Religious Knowledge, which has had a branch in Tarnow since spring 1985 -- the so-called Postgraduate Philosophical-Religious Center for teachers and religious instructors in secondary schools; religious unions and societies in the universities of Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk, and Torun, in teacher training colleges, at the Warsaw Polytechnic, Wroclaw Agricultural Academy, and in military colleges; and postgraduate courses in theology at the Jagiellonian, Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Gdansk universities, and at the Marie Curie-Sklodowsky University in Lublin. [possage omitted]

Courses in theology are often taken by graduates of various institutions and various academic disciplines who have generally never had anything to do with religion before; hence, it is difficult to expect these courses to turn them into competent specialists.

Taking this into account, the Ministry of Education has confronted the problem of a lack of religion teachers. There were two possible solutions; either to slow down the introduction of religious instruction to schools so that only those schools with adequately repaired cadres could teach it, or leave religious instruction to people outside the teaching profession... It is difficult to say which of these will prevail. At the national conference of aktivists of the Society for the Advancement of Secular culture on 13 March this year, one person said that "we have no teachers, and young people who come to these lessons will already have been well-prepared by our adversary." He insisted that religious intruction should only be introduced to schools where "we have our own proven people." It was said that a hasty and premature introduction or religious instruction to school curricula might degrade this subject for many years.

The authors of the "Program' view the lack of suitable textbooks and teaching aids as the second major difficulty. Two testbooks are being prepared: One is being written on the instructions of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing by lectures of the Warsaw University Postgraduate Religious Knowledge Faculty headed by Professor Edward Ciupak. The second is being written by two religious experts connected with the PZPR Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences, one of whom, Dr Kawecki, is a creator of the "Program." Additional material is being published by ARGUMENTY, CZLOWIEK I SWIATOPOGLAD [MAN AND WORLD OUTLOOK], and EUHEMER -- PRZEGLAD RELIGIOZNAWCZY [EUHEMERUS -- RELIGIOUS REVIEW]. Many books dealing with specific topics are also appearing.

Where do I see the danger in introducing religious instruction into the schools? Obviously not in the fact that young people will gain greater knowledge about various topics such as the psychology and sociology of religion, and will even learn more about Buddhism, Islam, or Judiasm. I see the danger particularly in a completely naturalistic, Marxist interpretation of all religion, in other words Christianity as well. As we know, scholars of Marxism have linked the emergency of religion to socioeconomic conditions, regarding it as a certain state of social development. However, contemporary non-Marxist teaching does not subscribe to this view. Hence, there is a danger that the knowledge young people receive will not conform to contemporary non-Marxist teaching.

Regarding Christianity as simply one of many religions is also dangerous. The result would be a degradation of Christian religions to the level of an exceptional mundaneness ... We read the following in the ecumenical constitution concerning the church in the modern world: "... If there is no foundation of God and no hope for an eternal life, human honor, as can often be seen today, suffers very seriously, and the problems of life and death and of sin and suffering remain unsolved, so that people sometimes sink into despair."

Protest from people is aroused most of all by the biased and superficial presentation of the history of the Catholic Church (only 4 hours have been allotted to teaching the history of the church and discussing its teachings since the beginning of our era). The primate spoke of this danger in his 11 May sermon in Krakow: "A false picture of the church and its teachings is sometimes painted by the extracts from the life of the church that are presented. This occurs not only in publications, but mostly at various levels of education and ideological training. This arouses a desire to combat the church not only as an ideological adversary, but also as an institution that is harmful to social life -- for that is the conclusion to be drawn from this picture."

This situation leads to challenges in the field of pastoral care, and challenges for teachers of catechism, parents, and young people. However, I would warn against substituting discussion of questions concerning religious instruction for the systematic teaching of the catechism, which stems from the program. These issues only constitute a part of our catechism. Every parish ought to give children and young people more attention. It was stated at a plenum of the PZPR Central Committee that "a fight for young hearts and minds is taking place." We do not wish to engage in a fight but we must remember that our mission encompasses everybody and that we are responsible for everyone. That is why it is important that our work with young people include the organization of youth groups, associations, and vacation programs and activities.

Of course, the systematic teaching of the catechism is important. Today, preparing for every lesson is a matter of great responsibility for catechism teachers, a matters of conscience. It has to be assumed that the catechism instructor will have to meet intellectual challenges posed by young people to a greater extent than before. Both he and the young people he is teaching may benefit from this situation.

Good libraries need to be established: Parish and private libraries ought to be revived. Young people need to have access to books, their attention ought to be drawn to certain works, and their reading ought to be discussed with them. In addition to this, young people ought to be encouraged to seek out subjects and issues in books and articles that they would like to discuss together at some later stage.

More attention ought to be devoted to cooperation with the parents of young people who are attending secondary schools. Lectures on religious instruction should be organized, as issues that arise during religious instruction classes will be discussed at home and parents should be prepared for such discussions.

Particular attention should be given to teachers, especially teachers of religious instruction. They will experience great difficulties. They should be provided with teaching aids and bibliographical advice as much as possible.

Parents ought to be made aware of the responsibility they bear for the religious upbringing of children and young people; they should be reminded of the importance of instruction in the catechism. Parents ought to display an interest in issues that are raised during religious instruction classes in schools, they should be able to treat these issues in an appropriate manner during conversations with their children. Parents ought to take part in meetings organized by the church and find time to read books and periodicals that will expand their religious knowledge. Parents create the religious atmosphere that exists in the home; they should point out the needs and significance of religious experience in the life of man.

Young people ought to remember that neglecting instruction in the catechism and the religious life may, under these circumstances, result in a loss of faith. Young people should compare what is taught during religious instruction classes at school with the teachings of the church: They should not brush aside problems and difficulties when they arise but should try to solve them by talking with their parents and their catechism instructors and by appropriate reading. Children and young people must remember that the Catholic who is conscious of his faith should continually improve his religious knowledge and enhance his devotion by intense and conscious contact with God.

It is worth knowing the following: A department for the study of religions -- it is attached to the chair of history and religious ethnology -- was established at the Catholic University of Lublin on 15 October 1985; the Catholic Theilogical Academy in Warsaw gives courses on the study of religions as part of missionlogy; lectures on this subject have been introuduced into seminar teaching programs and included in courses for catechism instructors; the issue has been discussed at a meeting of the Episcopal Catechism Commission and at meetings of clerical diocese inspectors; the Catholic University of Lublin organized a symposium on "Religious Instruction in the School" -- representatives of seminars, religious orders, and individual dioceses as well a great many catechism instructors were invited to attend; a bibliography has been compiled covering books and journals that deal with issues that have been included in the religious instruction program; and articles have appeared in the Catholic press, in NIEDZIELA GOSC NIEDZIELNY, PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI, and PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, to name a few of these publications. A special issue of ATENEUM KAPLANSKI is being prepared; teaching aids for parents and catechism instructors are being prepared. Individual dioceses have organized meetings on these issues for catechism instructors, and lectures and talks are being organized for parents and teachers.

SEJM DISCUSSES STORAGE OF NUCLEAR WASTE

LD302306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2221 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] We are now broadcasting a sound report on the last item of the agenda of today's [29 September] session of the Sejm:

The chamber heard, in this part of the agenda, replies of members of the government to deputies' oral and written questions which concerned, among others: supplies to the market of coal and cement, protection of environment, railways, use of foreign currency allocations by enterprises, and also the safety guarantees for nuclear power equipment and plant which is currently operational or under construction. The replies were given by Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of internal trade and services.

[Begin recording] [Jozwiak] Operational decisions taken by the government allowed coal supplies for this year to be higher by 1.7 million metric tonnes more than envisaged in the annual central plan. I would also like to add that in accordance with earlier requests [words indistinct] in annual supplies than in previous years. Let me recall that in 1985 the plan implementation after three-quarters of the year was 72 percent and, at present, it is estimated that in 1986 the plan fulfillment will amount to (?77) percent. Second, the Ministry of Trade, implementing the government decisions of 19 December last year, has prepared various variants of proposals for changes in the principles of the sale of coal, which generally have as their aim to bring the annual norms for fuel supplies closer to the realistic capabilities of such supplies. On 23 July the government Presidium resolved the issue of the level and the principles of payment of monetary equivalent for coal which was not delivered, and at the same time established new prices of coal which is sold in return for deliveries of pigs, and also the annual maximum level of sales of coal for each individual buyer. Work on this is continuing. [passage omitted]

[Sejm Speaker] We are now moving on to deputies' questions.

[Unidentified voice] What actions are being taken to guarantee the safety of the already functioning plants, and of those which are under construction, and other nuclear power equipment in Poland, including in this, primarily, the nuclear power station which is under construction in Zarnowiec?

[Sejm Speaker] I ask citizen Jerzy Bijak, the government plenipotentiary for the development of the nuclear power industry, to answer this question.

[Bijak] I wish to assure the citizen deputies that in the construction and design of nuclear power stations in Poland, all international requirements are applied, such as the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the Polish nuclear safety regulations. This applies in particular to the Zarnowiec nuclear power station, which is currently under construction. As for the technological devices applied there in the sphere of nuclear safety and radiological protection, they conform to world standards.

In the Zarnowiec plant and the successive nuclear power stations in Poland, water pressure reactors will be used because they ensure, thanks to their physical and technical specifications, the highest possible degree of safety. These reactors have three construction barriers to block the possible escape of radioactive substances. The third of such barriers consists of the hermetically sealed safety shell which localizes and limits the results of posible break-down in the reactor building. The reactors will have the modern systems of control and safety, multiple emergency cooling systems and emergency electricity supplies, and in the nuclear power stations there will be the necessary systems for making harmless and storgage of radioactive materials.

[Sejm Speaker] I now ask Minister Stefan Jarzebski [minister of environmental protection and resources] to give his reply.

[Jarzebski] Citizen Deputy Malgorzata Niepokulczycka asks: Is it true that the fortified area of Miedzyrzecze is the only possible site for storage of nuclear waste materials? My answer is: No. There are a few areas which are being considered, to be specific, 28 of them. Work is going on there to consider the technical solutions for underground storage. So far, a few possible sites have been researched with a view to underground storage, and tests are continuing, including also the Miedzyrzecze fortified area. As for surface storage sites, the sites of future nuclear power stations are being considered. [end recording]

[Reporter] Other questions concerned the possibility of increased deliveries of gas stoves, prevention of frost damage to walls in newly-built buildings, transportation and railways.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT -- Warsaw, Sept. 29: A delegation of the Central Council of the Afghanistan Trade Unions headed by its President Abdul Satar Pordely was visiting Poland between Sept. 24 and 29, following an invitation from the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ). During the visit, the Afghan guests held meetings with the leadership of OPZZ and trade union activists fron Lodz and Warsaw. Alfred Miodowicz met the delegation here today. The sides exchanged opinions concerning the current situation in the international trade union movement and signed an agreement on cooperation between the Central Council of Afghanistan Trade Unions and OPZZ. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0653 GMT 29 Sep 86 LD]

TRADE WITH GDR GROWS -- Berlin, Oct. 1: This year's economic turnovers between Poland and the GDR are going to surpass 2,200 million roubles, a 15 per cent rise as compared to 1985. Economic cooperation between the two countries has been inspired by regular meetings of both countries's leaders, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Erich Honecker. Concrete programmes, embracing also trade exchange, have been worked out on the basis of decisions adopted during those meetings. Poland is an important exporter of construction-assembly services to the GDR market. It is estimated that their total value will surpass 220 million roubles this year. Besides those services, Poland is exporting industrial installations and products of the machine industry, hard coal and food products. In exchange, GDR delivers agriculture and printing machines, autos, household appliances, chemical products, medicine and pesticides. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0935 GMT 1 Oct 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CUBAN VICE PREMIER ESQUIVEL

AU011948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1986 -- On October 1, RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, head of his country's delegation to the seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Cuban Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation taking place in Bucharest.

The guest thanked for the interview granted and showed that he was particularly honoured to convey President Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute and cordial wishes from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, from the party and government leadership as well as from the Cuban people.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that, on his behalf and of behalf of the party and state leadership, Fidel Castro Ruz, the party and state leadership of Cuba and the friendly Cuban people be conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes.

During the interview reference was made to the friendly and cooperative links between the two parties, countries and nations that develop in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the top-level dialogue. It was assessed that the growing economic potential of the two countries provided possibilities of further expanding the Romanian-Cuban economic cooperation and commercial exchanges to mutual advantage. In that framework the important role was emphasized the joint commission plays in setting new means and ways of action with a view to intensifying the economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Cuba. It was stressed that the development of the Romanian-Cuban cooperation on multiple planes was in the interest and for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace, understanding and cooperation the world over.

The interview was attended by Aneta Spornic, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Cuban Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

TOTU ADDRESSES UN GROUP OF 77 MEETING

AU301709 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1354 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 30/9/1986 -- Stressing the special interest evinced by the Romanian delegation in its participation in the Group of 77 ministerial reunion, Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu presented his country's considerations on the need for and importance of organizing, within the U.N., an international conference in view of striking an agreement and understandings of a nature to favour a faster progress of all the countries, of the lagging ones in the first place.

Referring to the item regarding "the foreign debt crisis and development", included in the agenda of the current session upon the request of the Group of 77, the Romanian foreign minister showed his country to welcome this initiative of the developing countries and to consider the foreign debt should make one of the priority preoccupations of these countries at the current session.

He said: Romania considers that the foreign debt issue needs a global political and economic approach with the participation of all the developing and developed countries, the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] and IMF and other international financial bodies, and the representatives of the great banks. The speaker reminded next the gradual measures Romania views as necessary in view of finding a global solution to the foreign debt issue, inviting the U.N. to take a greater responsibility in this respect. The Romanian foreign minister reasserted his country's known stance in favour of enhancing the economic cooperation among the developing countries as an essential factor in speeding up their progress and consolidating their political and economic independence.

The Romanian foreign minister also showed his country to be willing to continue to look, within the Group of 77, for the most adequate ways and means to turn into fact the actions agreed upon and to find new ways to expand and diversify the mutually advantageous cooperation among the developing countries. He spoke up for an intensification of the efforts in view of continuously strengthening the solidarity of these countries, stressing in the context the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal to organize a summit conference of the developing countries.

In conclusion Ioan Totu reasserted Romania's attachment to the common cause of the countries in the group of 77, underscoring its firm resolve to further collaborate actively with these countries in the struggle to eradicate underdevelopment, to build a new international economic order, to set up a world of peace, collaboration and understanding among all the peoples.

Meets Secretary General

AU011943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 1/10/1986 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu who leads his country's delegation to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly had an interview with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. On that occasion the U.N. secretary-general was conveyed a cordial salute from President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of success in his highly responsible activity.

Thanking for the message the U.N. secretary-general requested that his greetings and best wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of prosperity and progress to the Romanian people. Javier Perez de Cuellar was appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's prodigious activity, of his outstanding contribution to the settlement of the current major international issues and of his initiatives for a growing role of the U.N. in promoting detente, disarmament, peace and security.

During the talk on the occasion a survey was made of the international issues in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly's session, with emphasis on the fact that it should help lessen international tension, promote understanding, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

DASCALESCU MEETS CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER POTAC

AU011257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 1/10/1986 -- On Wednesday, October 1, Romanian Constantin Dascalescu received Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman of the State Planning Commission, now visiting Romania.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples and emphasis was placed on the basic contribution the decisions and understandings made during the summit meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak make to the development and diversification of those ties, to strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples.

They also looked into ways and measures to further expand goods exchanges, production specialization and cooperation in production, according to the potential afforded by the two countries' economies.

alks Conclude

AU011833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1536 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 01/10/1986 -- Talks concluded in Bucharest on October 1 between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and Czechoslovakia led by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The current stage of the implementation of the provisions of the protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries over 1986-1990 were analysed as well as possibilities of increasing mutual goods exchanges.

In the spirit of the understandings reached and decisions made at top level, measures were examined to be taken for the application of the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia until the year 2000. Particular stress was laid on aspects of production specialization and cooperation in production by industrial branches.

A protocol on the results of the working meeting was concluded.

VADUVA, ZIA-UL-HAQ INAUGURATE JOINT PROJECT

AU012038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 01/10/1986 -- An Attock [as received] cement mill, jointly built by Romania and Pakistan, was inaugurated in Lasbela, Beluchistan Province, some sixty kilometers from Karachi, on October 1 in the presence of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ilie Vaduva took the floor during the inauguration ceremony.

The commissioning of the mill, the largest in Pakistan, equipped with latest machinery and outfit, like the inauguration of the oil unit in Karachi at the beginning of this year, is an eloquent expression of the successful implementation of the orientations set and understandings reached during the Romanian-Pakistani top-level dialogue, of the links of close friendship and productive cooperation between Romania and Pakistan.

During his visit to the monitoring centre and delivery department of the new unit President Zia-ul-Haq was highly appreciative of the quality of work and of the cooperation between the Romanian and Pakistani experts.

In a statement to the press the Pakistani head of state said among other things: Pakistan and Romania cooperate very well and this mill is a telling example in this respect. It is a materialization of the talks I had with President Nicolae Ceausescu to whom I am grateful as I am to the Romanian people.

ROMANIAN-GDR ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU011454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1252 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1986 -- The twelfth session of the Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic got under way in Bucharest on Wednesday.

The Romanian delegation is led by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, commission chairman for Romania, while the delegation of the German Democratic Republic is led by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, commission chairman for the GDR.

In keeping with the understandings and decisions made during top-level meetings and talks, the two delegations analysed the current stage of bilateral economic ties, the ways and means to deepen collaboration and cooperation in areas of mutual interest, to expand and diversify goods exchanges between Romania and the GDR.

DEFENSE MINSITER CABLES BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

AU290854 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, Colonel General Vasile Milea, has sent a cable of congratulations to the minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, on the 42d anniversary of Bulgarian People's Army Day.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

AU291435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania received Mahmud Al-Sayyid Al-Sa'id, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest. On this occasion the Egyptian ambassador handed over a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu from the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT DOFTANA PRISON MUSEUM

AU300830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the Doftana Museum, former prison for communists, during his visit to Prahova County, on 25 September]

[Text] Dear comrades, this year we celebrated the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP. In the second half of the thirties, the bourgeois-landlord regime proposed to gather all communist militants in this prison, in Doftana, with the declared intention of destroying them both physically and morally, trying in this way to destroy the Romanian revolutionary movement and the Communist Party and to suppress the struggle waged by the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people for freedom, social justice, and Romania's independence. In accordance with this idea, as of 1935 all communist, antifascist, and democratic prisoners were gathered in Doftana. That is how, I together with another group of communists, came here to Doftana from Brasov, in August 1936.

I must mention here that it was here — just as everywhere throughout the country — that the revolutionaries, communists, antifascists, and democrats, made the bourgeois-landlord regime's plans fail. The communists turned Doftana, a destructive prison, into a revolutionary high school for shaping communist fighters and revolutionaries devoted to the people and the cause of socialism, freedom, and peace [loud, prolonged applause]

As I also said in Tirgoviste yesterday, the communist never said "it is not possible" and never lost confidence in the noble ideals of socialism and communism and in the cause of people's freedom and independence, and the cause of communism. By their struggle they demonstrated that it lies within the power of the workers class — when it is led by a revolutionary party — to become victorious and eliminate oppression and social and national inequalities and build a new system in which people are masters of their destinies! [loud, prolonged applause]

I insisted on coming here not because in August it was 50 years since I was brought to this prison but because Doftan has become a double symbol. A symbol of the terror and reaction of the exploiting classes and — just like so many other symbols and examples — a vivid memory of what the bourgeois-landlord regime meant. But, at the same time, Doftana became — even in those years — the symbol of daringness, of revolutionary struggle and confidence in the workers class, in the people, and in communism. Life and reality demonstrated the correctness of the confidence of the communists! [loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"!]

This year we adopted a number of important decisions, including the decisions adopted at the last Congress of the Working People — the great forum of the workers revolutionary democracy — on developing our homeland, building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and ensuring the country's advance toward communism. I wished to stress also here in Doftana — this prison which was turned into a high school for creating the spirit of revolutionary struggle — that everything we proposed ourselves and the programs we unanimously adopted are in the secure hands of communists and of the party, which have never had a more important goal than the interests of the people — socialism, communism, and peace! [loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceasuescu and the People!"]

I would also like to repeat here what I said at the Working People's Congress, that communists and revolutionaries never lost their confidence and never said that it was not possible. They were always confident and even under the most difficult conditions they said: we will triumph; and we triumphed! We overthrew the bourgeois-landlord government and we have built socialism; and I firmly believe that we will build communism on Romanian soil and we will ensure a dignified, free, and independent life for our people and we will ensure peace! [loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!"]

We honor and we will always honor those who sacrificed themselves in order to develop and establish the nation; we honor the communists, antifascists, and democrats, and all those who waged the struggle so that Romania should live freely and independently. The youth of our homeland and all our people must honor those who paid for the freedom and happiness of our whole nation with their lives. This will always be -- and must be -- the position and attitude of youth and children, those who tomorrow will build communism in Romania! But let us honor the revolutionaries, communists, and our forefathers through work and by achieving the goals we proposed ourselves. The best way of honoring and paying homage is to fulfill the country's socioeconomic development programs and to raise Romania onto high pinnacles of communism. [loud, prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!", "Ceausescu-Peace!", and "Ceausescu, Romania- Our Esteem and Pride!". In an atmosphere of strong enthusiasm and close unity, all those present cheer and chant for the RCP and the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu]

CHANGES NOTED IN WORKERS PROFESSIONAL STRUCTURE

AU291414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1986 -- The industrial development has induced deep-going changes in the structure of the working class in Romania with respect to both its numbers and professionalization. From a relatively small class in terms of numbers as plotted against the country's population -- some 1,000,000 people in 1938, workers numbered at the end of 1985 over 6,000,000 people. Concomitantly, the proportion of skilled workers with the total number of workers, grew. The number of skilled workers grew by 12.3 percent over 1978-1983, with their share rising from 83.7 percent in 1978 to 86.6 percent in 1983.

An important contribution to this change was made by education. School has become the main source of worker training. In the national economy as a whole the number of workers trained in specialized high schools, technical foremen's schools and post high-school training grew by 129 percent, while the number of workers skilled in qualification courses recorded a growth of only 4 percent and that of workers skilled on job dropped by 12.2 percent. In 1983 some 42 percent of the workers were graduates of high, technical and vocational schools.

The promotion of technical progress in all sectors of activity resulted in wide changes also in the professional structure of workers. The number of workers doing manual work considerably dropped and the number of those with complex professions requiring high skills related to new technologies rose. Telling in this respect is also the fact that the number of electronic workers reached 24,000. At the same time, the number of highly and medium trained cadres rose. In 1984 the number of highly trained cadres was some eightfold bigger than in 1950 and almost thrice bigger than in 1965, with the most substantive rises being recorded in technical and economic domains.

PEC MEETING DISCUSSES INDIVIDUAL WEALTH CONTROL

AU291936 Bucharest SCINTEIA In Romanian 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpts] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee on Friday, 19 September. [passage omitted]

The PEC examined and endorsed a report on the implementation in the first half of this year of law provisions concerning the control of certain assets acquired illegally. The PEC assessed that in the first half of 1986 firmer steps were taken to check the wealth of individuals and greater concern was shown for preventing law violations, promoting socialist ethics and equity, and combatting more resolutely the trends toward acquiring certain goods and incomes without work.

The PEC asked the central commission and the county commissions in charge of guiding and uniformly supervising the implementation of the law, as well as the ministries and other central bodies with responsibilities in this field to take further responsible, exacting, and firm steps to prevent law violations, resolve more efficiently the working people's notifications, and apply consistently the norms of socialist ethics and equity, with a view to uncovering and bringing to account all those who accumulate assets without work, cause damage to public and private wealth, and hurt the interests of our society and fatherland. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DELEGATE AT WOMEN'S CONGRESS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/09/1986 -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the Sixth Congress of the Pan-African Women's Organization, under way in Luanda, Zoe Dumitrescu-Busulenga, representative of the National Women's Council of Romania, who attends the congress as an observer, underscored the links of solidarity, friendship and collaboration between women's organizations in Romania and in African countries in their fight for the attainment of mankind's ideals of peace, independence and progress, in the struggle for the eradication of all the forms of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, of racism and apartheid, for the building of a new international economic order. The millions of women in Romania support President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and actions for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament, the speaker said and mentioned the appeal of the National Women's Council of Romania to women's organizations in countries in Europe and on other continents for intensified actions for peace and disarmament. She also underscored the particular significance of the new Romanian initiative set forth at the congress of working people concerning a unilateral five-per cent cut in arms, troops and military spending until the end of the year and of the appeal for similar actions to be taken by other states in this International Year of Peace. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0921 GMT 27 Sep 86 AU]

COMMENTATORS VIEW REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

LD011659 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Positive U-Turn in Soviet-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. spy affair, which for a whole month shook relations between the two superpowers, ended in the best possible way with an agreement between Reagan and Gorbachev to meet in Reykjavik 11-12 October. A positive end to the spy affair could have been expected, but the agreement on the Reykjavik meeting is a complete surprise. This will not actually be a summit in the real sense of the word but a discussion on the visit and the agenda for the Gorbachev visit to Washington. It is not known at present when Gorbachev could leave for the United States, but it is apparent that everything depends on what happens in Reykjavik.

The leaders of the two superpowers have taken it upon themselves to reach an agreement on what they themselves can agree presently, rather than having it agreed on their behalf by Shultz and Shevardnadze, as it was agreed earlier. At the time of the Geneva meeting last year, Reagan and Gorbachev agreed that the Soviet leader should visit Washington at the end of this year, while President Reagan should visit Moscow next year. However, now the question is whether there will be any changes in this, let us call it, negotiating schedule between the two superpowers.

If we are to judge by everything that has happened between Washington and Moscow since the first meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva -- and there has been a great deal of it -- everything points to the conclusion that the Reykjavik meeting can be expected to bring about significant moves in Soviet-U.S. relations, primarily in the area of decreasing and limiting nuclear missiles and halting tests. True, Reagan and Gorbachev have yet to reach an agreement on this in Reykjavik if they wish Gorbachev's visit to Washington. That is, Reagan's to Moscow, to be successful. [sentence as heard] In other words, the direction in which Soviet-U.S. relations will move in the coming weeks and months depends to a great extent on the results of the Reykjavik meeting. Judging by the way things are now, not ignoring here the negative traces which have been left on Soviet-U.S. relations by the Daniloff-Zakharov spy case, one should not deceive oneself and believe that the agreement on the Reykjavik meeting eliminates all the obstacles on the way to a positive result from this interim summit.

Soviet-U.S. relations are very complex and burdened by a lack of trust that, even in a more favorable climate than the present one, could not be so easily overcome -- although compromises are possible. Even the agreement on the Reykjavik meeting is some kind of a compromise, as after all is the end of the Daniloff-Zakharov spy case. In all this there is also a great deal that will become known only later. However, now the most important thing, after all, is the fact that the leaders of the two superpowers have decided in favor of negotiations, that is, they have avoided the trap of being led into a dangerous confrontation by the Daniloff-Zakharov spy case. The most essential thing at present is that nothing should happen in relations between the two countries that could again take them on to the wrong path. Because the success of the Reykjavik meeting also depends to a great extent on the kind of mood in which the two leaders will be when coming to their second meeting. True, peace cannot be won so easily, but we hope that both Reagan and Gorbachev are aware of their responsibility for its destiny.

Gorbachev Advantage Seen

AU011801 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Branislav Canak commentary]

[Text] The solving of the so called Daniloff-Zakharov spy affair unexpectedly turned into an agreement about a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik. The meeting in this town will in fact be a preparation for the planned summit between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the COSU, and the President of the United States in Washington. Here is Branislav Canak:

[Begin Canak recording] This episode was undoubtedly supposed to test both sides' intentions and the degree of willingness to meet. A careful selection of people like Zakharov and Daniloff for the main actors in the spy affair made sure that this would be a successful overture for what was to follow. What is interesting is the short period of time between the removal of this obstacle and the calling of the meeting in Reykjavik. Thus one could suppose that the summit was probably arranged during the closed consultations between the American and Soviet experts in Moscow and Washington a month and a half ago. It seems that the definite agreement was reached during the recent talks between Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, and Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs. If one ignores the situation of expectations that has been created, one could further conclude that this is a matter of a routine meeting between the two statesmen on a line cleared in Geneva and measured step by step. After all, marking this meeting as a preparatory meeting for Gorbachev's visit to the United States means that both sides are cautious about possible results from Reykjavik. In other words, if something is achieved, it is good. If not, it is still good -- unless it endangers future contacts.

Something has changed, however, since the meeting in Geneva last November. So, while last fall Reagan was only at the beginning of his second term of office, he is now at the beginning of the elections for the 100th convocation of Congress, with the elections for the Senate having special importance. When it is known that even the least important move of the White House on the international scene can affect things like whether the Democrats regain their positions on Capitol Hill or whether the Republicans retain their majority, then, having only this in mind, it is understandable how important the kind of relations he is going to have with the other superpower is for Ronald Reagan. Several unpopular decisions made this year, such as the last one regarding the veto of the sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, are putting Reagan in a defensive position. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, with a series of peace initiatives that did not go without a correspondingly suitable echo in the world, has recently added one more: the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests. The opening to and the increasingly expressed readiness to normalize relations with China, and statements that point toward the need for changing views on the role and position of the nonaligned countries, make Gorbachev look as if he is starting a new chess game against Reagan in Reykjavik with the white pieces. Chess theoreticians say that this is a slight advantage, but one should also bear in mind that both chess and politics are full of uncertainties. In any case, everything that has happened during the past year since Geneva -- and this refers to the international positions of the two superpowers -- will also determine the scope of the meeting in Reykjivok.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRC, DPRK

LD012140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 2044 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, tonight left on an official friendly visit to the Armed Forces of the PRC and the DPRK, heading an Army delegation of our Armed Forces. During his visit to these friendly countries, Admiral Mamula will have talks with his hosts about questions of further promoting inter-army cooperation. Together with the members of the delegation he will also visit units and commands of the PRC and DPRK Armed Forces.

At Batajnica airport, Admiral Mamula and the members of the army delegation were seen off by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff, and by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Also present at the ceremony were Xie Li, ambassador of the PRC to the SFRY; Kim Pyong-il, charge d-affaires of the DPRK Embassy to the SFRY; Senior Colonel Li Chang, military, naval, and air attache of the DPRK in our country; and Lin Yupei, deputy military, naval, and air attache of the PRC in our country.

FEC ASKS FOR BUDGET INCREASE OF 275.6 BILLION

LD011801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1154 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- The FEC has asked for the federal budget to be increased by another 275.6 billion dinars. If the proposal is approved, this year's federal budget would exceed the previously fixed amount by one quarter and would amount to 1.38 trillion dinars.

The proposal for the rebalancing, which was today submitted to the SFRY Assembly, is a result of fresh projections for the social product and national income which exceed the figures on the basis of which the current budget was fixed by 24.5 and 26.6 percent, respectively. The increase in the federal budget has also been promoted by this year's trends in foreign exchange rates and prompted the need to secure funds for the federation's additional obligations stemming from the social contract on the organization of the 1987 Universiad in Zagreb and others.

Under the law on the financing of the federation there must be a readjustment in the funds earmarked for the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and for the underdeveloped republics and provinces if the margin between the fresh national income and social product estimate and the previous one is 15 percent. This is why the FEC felt obliged to propose an increase in these funds. However, the FEC has also come up with proposals for additional funds for the federation's other commitments since, as was stated, inflation has already exceeded the 5 percent rise envisaged at the time the budget was adopted.

If the proposed rebalancing is adopted the additional money would be disbursed as follows: additional 203.8 trillion dinars to the YPA fund (bringing its total value to 968 billion dinars); another 11.7 billion dinars (total of 53 billion) for the underdeveloped fund; additional 26.5 billion dinars (total value of 216.2 billion) for war veterans and invalid care and military pensions.

The funds for financing the federal bodies would rise by 26 billion dinars (10 billion would go for readjusting personal incomes); sociopolitical organizations would receive another 1.5 billion dinars while an additional 5 billion dinars is needed for servicing outstanding obligations. No changes are envisaged for funds to finance noneconomic investments.

The extra revenue needed to finance the rebalancing would come from different sources: 182 billion dinars will be provided from the federation's basic funds which are already higher than was first expected; the republics and provinces would provide 93.6 percent.

The FEC has also suggested that in order to adopt the rebalanced budget as soon as possible the republic and provincial assemblies should make their views known very soon.

HASANI SPEAKS ON LOYALTY AT MEETING IN SLOVENIA

AU010849 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Rasica, 21 Sep -- A large people's meeting at Rasica on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar, father of Slovene literature and culture, was opened by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, with the following words:

"On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar we revive the memories of his great cultural and civilizing mission. [passage omitted]

"The present reality, which Trubar's reflections have penetrated, points in a very direct way to the broadest and deepest loyalty to the Yugoslav community, as a way of life in brotherhood and unity. Our people know very well that we are all linked by numerous ties of the most varied kind, and have been so linked, especially during the time of the national liberation struggle, but also the time of socialist building," Hasani stressed. "Our citizens are also aware of the fact that togetherness demands self-denial, but it also provides happiness, security, and pride."

Consistent Reply [subhead]

"All those who are only making accusations (above all against others, which has even become fashionable), who see only their pride, and only their troubles, and who are at any moment ready to belittle everybody around them and to shout about their alleged subordination, but at the same time avoid their obligations, all those get a consistent reply in such celebrations as these today. Our working people are in favor of socialist, self-managing, federal Yugoslavia with all their hearts and minds.

What this our common homeland should be like must not be a matter for the destructive forces, but should be an incessant and plebiscite-like common accord of our peoples and nationalities, the working people of Yugoslavia.

"Innumerable times our history has confirmed that our main strength lies above all in a unity that emanates from the full equality of our peoples and nationalities and takes into account all its strivings, requests, and even differences."

Academician Josip Vidmar spoke about the significance of Trubar's work for the Slovene people. [passage omitted]

SLOVENIAN LC CC PRESIDENT RESPONDS TO CHARGES

AU011019 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Sep 86 p 7

[Z. Medved Report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 26 Sep 86 -- The chief and responsible editors of the bigger Yugoslav dailies, weeklies, and journals held talks with Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, about the problems of better reporting from some parts of Yugoslavia, the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session that will be devoted to the activity of the communists in the front [apparent reference to SAWPY], the organization and activity of the LC, and so forth.

Milan Kucan first answered the question raised by Davor Sosic, chief and responsible editor of YJESNIK, about the recent "sharp remarks about Slovenia carried by the Yugoslav press."

"This does not concern just Slovenia. You must have seen that recently there have also been many discussions in Serbia about reporting on other areas. I have recently reacted to the negative stereotype of the Slovenes created in Yugoslavia, not of the leadership, but of the nation. It appears that this is a nation that is against changes in the political system, economc system, and so forth. One could read in the press that we are in favor of the status quo because Slovenia benefits from the conditions of inflation, which is a joke." [passage omitted]

Answering the question raised by Stanislav Marinkovic, chief and responsible editor of BORBA, about the forthcoming LCY Central Committee Presidium session on the activity of the communists in the SAWP, and on the remark that we have a mass party that does not work in the front, Milan Kucan said:

"This does not have to be a session about the SAWP, but a discussion about the LC and the concept of the realization of its social role. The key question is whether we need a mass LC or a mass SAWP. We have managed to make the LC a mass organization, even beyond our expectations. This then led to a typical bureaucratic supposition: Those who are in the LC must be in favor of socialism, and those who are not, must be against us. This is politically unacceptable logic.

Obsolete Method [subhead]

"The forthcoming session should raise the question of democratization within the LC. With fewer members it ought to be an organization with ideologically like-minded people who would fight for their view by means of argument. This kind of LC is the condition for the democratization of the SAWP and society as a whole. Unfortunately, we have not created possibilities for a critical opinion to be heard. I would say that we have not even gotten used to living with democracy, but are involved with labeling [etiketiranje], said Kucan.

The president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium also commented on a remark that the method of our party organization is obsolete. According to him, the LC is, on the whole, still capable of formulating the main idea. [passage omitted]

"We have been a Comintern party, but at the time when the Comintern existed," said Kucan commenting on this part of the LC's reproach. [passage omitted]

Milan Milosevic of NIN was interested in what Milan Kucan thought about the division of the unified Yugoslav market and national economies.

"I do not think that our national economies are in contradiction with the Yugoslav economy. But I think that the question should be expanded. Do we have a market at all? Because talking about a unified Yugoslav market without it existing represents a political manipulation. In our country the state has created barriers for the circulation of capital while the social capital must circulate and locate itself where it can be used best. If thinking about a national economy is the same as thinking about an autarkical economy, then this is unacceptable. In this sense the Slovene economy as a nation does not exist either," Milan Kucan concluded.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE

LD012152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Joint objectives and tasks of the development of all-people's defense in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the past medium-term period were realized in accordance with the overall objectives and tasks of the province's socioeconomic development, it was established today by the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which discussed and endorsed an analysis of the development of all-people's defense in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the 1981-85 period and a report on implementing the agreement on financing the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It was assessed that in the past period in particular qualitative progress has been realized in developing all-people's defense.

Discussing the report on the functioning of the system of observation and intelligence in Vojvodina, the Presidency established that the system of observation and intelligence in the province is well organized and that a high degree of material and technical equipment has been achieved, as well as significant results in linking the information center of sociopolitical communities with the organs and organizations carrying out regular activities.

The Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly, it is said in the statement on this session, will undertake measures for an even more efficient functioning of the system of observation and intelligence.

The Presidency also adopted a decision to pardon a certain number of convicted persons and also discussed current questions within its constitutionally established competence

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GDR -- Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the president of the SFRY Presidency, Milan Predojevic, hitherto assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in the GDR. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 30 Sep 86 LD]

MONGOLIAN TRADE PROTOCOL -- Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Mongolian trade talks on the conclusion of a protocal on trade in 1987 ended today in Belgrade. This document envisages 9 million worth of trade, which is 32 percent more than that envisaged for this year. It was agreed to increase the volume of Yugoslav imports from Mongolia in order to balance the flow of trade. The protocol was signed by Metodi Smilenski, an assistant to the federal secretary for foreign trade, and Nadmidiyn Bavuu, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Mongolia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 30 Sep 86 LD]

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FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS

AU010941 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 1 Oct 86

["The Policy of the PSR of Albania Responds to the Interests of Our People, and of the Freedom-Loving Peoples of the World -- From the Speech of Comrade Reis Malile, Head of the Delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- Comrade Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania took the floor at the UN General Assembly, on September 29. He said among others:

The policy of the superpowers today is dominated by a total military, economic, ideological mobilization, reliance as never before on the force of arms and nuclear blackmail, for the achievement of their unchanging hegemonistic aims. The struggle for military superiority between the two super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, has given an unprecedented impulse to their arms race. They have created colossal stocks of weapons of the most varied types - nuclear, conventional, chemical and bacteriological. Having supremacy as their permanent objective, they are constantly in fevor to invent, produce and deploy qualitatively new weapons with ever greater power of extermination.

At present, the militarization of space is becoming the main direction of a new spiral of arming. The space programs of the "star wars" aim at turning outer space into a real arms base from which aggressors are preparing to attack the planet and the whole of mankind.

Further on the said that the intensive West and East propaganda intends to build an aura of mystification around the diplomacy of meetings, talks, proposals and counter-proposals between the two superpowers and to present them as the only way to save the world from nuclear catastrophe.

In the general debate which was held last year, precisely in this hall of the General Assembly of UNO, there was a great deal of talk, indeed in optimistic tones, about the summit meeting between the United States of America and the Soviet Union which was held in November last year. It is probable that at the Geneva meeting the two sides made concessions and drew mutual advantages, but it can be stated with certainty that it was nothing of benefit to peace. On the contrary, immediately after the so-called "spirit of Geneva", the world witnessed the stepping up of the American aggressiveness and provocations in the Gulf of Sidra to the point that, under the pretext of the struggle against terrorism, it went so far as to commit grave acts of aggression against Libya -- a sovereign state and member of the United Nations, an act which endangered peace in the Mediterranean and beyond it.

Now once again there is much ado about the expected summit meeting between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and again their propaganda machinery is in operation to implant in the minds of others the idea that the fate of the world rests in the hands of those two powers.

The Albanian delegation adheres to the view that the acute issues preoccupying the peoples today, whether regional or on a world scale, cannot be left only in the hands of the superpowers that look after their own interests and disregard those of the other peoples and states. It must not be permitted that the international community and UNO should be reduced to the role of providing a decor for the scenarios which the superpowers prepare, or an audience which takes notes of the results of their secret diplomacy.

Plans for disarmament have been presented one after the other, with so many proposals and counter - proposals that even the specialists on these things are likely to mix up the dossiers. Each of the superpowers is well aware of the fate of proposals before it presents them, but something has to be done to placate public opinion.

Likewise, the new conceptions and theories differing from the old ones only in form, which are being elaborated, such as "neo-globalism" or "the global system of security", advocated by Washington and Moscow, are in essence platforms for the justification of local conflicts, nuclear blackmail and threats, and even direct armed intervention against sovereign peoples and countries.

Like the other peace-loving states, the PSR of Albania is opposed to the arms race and against the increase of the war budgets of imperialist powers. It is for real disarmament. Albania has been and remains a resolute opponent to the aggressive and expansionist policy of imperialism and social-imperialism. We can never equate world peace with the so-called "strategic balance". We can never consider simply the absence of nuclear conflict a situation of peace, at a time when the world has experienced and is experiencing permanent threats and uninterrupted wars and conflicts.

The European Continent remains one of the main zones of inter-imperialist confrontation. It is difficult to find any region in the world where there is a concentration of conventional and nuclear military arsenals as great as that of Europe.

The Europeans are seriously worried about the grave existing situation and the policy which aims to keep them hostage to the nuclear blackmail of the superpowers. The peoples and states of Europe cannot agree that they should be a prey to the ambitions and rivalries of the superpowers and see their states become a place for a nuclear attack. Therefore, it is necessary to strongly oppose any attempt to leave the solution of questions vital to Europe in the hands of the two superpowers, because any solution they might offer would first serve their interests. Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, has pointed out that, "Albania is a European country, and as such it is vitally interested in what is occurring on this continent.... The divisions and splits in Europe, the frequent tencions and confrontations between various countries of this continent have their source in their participation in the military blocs of the superpowers. Our view is that only resolute opposition to American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the liquidation of military blocs, and the removal of atomic weapons and foreign troops can ensure peace in Europe".

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East, Comrade Reis Malile said that the fraternal Arab peoples are going through difficult times, clashing every day with the conspiracies which the enemies of their national freedom and independence hatch up. Israel, that permanent aggressor, which enjoys the support and protection of the USA, is continuing its expansionist and terrorist activity, its plunder of Arab territories and its genocide against the martyred Palestinian people.

The PSR of Albania has always strongly supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their lawful rights, as well as the struggle of the other Arab peoples, whose unity is essential in order to oppose the imperialist-zionist aggression and the conspiratorial plans of the superpowers, in order to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to turn the Middle East into a zone of peace and prosperity.

The United States and the Soviet Union have transformed the Mediterranean into a militarized sea. The continuous presence of their war fleets in this basin is fraught with grave consequences for the freedom and independence of the Mediterranean peoples and countries. Within a short period of time following the last session of the UN General Assembly, very dangerous developments took place in this region. Several acts of aggression were carried out, which were further stepped up with the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by the American Air Force. These acts of aggression by the United States of America sow that it behaves in the Mediterranean with utter disregard for the rights of sovereign states and the elementary norms of international law. The Mediterranean belongs to the Mediterranean peoples, whose sincere desire and will is that the Mediterranean be turned into a sea of peace. As for the PSR of Albania, it has been and is opposed to the presence of the fleets of the superpowers in the Mediterranean. It does not and will not have foreign military and naval bases and will not provide any facilities at its ports for the ships of their fleets. This is a concrete contribution which Albania is making to the cause of peace in the Mediterranean.

The waves of the tension in the Mediterranean and the Middle East are felt in the Balkan peninsula where, besides the consequences of the tense international situation, from time to time negative regional elements inherited from the past and incited by imperialism and reaction come to the surface. The bitter history of the past up to this day teaches the peoples of the Balkans to avoid falling victims to the dangerous games of imperialist powers and to avoid and overcome such negative factors which create favourable terrain for the intensification of the interference of the superpowers in this region. The interests of the peoples of the Balkans dictate the need for resolute opposition to this interference.

The sincere desire of the government of the PSR of Albania is that relations of good neighbourliness among all the countries of the region should prevail. On its part, it will continue to work for the extension of bilateral exchanges, especially in the fields of trade, culture, science and technique, etc, convinced that these serve true and useful co-operation, friendship between peoples, and peace and security on the peninsula.

Afghanistan remains a grave hotbed of tension. The Soviet occupation troops must be withdrawn from that country and the freedom-loving Afghan people must be left free to decide on their own destiny in their homeland.

On more than one occasion the PSR of Albania has expressed its firm support for the struggle and efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of their homeland in conformity with the aspirations and desires of the Korean people, without outside interference.

In Central America the situation of an undeclared war waged by the United States of America against Nicaragua still continues. The American policy towards that country is an indication of the attitude of the United States towards peoples and states of Latin America that choose the course of free and independent development.

The situation in Africa, he continued, has become a subject of universal international concern. A number of international conferences under the auspices of UNO have been organized about the problems which are worrying the peoples and countries of that long-suffering continent, such as about the critical economic situation, about sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa and about Namibia.

South Africa, that bastion of colonialism and neo-colonialism on the continent, is not only operating the savage policy of apartheid, but is committing flagrant acts of agression against neighbouring countries such as those of Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, etc.

The Albanian Government and people, who are sincere friends of the people of Africa, will continue to the end their unreserved support for the just liberation struggle of the Namibian people, the Azanian people and the other African peoples to wipe out the ugly stain of racism and apartheid and to rid themselves of neo-colonialism exploitation and oppression.

Speaking on terrorism of which there is a lot of talk today, Comrade Reis Malile said that the Albanian delegation wants to emphasize that terrorism, whoever carries it out and whatever the pretext, is an ugly phenomenon. We resolutely condemn blind terrorism that causes innocent victims. We hold that, while condemning terrorism, those who have elevated it to state policy must be condemned, too. What about the American attack against Libya, the killing of women and children sleeping in the Palestinian camps by israel, the killing of defenceless people by the attacks of the Soviet air force in afghanistan and the organization and financing of Somoza gangs? Are these not terrorism? And what is more, organized terrorism elevated to state policy? Under the guise of the fight against terrorism, violation of the sovereign rights of peoples and disregrad for the norms of international law are "justified". Again under this guise, efforts are made to identify national liberation wars with terrorism and to corrupt them. Without doubt, there can be no terrorism more savage than that which the superpowers practise with aircraft, tanks, warships and whole armies. That kind of terrorism incites and cultivates all the other kinds of terrorism.

Therefore, we consider that if we are going to condemn terrorism, we must strongly condemn those who carry out aggressions, those who interfere in the internal affairs of other states and violate their sovereignty, those who have elevated terrorism to state policy.

At the end of his speech he said that the Albanian people is facing two important events: the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party of Labour of Albania, which, under the guidance of the great and unforgettable leader and teacher, Enver Hoxha, ensured the freedom of the homeland and the construction of socialism, and the 9th congress of the party.

The policy of the Albanian state, both in the internal and the international field, during these four decades, has secured for the Albanian people genuine freedom and independence, progress and well-being, an effective social equality which has placed the common working man on the pedestal of honour. Socialist Albania develops its economy uninterruptedly on the basis of self-reliance, with no debts or credits. The policy of the Albanian state defends the interests of our people, it responds to the interests of the struggle of the peoples for national freedom and independence and to those of genuine peace and security.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS DUE TO TRANSFER

AU011856 Tirana ATA in English 1020 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Sulayman Mutwalli Abu Sirri, left our country on September 30.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS SUMMARIZED

AU010747 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1-30 September carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of braodcasts in parentheses):

Berat District overfulfilled its overall industrial production plan for the 8-month period by 10 million leks (1000 GMT 3 September), exceeded the production plan for the 1 January-10 September period by 14.5 million leks (1800 GMT 17 September), and prefulfilled the 9-month plan with an excess of 15 million leks worth of commodities (1330 GMT 27 September).

Durres District exceeded its 8-month general industrial plan by 10 million leks (1330 GMT 7 September); twenty-five collectives prefulfilled their respective 9-month plans (1330 GMT 27 September), and the district expects to exceed its total industrial production plan for the 9-month period by 12 million leks (1430 GMT 30 September).

Elbasan District reports having overfulfilled its 8-month industrial plan by "several million leks" (1800 GMT 10 September); meanwhile, the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine overfulfilled its 8 and 1/2-month plan by 21.7 million leks (1600 GMT 19 September), raising this later to 28 million leks (1330 GMT 26 September), and expecting to overfulfill the entire 9-month period by 32 million leks (1800 GMT 27 September).

Gjirokaster District exceeded its overall industrial plan for the 8-montdh period (1800 GMT 8 September), exceeded the 1 January-10 September plan by 1 percent (1330 GMT 15 September).

Gramsh District overfulfilled its industrial production plan for 8-month period by 1.9 million leks (0600 GMT 1 September), exceeded the 1 January-20 September plan by 9 percent, producing goods worth 2.1 million leks over the plan (1330 GMT 22 Septemer).

Kolonje District fulfilled its 8-month industrial production plan 10 days earlier (1330 GMT 2 September), exceeded the 1 January-15 September plan by 5.7 percent (1330 GMT 21 September), and expects to complete the 9-month period with an excess of 4.5 percent worth of goods over the plan (1330 GMT 26 September).

Korce District overfulfilled its 8-month plan by over 9 million leks (1330 GMT 11 September) and has exceeded its export plan to date by over 2 million leks (1600 GMT 22 September).

Kruje District exceeded its 8-month overall industrial plan by 5 million leks (1800 GMT 10 September), prefulfilled its 9-month plan by several days and expects to produce an additional 1.8 million leks over the plan (1800 GMT 24 September).

Kukes District overfulfilled its 8 1/2-month plan by 5 million leks (1330 GMT 19 September).

Lezhe District overfulfilled its general industrial plan to date by 5 million leks (1330 GMT 20 September) and has also prefulfilled its 9-month plan by 8 days (1800 GMT 24 September).

Librazhd District exceeded its 1 January-10 September plan by 3 million leks (1330 GMT 14 September) and has prefulfilled its 9-month plan (1330 GMT 22 September).

Mat District exceeded its 8-month industrial production plan by 14 percent (1000 GMT 11 September) and has prefulfilled its 9-month plan (1330 GMT 22 September).

Permet District, having prefulfilled its 8-month plan (1000 GMT 1 September) has also exceeded its plan to date by 4.1 million leks (1330 GMT 13 September).

Pogradec District overfulfilled its 8-month plan by 5 percent (1800 GMT 8 September), producing goods worth 4.5 million leks over the plan (1330 GMT 12 September), fulfilled its 1 January-10 September plan 106 percent and the export plan for the same period by 106.8 percent (1330 GMT 17 September); the district exceeded its production plan to date by 7 million leks (1330 GMT 21 September).

Puke District prefulfilled its 9-month production plan, producing goods worth 5 million leks over the plan (1430 GMT 30 September).

Sarande District overfulfilled its 8-month plan by 15 million leks. (0600 GMT 1 September).

Shkoder District fulfilled its 9-month export plan 15 days earlier and has also fulfilled its 9-month industrial plan (1800 GMT 24 September).

Skrapar District overfulfilled its 8-month industrial plan by 5.4 percent (1330 GMT 6 September) and prefulfilled its 9-month plan by 11 days. (0600 GMT 23 September).

Tropoje District exceeded its 8-month industrial plan by 13 percent (1800 GMT 5 September) and overfulfilled its 1 January-20 September plan by 12 million leks (1330 GMT 27 September).

Vlore District completed its 8-month industrial production plan 3 days early, producing goods worth 18 million leks over the plan (1330 GMT 2 September), overfulfilled the 1 January-10 September plan by 9 million leks (1800 GMT 17 September), and expects to overfulfill its 9-month plan by 12 million leks (1430 GMT 30 September).

MLADENOV GREETS U.S.-USSR MEETING AT UN

AU022002 Sofia BTA in English 1527 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- "Bulgaria, together with all other peace-loving forces in the world, is looking forward to the Soviet-American summit," said Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov in his speech before the 41st Session of the U.N. General Assembly. "These contacts," said he, "could result in the reaching of key agreements that would have a long-term positive impact over all fields of international affairs."

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that the survival of mankind is a major problem in this complicated and contradictory world.

The only way in which mankind can securely enter the 21st century would be through the adoption of a policy of peaceful coexistence, cooperation and dialogue between all states, said the Bulgarian foreign minister. According to him no problem in international affairs can be resolved by sheer strength, neither can anyone's security be guaranteed in a similar manner.

The realities of the modern world require a new political thinking, a complete abandoning of the stereotypes that had and still are determining the policies of certain forces in the West, he said.

Noting the significance of the latest proposal of the socialist countries that the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly examine the matter of the establishment of a comprehensive system of peace and international security, Mr Petur Mladenov said: "The task of our time points to the need for the U.N. to adopt a document that would outline the basic principles of such a system and would serve as the world community's guide to the provision of the necessary material, juridical, moral, psychological and other guarantees."

Further on the Bulgarian minister concentrated on the disarmament issue. He stressed the keen sense of state responsibility shown by the socialist countries, which in the course of only one year set forth a whole complex of well-founded initiatives for easing military confrontation. One of the most important, wide-scale, far-reaching and bold ones is the programme for a complete elimination of nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons by the year 2000, announced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, 1986, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed. Among the series of concrete and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the importance of the establishment of "star peace" instead of "star wars" and the extension of the term of its unilateral moratorium till January 1, 1987.

The international situation remains complicated and strained, but our evaluation of it would not be correct if we see only the dark side of it. A wide-ranging international concensus has already been formed on the vitally important issues of war and peace, security and disarmament. The peoples have started to speak in the same language on these issues and no longer need an interpreter. The realization of the unity of the interests of the great majority of states in the world is becoming a dominating factor in the interntional field, Mr Petur Mladenov said.

Mr Petur Mladenov gave a high assessment to the struggle of the Nonaligned Movement and the efforts of the leaders of the "Delhi Six" for the preservation of peace on the planet.

An illustration of the victory of realism and the sense of responsibility is the success of the Stockholm conference, he stressed, adding that such results should also be expected of the forthcoming meeting in Vienna.

Stressing the importance which Bulgaria attaches to the settling of the conflicts in different parts of the world, Mr Petur Mladenov set forth Bulgaria's stands on the regional problems.

The Bulgarian foreign minister also noted the considerable possiblities of the initiatives of a regional nature in the consolidation of international security. Stressing that the positive experience gathered in this field in Europe, Mr Petur Mladenov expressed support for the proposal for including the Asian Pacific region in the efforts for establishing an all-embracing system of international security.

Close cooperation among the states is necessary in many other areas too, he continued, dwelling on one of them -- the struggle against terrorism. Bulgaria resolutely condemns the hijacking of planes, the taking of hostage, acts of violence and the arbitrary repressions justified by these, Minister Petur Mladenov stressed. In many cases the acts of terrorism are the outcome of nonetheless abominable phenomena such as occupation, annexation, foreign oppression and other forms of violence, he said, and stressed that terrorism can be eliminated both by means of a resolute struggle against its expressions as well as by doing away with its socio-political roots.

Stressing that Bulgaria sincerely supports the UNO and strives to raise its efficiency, Mr Petur Mladenov expressed alarm over the attempts of certain circles to impose methods and trends of work on the organization which are incompatible with its charter and to create difficulties which impede the normal work of the member states.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's relations with the other Balkan states, Mr Petur Mladenov stated that contacts there are generally developing well and steadily. At the same time however, some attempts are being made to undermine understanding and to create tensions on the peninsula, he said. "We are resisting all such tendencies and are consistently devoting efforts to the broadening of cooperation in different fields in which we have long-term common interests," said the Bulgarian foreign minister.

He stated that Bulgaria is continuing to work for the turning of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. This country is supporting the proposal to have all Balkan states sign bilateral agreements that would include a code of good-neighbor relations. Bulgaria has proposed to all Balkan states to elaborate and adopt an ecological protection treaty for the Balkan peninsula and to come out with an address on this matter to all states of Europe, noted Mr Petur Mladenov.

"We are trying to maintain political dialogue and equal and mutually beneficial interaction with all who are willing to accept our partnership," noted the Bulgarian foreign minister.

MORE ON ZHIVKOV MEETING WITH DOS SANTOS

AU012137 Sofia BTA in English 2031 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, met today with Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the M.P.L.A. Workers Party and president of Angola.

Mr Todor Zhivkov briefed the guest on Bulgaria's foreign political activities, and he laid emphasis on her peace-loving initiatives aimed at turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone. He reaffirmed the invariable solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the people of Angola.

Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos told about the translation into reality of the decisions of the Second Congress of the M.P.L.A. Workers Party, as well as about the struggle of the Angolan people against the aggressive moves of the South African racists and the counterrevolutioary gangs backed by them. He thanked for the fraternal aid which the Bulgarian people has rendered and still renders to the Angolan people and stressed the importance of the Bulgarian experience applicable to building the new life in Angola.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos fully supported the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community countries seeking the establishment of an all-embracing system of international security and the elimination of all mass destruction weapons by the end of the century.

The two leaders voiced concern over the mounting tensions in certain parts of the world and paid particular attention to the situation in the south of Africa, which becomes ever more explosive. They condemned the aggressive line of the racist regime in South Africa, encouraged by the U.S. and other imperialist states and seeking to destabilize the neighbouring independent and sovereign countries, to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia and to step up the terror and repressions against the indigenous African population.

During the talk, Bulgaria and Angola reiterated their solidarity with the South-West Africa People's Organisation (S.W.A.P.O.) as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people and with the African National Congress of South Africa (A.N.C.) as the major revolutionary force in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, as well as with the front-line states.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed satisfaction with the upgrade development of fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the BCP and the M.P.L.A. Workers Party, between Bulgaria and Angola, and they reaffirmed the two parties' and states' preparedness for their further promotion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

EMIL KHRISTOV RECEIVES CUBAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU022109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Emil Khristov has received Ernesto Melendez, minister president of the state Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba. Information was exchanged on questions relating to the further acceleration of the two countries' socioeconomic development and the deepening of the comprehensive cooperation in the construction of socialism.

LUKANOV, KHRISTOV RECEIVE PPR TRADE MINISTER

LD022050 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, Oct. 2 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik, currently on a visit to Bulgaria, was received by Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the BCP CC Political Bureau and Bulgarian vice premier. They discussed the present state and prospects of the further development of Polish-Bulgarian economic and trade relations.

Wojcik also met his Bulgarian counterpart Khristo Khristov with whom he examined possibilities of increasing the trade turnover this and next year.

During his stay in Bulgaria Wojcik visited the 42nd international technological fair in Plovdiv.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BUDAPEST PARTY DELEGATION

AU261946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the state Council, has received Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP committee, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and mayor of the Hungarian capital, who are visiting our country on the occasion of the "Budapest Days in Sofia."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the guests on the tasks which the BCP is coping with in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and between the capitals of the two countries were discussed.

ITALIAN MINISTER GASPARI RECEIVED BY TANCHEV

AU011945 Sofai BTA in English 1824 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice president of the State Council, received Mr Remo Gaspari, prominent functionary of the Italian Christian Democratic Party and minister of public administration, who is here for the Ninth International Congress on the Training of Senior Civil Servants.

It was stressed that the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Christian Democratic Party will work together for the expansion of business and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy.

Emphasis was laid on the great significance of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and of the other peace initiatives advanced by the U.S.S.R., which open up a historic opportunity for progress on disarmament and for the assertion of the detente policy. It was indicated that the two parties regard with satisfaction the forthcoming preliminary Soviet-American summit, which raises hope for an improvement of the international situation.

By Karamanev

AU022030 Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Social Council, received Italy's Minister of Public Administration Mr Remo Gaspari, leader of the Italian delegation taking part in the ninth international congress on the training of senior civil servants.

The two sides discussed the economic cooperation between the two countries and the training of senior civil servants.

BELGIAN TRADE SECRETARY RECEIVED BY KHRISTOV

AU012026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Trade Minister Khristo Khristov has met and held talks in Plovdiv with Etienne Knoops, the Belgian secretary of state for foreign trade. Mr Knoops summarized the main topics of the talks in a statement to our representative.

[Begin Knoops recording in French, fading into Bulgarian translation] There are various fields of cooperation that we can utilize more fully. They are leading trends in the Bulgarian economy, such as chemistry, power engineering, and electronics, as well as the food and tobacco industry. There are also real opportunities for production sharing and exchange of technologies. We want to develop the cooperation between the small and medium-sized enterprises of our countries. [end recording]

By Markov

AU022031 Sofia BTA in English 1818 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Etienne Knoops, secretary of state of foreign trade of Belgium.

The two sides discussed the possibilities for broadening trade and economic relations between the two countries.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION MEETS

AU261945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] A session of the Environmental Protection Commission of the National Assembly was held in Sofia today. The draft plan for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period was discussed. It must create conditions for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 13th BCP Congress in connection with the preservation of forests, the protection of clean air and soil. A decision was adopted on this subject.

The deputies who took the floor at the session expressed opinions and recommendations which will be submitted to the State Planning Commissions and to the Committee on Environmental Protection, in order to be taken into consideration during the final compilation of the 5-Year plan draft project.

BRIEFS

NEW TRUCK PRODUCED -- Sofia, September 18 (BTA) -- The Moto-Hoister DTC 1565 answers completely to the definition "mini". Together with the hoisting device its longitude is exactly 3590 mm and its height is 2330 mm. It is capable of turning around at a maximum radius of 2150 mm. It has a diesel engine of Bulgarian make. Its hoisting capacity is 1,000 kg, which may be lifted at a height of 3750 mm. Its maximum speed is 12 km per hour. According to the experts these qualities of the motor truck rank it first in Europe in its class. The new type of motor truck has been developed at the Central Research Institute for Electric and Motor Trucks "Balkanarprogress". The machine is designed for loading of various loose goods and other materials in freight cars, lorries and transport belts. It finds wide application in agriculture, construction and industry. It has yet another advantage -- it may work upon soft and sodden soils. Its serial production is expected to start by the end of the year in one of "Balkankar's" sections. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 18 Sep 86 AU]

SOFIA ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING CONGRESS -- The Ninth International Congress on Training Higher Administrative Cadres has begun in Sofia. The congress was opened by Georgi Nachev, chairman of the Committee for Labor and Social Work. A greetings message in the name of the Bulgarian Government was delivered by Comrade Stoyan Markov. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES UNGA

LD012059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1830 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] We now bring you a summary of the speech by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in today's general debate at the UN General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek began by stating that since its anniversary last year the United Nations has passed through a further complicated stage in its work. Progress has not been achieved in tackling the cardinal issues of consoliating international security in the nuclear weapons sphere, nor in stopping the arms race. No fundamental change for the better has yet occurred in tense international relations. The reasons for the whole world's concern therefore still have not ceased to exist. The world community has nevertheless witnessed some encouraging events that have become a source of hope for a thaw in the international atmosphere. Political dialogue has been resumed. The much anticipated and much needed Geneva summit has taken place. The declaration and repeated extension of the Soviet moratorium has made a powerful impression. The first phase of the Stockholm conference has been achieved successfully. The Vienna agreements on the safe use of nuclear energy have been signed, and substantial progress has been made on the issue of banning chemical weapons. New and fresh signs of a solution to regional problems have appeared, and ways are being sought to increase security in Asia and the Pacific region. In addition, definite opportunities are being outlined for consolidating international cooperation in economic and humanitarian issues. Significant results have also been achieved at the nonaligned summit in Harare.

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to state that the influence of all these positive factors has created a solid political platform for the further realization of the policy of detente. The whole world welcomed the announcement that Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to hold a meeting in Iceland was accepted by President Reagan. This agreement was reached thanks to realism and to a constructive approach on both sides. This meeting will undoubtedly become an important opportunity to review the current international situation. If the meeting were to set out a course for tackling topical problems -- particularly as far as certain nuclear weapons issues are concerned -- it would undoubtedly become a stimulus for the further development of the policy of peaceful coexistence and broad international cooperation.

The announcement of the forthcoming meeting is also fully in keeping with the constructive atmosphere of the UN General Assembly session, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued. The world is now facing a fateful choice. Czechoslovakia holds an unfaltering position: Regardless of the differences in social systems and political views, the will must prevail to avert confrontation, and to reduce international tension. This means rejecting war in favor of such a policy, because the next war would be the end of every policy. We must not allow the future to be mapped out by military technology, we must channel our different and often contradictory interests in such a way that individuals and whole nations are able to live in peace, free of apprehensions about the future. A decisive contribution to this end can be made by setting up a comprehensive system of international peace and security -- the kind of system that would encompass the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres, and would make it essential to adopt material, political, legal, moral, and psychological guarantees that rule out the use of force.

The essence of the joint proposal of the socialist countries put forward to this UN General Assembly (?is based on this).

Everybody speaks today about peace. The ideas on peace are however diametrically different. It can be considered by some as tantamount to the absence or nonuse of weapons. Others claim that war is averted by relying on nuclear weapons, and from this they claim the right to eradicate unilaterally the existing treaties on arms limitation. The doctrine of neoglobalism continues to bank on military force, aggression, economic blackmail and a domineering approach to other countries and nations.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that deterrence, intimidation and threats of reprisals could be, as Czechoslovakia believes, replaced by firm guarantees of trust. Peaceful coexistence can and must become the highest universal principle of interstate relations. security ought to be understood as a common and indivisible asset. Czechoslovakia sees such a set of fundamental existential norms as reliable ways out from the most complicated problems of our times. The 27th CPSU Congress defined them in this way with historical foresight. The 17th CPCZ Congress also identified itself with them.

Czechoslovakia joined fully in the general appeal of this year's International Peace Year and made a concrete contribution to its implementation.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that it is primarily the limitation of feverish arms build-up that could improve the political climate and reinforce mutual security. It is necessary to halt the threatening and intractable nuclear and conventional arms stockpiling in the world. While there is still time the space arms race must be prevented. Nuclear arsenals have reached such absurd proportions that they no longer serve their purpose. Their further augmentation brings nearer the moment when strategic parity would also cease to be a factor of military-political deterrence.

The attitude of some Western countries to arms limitation constantly indicates an obvious effort to slow things down. This can be seen in the Vienna talks, where for 13 years in 40 rounds of talks, nothing has been achieved in spite of 26 proposals by the socialist countries, for those who prefer military force will use (?any pretext) to block progress. Take the continuously submitted and blown-up issue of on-site verification as manifested in Stockholm. Socialist states themselves could not consent, after all, to disarmament treaties without strict and equal verification measures.

Czechoslovakia is convinced that the program of 15 January, proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, offers a way toward settling the entire complex of the nuclear disarmament issue: strategic armament, medium-range missiles in Europe, and also operational-tactical means. Czechoslovakia considers it the best worked out and most concrete platform for progress that has ever been put forward. It takes into consideration the justified interests of security of all states, nuclear and non-nuclear. It provides a real historical chance to remove the threat of nuclear destruction. It makes it possible for human civilization to mark a safe and peaceful beginning of the third millenium. Czechoslovakia fully supports it, Minister Chnoupek said.

This program at the same time represents a central orientation point also for the activity of the UN Organization. The continuing nuclear tests are synonymous with the arms race. The Soviet Union's decision to extend after more than 400 days the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions until the end of the year is evidence of the highest possible responsibility. This step, which from the viewpoint of its own security, is an uneasy one, is gaining appreciation in the world. It is a call worth following.

Czechoslovakia values highly the activity that is being developed in this important issue by the Group of Six of the four continents and the entire nonaligned movement. It would like their appeal to be heard yet again by the U.S. side. It would exclude confrontation, which is brought about by these tests. At the same time it would open the path for further significant measures toward averting nuclear war in accordance with the agreement from the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Czechoslovakia welcomes the readiness of the Soviet Union to sign an agreement on a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing at any time and in any place. It also shares the position that a ban on space weapons is a basic prerequisite for the radical limitation of strategic nuclear systems. It supports unanimously the working out and adoption of a realistic program of joint practical actions for the peaceful use of space. Only in this way can the peoples join forces for the salvation of their planet and its atmosphere and biosphere. The strengthening of universal security and the growth of trust depends on the reliability of peaceful use of the atom, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued. Czechoslovakia therefore is in favor of creating an international system for the safe development of the nuclear power industry as a universal obligation of each state on an individual and a joint basis. It has its own valuable experience. The Czechoslovak-Austrian agreement of 1982 -- the first of its kind -- on the amendment of issues concerning nuclear installations serves as a unique document. It served its purpose well after the Chernobyl events. It represents convincing evidence of the possibility of solving the issues of nuclear safety within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, regardless of the social system of the state involved.

Czechoslovakia is in favor of setting up nuclear-free areas and peace zones in various parts of the world. It is prepared to become a part of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. At the same time it voices its support for the worldwide elimination of chemical weapons and equipment for their production. In the spirit of joint proposals with the GDR it is preepared to continue to aid efforts aimed at their universal ban also by creating chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. It expresses regret over delays, which were encountered by the convocation of the conference on disarmament and development. It promotes the talks on these closely linked issues of the present world during the coming year. Czechoslovakia ascribes great importance to the Geneva Conference on disarmament. It considers it to be an especially necessary forum, where even partial accords can acquire the shape of multilateral agreements. It is in favor of increasing its productivity.

In today's general debate at the UN General Assembly Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to state that the crucial arena of the struggle for peace to prevail throughout the world is still the European continent, for it was in Europe that the two most powerful military and political alliances which possess the most destructive types of weapons came into confrontation. At the same time, it was in Europe that the policy of detente developed, based on a common understanding of the known facts. Despite all the obstacles to this policy, it has demonstrated its firm foundations. It has also shown its vitality in the conclusions of the first stage of the Stockholm conference. The document adopted at that conference is an agreement of exceptional significance in the process of building up a system of collective security in Europe. It represents the greatest success so far on the path to alleviating tension and to improving the European political climate since the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act. Its relevant provisions are being developed, and they are also creating firm prerequisites for productive results in other spheres of negotiation about military detente and disarmament.

The difficult work carried out in Stockholm, which called for maximum political will, thus became a victory for common sense, political realism and for the awareness of our responsibility for the future destiny of Europe.

It is important, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued, that all the participant states played their part in working out the decisions that were adopted. This fact is an encouraging boost for the successful continuation of the European process.

The times in which we live call for more than this, however. Military activity and the dispatch of troops to Europe must be further curtailed. We must undertake firm commitments backed up by material measures to renounce the use of military force and to maintain peaceful relations. Military thinking and doctrines must be based only on defensive principles. This is what the Warsaw Pact states proposed in their appeal to the NATO states and to all European countries at this year's June session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest. This is a program of deep cuts of half a million troops on each side, including their equipment and operational-tactical nuclear weapons with a maximum range of 1,000 kilometers.

It is a program with effective and joint monitoring. Czechoslovakia is prepared to discuss such measures. In Budapest the socialist states came out quite clearly in favor of tackling the exceptionally important issues of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. If this issue is resolved, the Soviet operational-tactical missile systems will also be removed from the territories of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Minister Chnoupek further stated that as far as the Vienna follow-up meeting to review the experience gained in Belgrade and Madrid is concerned, this ought to be a constructive forum. In view of the more favorable atmosphere in the world, this really could mark the beginning of a new stage in the policy of detente, and become a genuinely new milestone along the Helsinki path, providing a mandate for starting a second disarmament stage of the Stockholm conference.

Czechoslovakia wishes to make an active contribution to all aspects of the European process. It intends to pay particular attention to the development of cooperation in the trade and economic spheres. Further progress must also be achieved in the fields of culture, education, contacts, information, and humanitarian issues. Of course, this must take place without vetoes and obstructionism, as was the case this year in Berne.

When we speak about this subject, we always have in mind specific and real human rights in the broadest and richest sense of the term, continued Minister Chnoupek. It is not enough merely to proclaim human rights and give lessons about them to other countries. What is needed is something completely different: It is fruitful cooperation which completely and totally guarantees the right of people to life in peace, and which ensures for them lasting civic, intellectual, cultural, and social guarantees.

Czechoslovakia considers the peaceful settlement of international disagreements and conflicts as a necessary condition for achieving general security. Unfortunately, in these hotbeds of tension, this year too we cannot speak about a reduction of fever -- the contrary is nearer to the truth. A lasting and just peace in the Middle East cannot be guaranteed either by the arrogance of Tel Aviv or by the attempts at partial solutions. The Palestinian right to self-determination, including the creation of their own state, must be entirely recognized.

Czhechoslovakia continues to favor the convening of an international conference with the participation of all involved parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Czechoslovakia regards the USSR's proposal to create a preparatory committee for the permament members of the Security Council as an important spur to organizing such a conference.

From the very onset Czechoslovakia has been in favor of a speedy cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq via peace negotiations. It favors changing the Mediterranean zone into an area of lasting peace and cooperation from which the fleets of the United States and the USSR ought to withdraw. It condemms the gross acts of state terrorism against Libya. It favors the convening of an international conference about Cyprus under UN auspices. This conference would peacefully achieve the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territory integrity of that nonaligned country.

Minister Chnoupek went on to say that Czechoslovakia stands by the just effort of the Nicaraguan Government to reinforce its independence and defense. It supports its steps toward reducing tension in Central America. It thinks highly of the work of the Contadora Group in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the whole situation.

Czechoslovakia, a country which gained its independence after a hard struggle, cannot ignore the brutal repression by racists against the people of Namibia and their worsening gross colonial exploitation. It also must unanimously condemn the shameful policy of apartheid. It is said that some UN member countries, and even Security Council members, continue to act in a way that clashes with the decision of this organization. They verbally condemn the RSA regime but they forget the main thing: to support the adoption of important and effective sanctions. Consequently, in effect they support Pretoria. Deliberately or not they are becoming responsible for denial of natural rights to the people of Namibia, even after such demonstrations of the will of the overwhelming majority of the world community as could be heard at this year's conference in Paris and Vienna, during the recent nonaligned summit in Harare.

Czechoslovakia is sincerely interested in lasting peace and safety in Asia. It welcomes every step in that direction. It sees it primarily in the highly important and widely worked out concept of security, cooperation, trust and arms reduction in the Asian-Pacific area put forward by the USSR on 28 July in Vladivostok.

An agreement on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese units from Cambodia until 1990 is considered to be such a step, too. And in this way also are considered the constructive initiatives of the DPRK for easing military confrontation and the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula, and the peaceful unification of that country on a democratic basis without foreign interference. The proposals and the constructive efforts of the Afghan Government for the political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan are viewed similarly. A basic prerequisite of this is the halting of subsversive, bandit actions against that country, which are inspired and which are receiving all kinds of support from abroad.

Czechoslovakia values the role which is played in the struggle for peace and progress and for the true independence by the nonaligned movement, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued. Through its principled stance and through the important initiatives of this movement it inevitably contributes to the elimination of the danger of nuclear war and to the solution of acute problems of the present-day world. The recent summit of the Nonaligned Movement reaffirmed this. All-embracing security and reliable peace are unthinkable without a basic improvement in international economic relations through their just and democratic reconstruction and through the resolving of social issues of development. The arguments and conflicts often stem from the very ignorance of them. Today, it is impossible to ensure even in the economy one's own long-term security and prosperity on someone else's account. This is what was done by the former colonial system. And this is the way that the present crusaders of neoglobalism would like to carry on. They, too, are abusing the deformed and fundamentally unjust structure of the international division of labor.

For this reason they cultivated and put into use the indebtedness syndrome. Through the multinational bank and sometimes even through threats, they claim the right to make decisions about the fate of the developing countries. This has also been very clearly demonstrated by this year's special session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

In his speech Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that Czechoslovakia is against turning indebtedness into a law of a new international mechanism for exploitation. He assured the UN General Assembly that Czechoslovakia, which is guided by its adherence to the aims and principles of the UN Organization, will be tireless in its efforts aimed at increasing its efficiency, at overcoming the obstacles on its path so that its huge potential will not wither through the hindrance of financial and procedural problems, which after all stem from efforts that are altogether negative. Indeed, it would be therefore worthwhile to consider an idea about the implementation of special talks on a whole range of these burning issues concerning its activity. The entire capability of this world organization -- this only and unique universal forum to which there is no alternative -- must be used in full in the interest of strengthening new political thinking, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence.

Foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, in conclusion of his speech in today's general debate of the UN General Assembly, emphasized that Czechoslovakia puts the issues of war and peace, as they are set out in the program statement of the Czechoslovak Government, at the top of its foreign policy effort aware that peace is the highest vital priority for it.

PRC NPC VICE CHAIRMAN TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU021652 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Prague, Oct 2 (AFP) -- A delegation from China's National People's Congress (NPC) is to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia from October 6 to 13, an informed source said here Thursday.

The delegation, headed by NPC Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng, will be the guest of Alois Indra, leader of Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly, they added.

The last visit here of a high level Chinese parliamentary delegation was in December 1956.

LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU022127 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Report: "Cordial Congratulations; Telegrams on PRC's National Holiday"]

[Text] Prague -- CSSR President Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Li Xiannian, PRC president, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, the following congratulatory telegram on the PRC's national holiday:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the CSSR Government and people and in our own name we send you, the government, and all Chinese people cordial greetings and congratulations on their national holiday, the 37th anniversary of the PRC's establishment.

The victory of the popular revolution opened a new path of social development for Chinese working people. We in the CSSR are attentively following the course of building socialism in China and we feel sincere respect for the results that are being achieved by the Chinese people in building their fatherland.

We state with gratification that the friendship and cooperation between our peoples and states are in many respects developing and deepening on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage. We trust that this development will successfully continue, both in the interests of the CSSR and PRC and in the interests of socialism and peace in the world.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and all Chinese people may further successes in the peaceful socialist construction of the country.

Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a congratulatory telegram on the PRC's national holiday.

On the same occasion Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and PRC minister of foreign affairs.

The CSSR National Front Central Committee sent cordial greetings to the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on the PRC's national holiday.

The Central Trade Union Council sent a congratulatory telegram on the PRC's national holiday to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

COOPERATION WITH PRC SHOWS 'PROMISING DEVELOPMENT'

AU021321 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 86 p 7

[Martin Krno article: "The PRC Was Proclaimed 37 Years Ago; an Event of Worldwide Significance"]

[Text] The PRC is celebrating its national holiday today; 37 years ago, the people of this enormous country put an end, once and for all, to the semi-colonial and semi-feudal status of their fatherland. China has really become an independent state. In the fifties the CPC leadership repeatedly stressed that the international conditions which were inevitable for the victory of the concluding phase of the national and democratic revolution in China had been established by the Soviet Union, whose army had crushed the Guangdong grouping of militarist Japan in Manchuria. That northeastern part of the country then became the main base of revolutionary forces in the civil war unleashed in 1946 by the hireling Guomindong bourgeoisie. In September 1948 the Chinese People's Liberation Army started the decisive counter-offensive, which essentially broke the Chiang Kai-shek troops in the course of a single year. On 1 October 1949 the Chinese patriots proclaimed the PRC.

The victory of the Chinese popular revolution undoubtedly belongs among the most significant events of mankind's postwar history. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the PRC. It was the USSR and other socialist countries that contributed toward averting a direct imperialist aggression against the People's China during the Korean war of 1950-53. Their unambigous support forced Washington in autumn 1958 to give up its plans to make use of nuclear arms during the crisis in the Taiwan Strait. During the difficult revolutionary period, when the Western powers declared a political and economic blockade against the PRC, the socialist states were granting that fraternal country all-round assistance. Czechoslovakia alone participated in the construction of a hundred industrial enterprises.

During the first period of its existence, the People's China achieved significant successes. This was also affirmed by the 8th CPC Congress which was held 30 years ago in Beijing. The first nationwide deliberations of the Chinese communists after the victorious revolution consolidated and developed the consistent socialist line of the country's foreign policy.

Deplorably, through the fault of "political mistakes and subjective deviations," as is stated in several recent CPC documents, the country's economic development was substantially slowed down at the time of the "Great Leap Forward" in the years 1958-60 and later, particularly during the so-called Cultural Revolution (1966-76), and international relations with the other socialist countries were broken off. Both the current Chinese press and also top PRC representatives speak of the "Cultural Revolution" as a decade of chaos, as the most difficult period in China's postwar history.

During the last few years the PRC again returned to the rhythm of 5-year plans of national economy development. The main tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-85) have been accomplished; the average annual increment in the industrial and agricultural production amounted to 11 percent. Naturally, in the current struggle to modernize its economy, China is encountering many problems, such as price increases; unemployment, which now amounts to 1.5 percent of the working population, and so forth. A lot is expected from the 13th CPC Congress, convened for next October (1987), which is to culminate the process of the party's consolidation and to enhance its militancy and authority.

Recently we have witnessed a promising development in China's economic cooperation with the other socialist countries. This was also documented by the recent visit of Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR's first deputy premier, in Beijing. The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that there is no objective reason that would prevent an improvement in Soviet-Chinese contacts. The 27th CPSU Congress and the latest speech of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in Vladivostok affirmed the USSR's willingness to completely normalize relations with the PRC: "I want to stress that the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss with China in the most serious way measures for reopening good-neighborly relations, at any time and on any level. I hope that the borders that separate us (I would like to say that link us) will become the borders of peace and friendship in the near future." More than 3 decades ago, past events proved that cooperation between the USSR and PRC was advantageous not only for the peoples of the two countries, but also for strengthening peace and socialism throughout the world.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES PRC DELEGATION

LD022043 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Geology and Minerals, led by Deputy Minister Xia Guozhi, was received here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister and Chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Czechoslovakia-China Mixed Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Bohumil Urban.

They discussed the present results of scientific-technological cooperation in the sphere of geology and the possibilities of further development of relations in this sphere.

SYRIAN VICE PRESIDENT MEETS SLOVAK OFFICIALS

JN011647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Prague -- Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqa, vice president and deputy chairman of the Progressive National Front, and his delegation met yesterday with the chairman and deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council. Talks dealt with issues of interest to the Syrian and Czechoslovak sides as well as bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

The vice president arrived in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, yesterday. He was received by the Slovak National Front deputy chairman and other leaders. The Slovak National Front deputy chairman hosted an official banquet in honor of Dr Mashariqa and his delegation during which speeches were exchanged stressing the depth of friendship between the two countries and their stand in the same anti-imperialist trench.

Alois Indra

LD021708 Prague CTK in English 1551 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra received today the visiting delegation of the Syrian National Progressive Front.

The delegation is headed by deputy chairman of the front's central leadership and Syrian Vice-President Zuhayr Mashariqa.

In a cordial and friendly discussion they appreciated Czechoslovak-Syrian parliamentary contacts and their contribution to the constant promotion of traditional good relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria. Bilateral interest was expressed in further promoting this cooperation in all spheres.

The Czechoslovak and Syrian officials appreciated the Soviet peace initiatives and confirmed the two countries' resolve to continue their effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe and strengthen peace and international security in the world.

They stressed the urgent need for a just solution to the dangerous situation in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination in harmony with relevant United Nations resolutions.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND CABLE TO INDIAN LEADERS

LD022014 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, have sent a telegram to President Giani Zail Singh of the Republic of India and to Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, in connection with the assassination attempt on their lives. In the telegram, they expressed their indignation at this despicable act which is being seen as the latest attempt by hostile forces to destabilise India and to break its unity.

MITTAG PRAISES REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

LD021454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, has welcomed the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. At an awards ceremony to mark national day in Berlin on Tuesday, Mittag said: "We do not merely talk about peace, but we are doing a lot for it in that we are strengthening the GDR and working resolutely and steadfastly on an international level with a policy of business-like dialogue and cooperation for an improvement in the international situation and for a return to a process of detente. We will continue to advance along this path and expand on what has been achieved because we want a world without war. We therefore welcome the agreement on an extraordinary summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik."

SED CC DELEGATION MEETS UK LABOR PARTY OFFICIALS

LD030834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1927 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Blackpool, 2 Oct (ADN) -- SED Central Committee member Prof Manfred Banaschak has met leading representatives of the British Labor Party in Blackpool. He is heading a Central Committee delegation to the Labor Party's 85th annual conference at that party's invitation.

Manfred Banaschak has had meetings with foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey, defense spokesman Denzil Davies, leader of the miners' union NUM, Arthur Scargill, and other personalities. They particularly discussed questions regarding the two parties' foreign and security policies and their deepening political dialogue and relations in view of the common fundamental interest in preserving peace. It became clear that despite all philosophical differences and differences in social strategy, a high degree of agreement had emerged in the fundamental questions of securing peace.

The partners in the talks stressed that the international situation urgently calls for an end to the arms race on earth and preventing its expansion to space. A broad coalition of all forces of reason and realism must avert the nuclear inferno danger in order to secure peace and mankind's existence.

The Labor Party representatives welcomed the comprehensive disarmament proposals submitted by the USSR and its allies. The opportunity offered must not be thoughtlessly wasted. Manfred Banaschak stressed the significance of the nuclear test ban in this connection as the key that opened the door to disarmament.

Both sides affirmed their interest in further expanding SED-Labor Party relations and discussed joint steps to this end.

TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG TRADE UNIONISTS

LD030847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2004 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- FDGB National Executive Chairman Harry Tisch received a delegation of the DGB [FRG trade union federation] national women's committee led by Irmgard Blaettel, DGB Management Committee member, in Berlin on Thursday.

The exchange of views centered on the trade unions' contribution to preserving peace. Topical questions connected with the representation of trade union interests in the different social orders were discussed.

Both sides agreed that resolute support and cooperation for peace, averting a nuclear war on earth, and preventing the militarization of space are the trade unions' most important contemporary tasks. For that reason they agreed with the proposals for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of the millenium and gradually reducing conventional arms, and regarded a nuclear test ban as an effective step toward increased security.

They expressed the hope in this connection that the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik might lead to a general improvement in the international situation and effective progress in the nuclear disarmament field.

Harry Tisch spoke of the results of the 11th World Trade Union. He outlined the ways in which the GDB's working people are contributing daily through diverse initiatives and outstanding performances to socialism's all-round strengthening. Women and mothers distinguished themselves in this.

Irmgard Blaetell reported on women trade unionists' increasing committment to actions aimed at securing peace, against social cuts, and defending workers' and trade union rights. She spoke on the DGB's work to implement equal status for men and women at the workplace and in social life in the FRG.

Irmgard Blaetell expressed thanks for the opportunities offered to get to know the GDR people's living conditions. She expressed recognition for the measures to promote and support women.

Taking part in the talk, which took place in a frank atmosphere, were DGB Women's Committee members Elfriede Hoffmann, Monika Novak-Tietze, Christiane Bretz, and Helga Toelle. Present from the FDGB side was Christina Emmrich, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB National Executive.

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE COMMEMORATES PRC ANNIVERSARY

AU022123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 25 September an event of the GDR-PRC Friendship Committee of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples was held in Berlin on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. In his speech, League President Gerard Goetting valued 1 October 1949 as a turning point in the many thousands of years of the history of China as a historical event of world political significance. The GDR was founded a few days later, he said.

"The founding of our two states crowned the long and sacrificial struggle of our peoples under the leadership of their revolutionary workers parties. Both events express the nature of our era, which was ushered in by the Great October Socialist Revolution."

The speaker recalled that the international situation is now extremely complicated as a result of the imperialist policy of an arms race and confrontation. [paragraph continues]

"We fully agree with PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, who yesterday explained the position of his country in the general debate at the 41st UN General Assembly sesesion that is only possible by means of peaceful negotiations and consultations on the basis of equal rights to settle contracts and to guarantee security in the world," Gerald Goetting stated. The GDR resolutely supports the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and welcomes its recent extension to the end of this year as a necessary and reasonable first step to ultimately free the world from the danger of a nuclear inferno.

The forthcoming official friendship visit of Erich Honecker to the PRC is an expression of the good and thriving relations between the two states and will certainly convey significant new incentives to the further development of friendly cooperation in all fields.

Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, expressed gratitude in his speech for the appreciation of the PRC's founding by the friendship committee. He recalled that the PRC and the GDR, two socialist states, were founded in the same year and month. It may be noted with pleasure that the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries have been considerably intensified in the past few years.

"In international affairs the PRC pursues an independent and autonomous peace policy. We endorse developing friendly cooperation with all states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," the diplomat continued. His country upholds the view that today securing world peace constitutes the paramount task for the peoples of all countries. "The danger of war persists now as ever, but the forces of peace have developed and expanded and are gaining more and more strength. The chance of preventing a world war are increasing from day to day."

Referring to Erich Honecker's forthcoming visit to China, the ambassador stated: "This visit will usher in a new chapter of friendship and cooperation between the PRC and the GDR in various fields. Our country is paying great attention to this visit. We are waiting for this visit and will cordially welcome Comrade Erich Honecker."

The event at the Palace Hotel was opened by Dr. H.C. Paul Wandel, chairman of the GDR-PRC Friendship Committee. Present were Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other personalities of the social life of the republic, including Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present were other PRC diplomats.

AXEN RECEIVES LEBANON'S JUMBLATT, DELEGATION

LD022110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Oct (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received today Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon (PSP), and his accompanying delegation, which is presently in the GDR on an official visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

In the discussion of international problems, Hermann Axen and Walid Jumblatt concurred in noting that in view of the further aggravation of the international situation through the policy of arms escalation and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is no more important task than to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and preserve peace.

They stressed their parties' support for the comprehensive peace and disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Hermann Axen outlined the demanding economic and social goals of the GDR, adopted by the 11th SED Congress, which can be implemented only in peace. Not least for this reason, the SED continually works for a policy of constructive dialogue with all forces of reason, realism and goodwill. All questions, even the most difficult, can be solved through peaceful negotiations when reason and realism, moderation and restraint are displayed.

Walid Jumblatt informed him about the difficult and complicated struggle of the PSP and all national-patriotic forces in Lebanon for a final and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and an end to imperialist interference in the country's internal affairs. He explained his party's position on the issue of a just and peaceful solution to the difficult and contradictory internal problems of Lebanon through the start of serious dialogue among all political forces of the country. Only by such means could the continual armed conflicts be ended and the life of the citizens be channeled toward peaceful pursuits.

Proceeding from the growing tensions fanned by imperialism and Israel in the Near East, the SED and the PSP agreed that the formation of a preparatory committee is a suitable way of convening an international Near East conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed the conviction that it is necessary to support the PLO in the struggle for the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, in particular the establishment of an independent state. They stressed that the unity of the Palestinian movement and its cooperation with the progressive forces of the region are an indispensible precondition for success in the struggle for a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Near East conflict.

Hermann Axen stressed the SED's solidarity with the struggle of the PSP and all national-progressive forces in Lebanon against imperialist aggression and interference, for independence and territorial integrity, and for a democratic solution to the country's complex internal problems.

The two parties' delegations praised the high level of friendly relations between the SED and PSP and discussed possibilities for deepened them. They agreed to continue consultations on questions of mutual interest.

BRIEFS

CHINESE WRITERS COOPERATION -- Beijing 30 Sep (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation for 1986-1987 was signed by delegations from the GDR and Chinese Writers' association in Beijing on Monday. The delegations, were headed by Max Walter Schulz, vice president of the GDR Writers Association, and Deng Youmei member of the Presidium of the Chinese Writers Association. The agreement includes strengthening the exchange of delegations, reciprocal information on new publications, as well as collaboration on translations. During its visit, the GDR delegation had the opportunity for talks and meetings that focused on the importance of literature for safeguarding peace and building socialism, as well as on aesthetic and creative problems. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1105 GMT 30 Sep 86 LD]

FRG'S GENSCHER RECEIVES SARLOS-LED DELEGATION

LD021436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Genscher has received the Hungarian parliamentary delegation in the FRG. The delegation is headed by Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly. Bilateral relations were described as good at the talks. Istvan Sarlos informed Hans-Dietrich Genscher about Hungary's domestic and foreign policies, while the head of West German foreign affairs confirmed his view that small and medium-sized countries have a significant role in the guarding of peace and in the promotion of disarmament.

The Hungarian delegation met today with Ulrich Fischer, a representative of the Green party, who outlined the plans of the Greens regarding the national elections next year.

The Hungarian delegation will visit Hanover this afternoon.

VARKONYI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 30 SEP

LD011240 Budapest MTI in English 2153 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] New York, September 30 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister, addressed the 41st General Assembly session of the United Nations on Tuesday. Peter Varkonyi expressed the conviction of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic that the world organization was facing greater and more comprehensive tasks today than its founders had envisaged, such as the prevention of a nuclear war, the saving of humankind and the safeguarding of civilization. We are convinced, he said, that a nuclear war could be avoided. The United Nations could play a significant part in its provided that the UN member states advance on the course stipulated by the principles and purposes of the foundation of the UNO, on the road of equitable and fruitful cooperation.

Peter Varkonyi recalled that the Hungarian Government was guided by that intention when it turned, together with the governments of nine other countries, to the UN secretary general and proposed in a letter to put on the agenda the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. Instead of confrontation and mistrust, which can still be experienced in inter-state relations, we have initiated jointly to work out the foundations of comprehensive international cooperation, Peter Varkonyi said. We are convinced that there is no country whose security can be guaranteed to the detriment of others.

The trends of detente and confrontation are simultaneously manifest in international policy, the Hungarian foreign minister stated. The contradictory international situation is burdened by grave tensions while humankind has arrived at a crossroad. The government of the Hungarian People's Republic is taking pains so that the trend of detente and international cooperation should prevail again in the not too distant future.

The Hungarian Government holds the view that the present world situation requires increased efforts from all UN member states, for all countries are responsible for doing the utmost they can, to stop and revert the unfavourable tendencies, which put the future of humankind at peril.

The activity of great powers with immense responsibility for the course the world is taking is of particular importance from that aspect, said Peter Varkonyi recalling that the international public had welcomed the Soviet-American summit last year and followed with keen attention and expectation the development of Soviet-American relations in the hope that the talks would result in a summit making a favourable impact on the future of humankind.

It is the sincere conviction of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic that the initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states to abolish all weapons of mass destruction until the year 2000 and to reduce conventional arms and armed forces in Europe may provide a sound basis for the establishment of a military balance between the confronting alliance systems at the lowest possible level. All the existing fora of disarmament must be used and all opportunity for mutually acceptable compromises be grasped to launch the process of reduction.

We hold it particularly significant from that aspect that the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests more than a year ago and extended it several times since then, the Hungarian foreign minister stated. We are of the view that all member states should feel the pressing need to curb the arms race and act accordingly, in the interest of humankind, their own people also included.

Discussing regional issues Peter Varkonyi spoke with particular anxiety about the acute crises that had evolved in some regions, and stressed that any local or regional conflict was posing a grave threat to the peace and security of the given region and also that of the world at large. Consequently, it is the fundamental interest of each UN member state to settle conflicts in a peaceful way, through negotiations. The Hungarian People's Republic is ready to support every initiative aimed at eliminating crises.

Appreciating the international agreements concluded on humanitarian issues under the auspices of the United Nations, Peter Varkonyi emphasized that the assertion and protection of human rights is a fundamental principle of the social order in Hungary. We promote the cause of respect for human rights through the development of the political institutions and legislation of society, the continuous fostering of socialist democracy and the meeting of our international obligations. I would stress in particular that my government has established very useful and constructive cooperation with the international organizations monitoring the fulfilment of international agreements and holds the view that the universal assertion of human rights would be helped greatly, if a further number of states signed those agreements.

Of course, the universal assertion of human rights implies that the rights of national minorities are guaranteed and protected. It is a fundamental component of national unity in Hungary that the national minorities living in the country can take part - as equals in every respect - in the political, economic and cultural life of the society. Granting an institutional and democratic framework for their existence and collective rights, our state helps to develop the identity of the national minorities in Hungary, Peter Varkonyi said.

The Hungarian foreign minister stressed that the further development of multilateral cooperation in humanitarian, human rights and social-welfare issues could considerably contribute to the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security.

Analysing the interdependence of economic cooperation and political relations Peter Varkonyi stated that the present state of world economy gave no cause for optimism. It is time to realize the democratic principles of international economic relations which could be the basis of a system based upon the principles and practice of reciprocal advantages, non-discrimination, mutual confidence and reliability. He added that it is a basic interest of Hungary to establish a world economic environment which provides favourable conditions for the development of international economic cooperation.

As a consequence of its location, historic traditions and possibilities, Hungary is paying particular attention to Europe, Peter Varkonyi said. He termed it as important that the Stockholm conference ended with an agreement on reducing the danger of war in Europe. This continent has gained valuable experience in several fields of peaceful co-existence, interdependence and cooperation based on confidence between countries of different social systems and belonging to different military alliances, and the neutral and non-aligned countries. In this field Hungary can also refer to excellent and fruitful experience. Peter Varkonyi added that over the past decade a special system of East-West relations has been built on the Helsinki Final Act. The system proved, even amidst the grave tensions of the past ten years, that joint interests were able to dampen and conflict, grave tension and crisis of confidence.

Hungary is interested in advancing the Helsinki process and does its utmost to this end. It is proven by the successful organization of the European cultural forum in Budapest last autumn. We are of the view that all participants in the CSCE process should strive for the uniform interpretation of the final act, a balanced approach to the three baskets and the comprehensive implementation of the recommendations. Peter Varkonyi expressed his hope that the third follow-up conference of the CSCE process, which is soon to start in Vienna, would be an important stage in the deepening of cooperation between the participating states.

From this aspect we hold the position that it has become necessary and possible for Europe to start the course of practical disarmament. The proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest for a comprehensive programme of cuts in conventional armed forces are meant to serve that aim. We would like to hope that political detente will be accompanied by military one as a result of the budapest initiative which will become of similar significance as the 1969 Budapest appeal that led to the Helsinki conference, a historic event in Europe.

The Hungarian People's Republic is pursuing its foreign policy and developing its external relations in the spirit of the UN Charter. Our direct aim is to provide the most favourable possible conditions for our internal construction work. Hungary endeavours to take an active part in the efforts aimed at preserving world peace and strengthening international security. It strives for sincere cooperation in the political, economic, humanitarian and all other fields with all those who are ready for such cooperation and understand the importance of comprehensive international cooperation observing the rights and interests of one another, and the significance of good inter-state relations, and recognize that it is their vital interest to expand and intensify relations, and build and strengthen confidence between states in all walks of international relations, Peter Varkonyi stressed. In conclusion the Hungarian foreign minister recalled that 1986 was the International Year of Peace and assured the General Assembly that the Hungarian delegation, commensurate with its possibilities, would be ready to contribute to the success of the 41st session so that it should tangibly promote the safeguarding of world peace, a better general political atmosphere, and comprehensive international cooperation.

Meetings With Counterparts

LD021008 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has met the UN secretary general at the seat of the world organization, and also the current chairman of the UN General Assembly. He has also held talks with the Iranian foreign minister. Peter Varkonyi, who up to now has held 25 talks, summed up the results of his negotiations. He gave this statement to Elemer Csak, our correspondent in New York.

[Begin Varkonyi recording] In general these have been very useful meetings from two points of view. On the one hand, we were able to exchange views about general international issues and to coordinate our views, or at least to explain our stance and to hear the position of the other side which is always useful. On the other hand, we were able to exchange views about bilateral relations and these, in general, have the useful outcome of both sides understanding those questions raised in the course of such negotiations, of both sides examing them, and of these then having an influence on the further development of our relations. The European conference which will follow the security conference and which starts in Vienna on 4 October was discussed. We agreed with all colleagues to do everything for the success of this conference and to take a further step in the process of cooperation in Europe. Regarding the African, Asian, and Latin American regions, we exchanged views primarily about the crisis situation. Hungary's foreign policy principles are highly respected. They focus primarily on the position that all crisis situations must be resolved through negotiations, peacefully, with the participation of those involved. We carry out diplomatic activity and make efforts to assist in the solution of these deep crisis situations in a peaceful, negotiated manner.

Visits Washington

LD030853 Budpest MTI in English 0651 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, October 3 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, visited Washington on Thursday.

He held talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead on bilateral relations and current international issues. Present was Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungarian ambassador in Washington.

Peter Varkonyi gave a lecture on the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic in the Foreign Policy Society in Washington.

'COMMUNIQUE' ON JARUZELSKI PRC VISIT RELEASED

LD301453 Warsaw PAP in English 1343 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Press Communique on Jaruzelski's Visit to China" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 30 -- First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a working visit to China at the invitation of supreme authorities of the People's Republic of China.

During the visit, Wojciech Jaruzelski met and held talks with general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang, member of the Standing Committee of the CHCP CC Political Bureau Deng Xiaoping, President of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian, Prime Minister of the State Council Zhao Ziyang. During the talks the sides referred to many years' tradition of friendship and cooperation between Poland and China. The meetings passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual respect and understanding.

Leaders of Poland and People's China expressed satisfaction over the favourably developing relations of friendship and cooperation, especially in the recent years, between both states and nations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefits. They highly assessed the importance of the political dialogue between the two states and were in favour of its continuation.

The establishment of contacts between the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China was especially highly evaluated. The sides also stressed the importance of the consolidation of ties among both countries' socio-political organizations, especially between the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth of the Polish People's Republic and the People's Political Consultative Conference of People's China, between trade unions, associations of friendship, women and youth organizations.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the dynamic development of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation. The sides favourably evaluated the activities of the Polish-Chinese Governmental Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation and pointed to its contribution to the development and stimulation of this cooperation and the defining of its further directions. The sides stressed the need for the development of new, more efficient forms of cooperation, such as industrial cooperation and creation of enterprises with mixed capital.

Both sides decided to expand contacts in the fields of culture, art, science, education, health service, sports and mass media. Readiness was expressed for a further enrichment of this cooperation, at the same time it was stressed, that there exist good prospects for the expansion of Polish-Chinese cooperation in all fields.

During the visit, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation was signed. The ceremony of signing was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zhao Ziyang.

Leaders of Poland and People's China had broad exchange of views on international topics. They stated that the halting of the arms race, especially the nuclear one, and the preservation of peace in the world is the most important task, which faces nations of all states. They are of the opinion that all states, small and big, strong and weak, can and should make a contribution to the maintenance of peace in the world.

Both sides spoke out in favour of the shaping of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, refraining from the use of force and threat to use it, respect for sovereignty and equality of all states, non-inteference in internal affairs, in favour of solving conflicts and tensions in various parts of the world by peaceful means. In this context both sides expressed appreciation and support for the role of the movement of non-aligned states in the struggle to avert the dangerous outbreak of war, the establishment of a new international economic order and the just solution to the debt problem. The sides highly evaluated the results of the recently held conference of heads of non-aligned states in Harare.

Leaders of Poland and People's China briefed each other on the social and political situation in their countries, held talks on experiences in soicialist building, especially on the reform of the economic systems, as well as on other topics.

The Chinese side highly assessed the achievements of the Polish nation in the recent years in overcoming difficulties, in the stabilization of the social and political situation, in the reconstruction and development of the economy and the application of the reform of the economic system.

The Polish side highly evaluated the achievements of the Chinese nation in socialist building and expressed recognition for its achievments in the field of application of the programme of modernization and development.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to members of the highest leadership, to all communists and to the entire Chinese nation sincere wishes of further favourable development of socialist People's Republic of China on the eve of its 37th anniversary.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the leadership of the Polish People's Republic, invited Comrades Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang to pay official visits to Poland. Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the leadership of the Peoples Republic China, invited Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Zbigniew Messner to pay official visits to People's China. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

The Polish delegation expressed its recognition and thanks for the great hospitality showed to it by the leadership and the nation of the People's Republic of China.

TALKS WITH PRC TERMED 'USEFUL, FRUITFUL'

AU021104 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by Zygmunt Slomkowski, "our own correspondent in Beijing": "Useful and Fruitful"]

[Text] A journalist reporting official high-level visits does not of course take part in the talks and meetings. Sometimes, however, he does witness fragments of an exchange of views between host and guest. That is how it was in Beijing, prior to the talks between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang.

Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed satisfaction with the renewal of Polish-Chinese contacts at such a high level after almost 30 years, and said that the present meeting will accelerate the development of relations between both countries. Comrade Deng Xiaoping, employing a kind of metaphor, touched on Chinese domestic affairs of the recent past, saying that one cannot have poor socialism, as was expounded at the time of the cultural revolution. Comrade Deng recalled Marx's principle of to each according to his needs, and added that if communism is poor there will be nothing to distribute. He also said that following the fifties "we did not understand exactly what socialism is." These words clearly refer to China's abandoning the principles mentioned by Comrade Deng and its adoption of the present socioeconomic tasks.

Although these fragments of talks deal with various topics, when one relates them to the contents of speeches and other material available to the observer, one is permitted to say that the visit is taking place in a friendly and warm atmosphere and that it possesses enormous significance for both sides.

That fragment touched upon by Comrade Deng in the presence of journalists is connected with a mutual exchange of information on the experience gained during the development of political and socioeconomic life in both countries. This is all the more significant because, just like other socialist countries, Poland and China have just entered a stage of accelerated reforms, developments, and searches for the best ways of achieving set goals. A mutual knowledge and understanding of the processes occurring in each country makes it easier to establish cooperation in all spheres, for such is the desire of both sides, as well as high-level dialogue. From this angle, even though the Beijing talks possess a working nature, they have assumed the status of a breakthrough in Polish-Chinese relations. They have shown that the things which join us -- and we have many positive experiences that will always be part of common history -- are more important than the things which divide us. Both sides want to perpetuate the former category, and it is these things that will determine further cooperation.

The talks have been granted such significance and such a status by China's potential as an important partner for every country and by its place and role in the international arena. The continuation of Polish-Chinese dialogue will therefore serve bilateral relations and facilitate an attainment of the goals which we ourselves are setting in the defense of peace and in the creation of a better international climate.

The meeting on Monday evening between the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman on the one hand and PRC Chairman Li Xiannian on the other were the culmination of long talks with the Chinese leadership. The course of these talks has shown that the Polish visit to Beijing has fully met the expectations of the Polish side. This is a useful and friendly visit for both sides.

DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA, OFF TO CUBA

LD011045 Warsaw PAP in English 0656 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Managua, Sept. 3 — A delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth headed by vice-chairman of the PRON National Council Zdzislaw Pilecki stayed in Nicaragua on its first visit to this country following an invitation from the Sandinista Committee of Defence (CDS).

The Polish delegation met with vice-president of the National Assembly of Nicaragua, chairwoman of the CDS Leticia Herrera and members of the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The delegation also paid a visit to Granada where it was received by the representative of President Daniel Ortega. The talks conducted in Managua and Granada concerned the development of relations between Poland and Nicaragua and the situation in the two countries.

On behalf of PRON, the delegation expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, support for its struggle in defence of the country's sovereignty and further comprehensive development in line with the interest of the whole community. Leticia Herrera welcomed the invitation to visit Poland.

At the end of the visit PRON and CDS signed an agreement on cooperation. The Polish delegation left for Cuba.

WEEKLY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON SANCTIONS

LD022259 Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Efficiency of American Sanctions" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 2 -- In an extensive article on Reagan's sanctions, their aims and efficiency, carried by the latest issue of the POLITYKA weekly, Polish expert in American affairs Longin Pastusiak wrote that "The U.S. is the world leader in imposing economic sanctions.

"This stems from the U.S. Administration's conviction that economic instruments should be used whenever it is possible to attain immediate political targets with them, he added.

"If one is to examine the efficiency of economic sanctions from the point of view of forcing the country on which they were imposed to make concessions, one must say that an overwhelming majority of them ended in failure. It is much the same with another aim of sanctions, that is the weakening or overthrowing of a government on which they were imposed," Pastusiak wrote.

"Sanctions against Poland are full of contradictions, illogicality and a glaring lack of consistency between the declarative aims of the U.S. towards this country. There is a logical gap between what President Reagan officially declared when imposing sanctions and what his administration does in practice, between what the U.S. declaratively expects from Poland and how it really reacts to changes taking place in this country," POLITYKA said.

"Since 1980 the U.S. Administration has voiced a view that nobody from the outside should interfere in Polish affairs and that Poles should solve their problems by themselves. But Washington contradicts this with its own moves, interfering in Poland's internal affairs and applying restrictions towards a country which tries to solve its problems by itself," POLITYKA said.

"Using sanctions towards Poland, the U.S. Administration, like the majority of NATO states, stated that restrictions would be in force until martial law was lifted, internees released and the dialogue with society and the church resumed. The Polish authorities have never accepted any conditions, but it is a fact that as stability progressed in this country all the three American postulates were becoming part of political reality in Poland, while the most important American restrictions remained and still are in force," the weekly went on.

"President Reagan uses double standards with regard to sanctions. He opposes the introduction of significant sanctions against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, saying that sanctions will hit society and not the government. With regard to Poland, the President speaks an absurd view that sanctions are directed against the government and not society", POLITYKA wrote.

"Perhaps the current initiative of a group of congressmen and Polaonian activists will finally make the White House take a more objective look at its policy towards Poland.

"I think that the time which has come now in Polish-American relations is such that it is the Poles who, to use American terminology, have a full right to wait for 'signals' from the U.S. These signals should include the cancellation of the remaining restrictions which have become a monster and anachronism burdening our bilateral relations," POLITKYA concluded.

TOMAN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD030317 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw Oct 2 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak Government delegation, headed by Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman, arrived for an official friendly visit here today.

The visit is to deepen economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries in the agriculture and food complex. Miroslav Toman and his entourage will also inspect some agricultural and food research institute's and production plants and also take part in the opening of the 2nd international agro-industrial Fair Polagra 86 in Poznan.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman was later received by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner.

They discussed intensification of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, primarily in the agriculture and food complex.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS MOROCCAN COUNTERPART

LD030302 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Oct 2 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski attending the 41st session of U.N. General Assembly met here today with Foreign Minister of Morocco Abdellatif Filali.

The sides exchanged views on Polish-Moroccan relations and stressed satisfaction over their steady development. The two acknowledged that there are possibilities to expand cooperation in all domains particularly in economy, culture and science and technology.

The heads of diplomacy of Poland and Morocco spoke in favour of political dialogue on the top level. They also discussed significant international issues with particular regard to the problems of the Middle East.

REPORT DISCUSSES DECISION TO RELEASE 'ACTIVISTS'

LD021803 Warsaw PAP in English 1631 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 2 -- Referring to the Polish authorities' decision to free all people convicted or arrested for crimes or offences against the state and public order, Kazimierz Kozniewski wrote this in the ODRODZENIE weekly:

"That is good but -- and that is the problem -- knowing many of our 'activists', we might be afraid that they will once again resume their activities, which have little in common with common sense, just to save face which they have dreamt of to have on their monuments, which, in their opinion, should be erected to them in a hundred years or so. Not all of them were pleased with the decision taken on last December 11.

"Not all the people are convinced that they can trust Bujak, Michnik, Lis, Frasyniuk, and others. And, I think that these people have good grounds to hold such a view. Only future will show who was right.

"I am of a different opinion. Regardless of the fact whether a dozen or several dozens of mostly young people resume some anti-state activity, or do not resume it, having learnt something from the recent years -- regardless of this, the act of mercy showed by the state to these young people constitutes an unusually significant political move, but also a humanistic and humanitarian one."

"This act is addressed, on the one hand, to the entire Polish society, and on the other, to international political world. For it is a very bold, if not an unprecedented, then extremely and exceptionally rare, manifestation of the best will of genuine cooperation between the broadly perceived apparatus of power and the general public that has ever taken place in universal history. This is the most concrete evidence that the Polish Government not only does not want to have what one calls 'political prisoners', but also does not want to witness any signs, any elements of what could be termed as political domestic conflicts in Poland.

"From whatever point of view this were to be examined -- this bold (historically bold) decision of the Polish Government has a chance to become a major turn in the contemporary history of our country.

"It weakens the drive of those who want the state of society's struggle against the state in Poland be permament. And it encourages those who want all social forces able to act to the moral and material benefit of all Polish citizens to be set in full swing," ODRODZENIE wrote.

DAILY ATTACKS CHURCH VIEW OF MASS MEDIA

AU010834 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 26-28 Sep 86 p 2

[Mariusi Tynski article: "Aspergillum and the Television Screen"]

[Excerpts] For a long time the Catholic Church has viewed television with suspicion and even hostility. Not so long ago a priest demonstratively chopped up a television set in the pulpit, probably because he saw it as a vehicle of all sins. However, we are witnessing symptomatic changes, which indicate that the electronic monster is being tamed and domesticated. [passage omitted]

Each year the Catholic Church celebrates "Social Mass Media Day" and this year has placed special stress on the role that television may play in the life of believers. In their pastoral letter on the "Christian Development of Public Opinion," which was read in churches not so long ago and which was published by PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI on 21 September, the Polish bishops proclaimed that the "Catholic Church views the social mass media, inter alia, as a magnificent means of spreading the Holy Gospel." It seems that the tens of thousands of pulpits and the rooms in which the catechism is taught are not enough for pastoral and extra-pastoral work. The radio mass on Sundays is not enough. The bishops would like to take possession of television -- not just some television network. They even want satellite television.

Church circles continue to stress that our television broadcasts too little information about religious life. We could have more such information, but for the curious fact that the very church authorities refused to have Roman Catholic rites performed on television in the course of a series of programs dedicated to various religions. This is because the Catholic Church does not want to be one church among many others. It does not like to be placed side by side with Protestant and Orthodox believers, a fact which must seem very surprising in the area of ecumenism. The secret of this fact is that the Catholic Church wants to be in charge of television programs and not just their subject. [passage omitted]

Bishops continue to lament that they are short of printing paper as if there were no general shortage of such paper, as if there were no shortage of school books, and as if only church publications were printed on poor quality paper.

It is natural that the church hierarchy is concerned about the progressive process of laicization of many areas of our life, a process that is not at all a result of atheistic propaganda. However, efforts to prevent secularization must not be made with the help of consecrating even that which in its does not have to be Catholic, although at one time "Catholic" meant "universal," a meaning which is no longer valid.

A Gospel story tells us about a sower and his seeds, not each of which falls on fertile soil. These seeds can be compared to the words of the priests in the pulpit who often speak in vain and see their words fall among chaff. The Gospel story does not say anything about the quality of the seeds, but much depends precisely on quality. Is the "pastoral word" that was sown from pulpits last Sunday precisely the seed that our social soil needs?

GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING SEEN AS 'POSITIVE STEP'

AU021246 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1053 GMT 2 Oct 86

["A Positive Step Toward Amplifying the International Dialogue" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/10/1986 -- In a commentary running under the above headline the Romanian daily SCINTEIA of Octer 2 writes: Public opinion in Romania, along with the wide circles of international public opinion, learned with keen interest the news about the impending meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland, between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in preparation of the visit the Soviet leader is to pay to the U.S. according to last year's understanding in Geneva. The achievement of this understanding is greeted with satisfaction in Romania, being appreciated as a positive event, meant to prepare and open the path to a constructive dialogue -- waited for and desired by peoples -- in the efforts for the achievement of adequate accords and understandings toward disarmament and peace -- fundamental issues of our era.

As is known, Socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have attached outstanding importance to the contacts of states' responsible factors, as the best way of knowing one another's stands and viewpoints, of discussing directly the modalities to solve problems and seeking out possibilities of understanding and rapprochement. Romania greeted last year the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, expressing the hope that through enlarging and consolidating the beginning achieved, progress would be marked toward the accomplishments of the aspirations after peace and disarmament, detente and security of peoples everywhere. Steadily sticking to the same principled position, Romania greets the accord on the meeting in Iceland, an accord that fits, no doubt, the desiderata of ensuring a climate of good understanding, promotion of negotiations conducive to concrete steps toward disarmament, detente and security of all nations.

Unfortunately, these expectations have actually not materialized. The tension in the world relations has not been eased, the arms race keeps on unhampered, the hotbeds of conflict are just as hot, all this enhancing still more the dangers threatening mankind. Under the circumstances, the measures covenanted at the Stockholm conference toward enhancing interstate confidence, accounted for a positive moment giving hopes and confidence in the possibility of negotiated settlement of the grave and complex issues facing contemporary world, first of all the problems of ensuring peoples' peace and life.

In this context, the preparatory meeting in Iceland is the more welcome as it is known that the materialization of the agreement on principle on the visit encountered a train of obstacles and difficulties. And now, life, facts demonstrate again that when there is the necessary political will, when pride of place is given to what is common and of primordial interest, mutually acceptable understandings can be reached.

Under the so grave current circumstances, the halting of the arms race, nuclear above all, is and remains the essential, vital issue of our days, and dependent upon the solution of this problem is mankind's very survival. This considerably enhances the responsibilities of the USSR and US, the importance of accords toward halting the dangerous course of events and passing to disarmament, detente and cooperation. Likewise, given that peace, disarmament are problems regarding all states, the very existence of peoples, their settlement can and must be the common doing of all states and peoples.

Welcoming the understanding reached these days between the leaders of the USSR and US, public opinion in Romania expresses its confidence that everything possible will be done on either side so that it may yield positive results, in the interests of affirming a new course in international life, conducing to a resolute improvement of the political climate, to consolidating peace, confidence and security in Europe and the world over.

TOTU MEETS U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ

AU021714 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 02/10/1986 -- During the interview in New York between Ioan Totu, Romanian foreign affairs minister, head of the Romanian delegation to the forty-first session of the UN General Assembly, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania U.S. President Ronald Reagan was conveyed a message of salute and wishes of good health, and the American people wishes of prosperity and peace.

Thanks were expressed on behalf of President Ronald Reagan as well as the request that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his cordial salute and wishes of good health and happiness and the Romanian people further successes in its homeland's development.

During the talk held on the occasion reference was made to the ascending course of bilateral relations and both sides' wish was expressed to further develop them. Opinions were also exchanged on current international issues.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO NEW YORK TIMES

AU021155 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received David Binder, Washington-based bureau chief of THE NEW YORK TIMES. On this occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for NEW YORK TIMES.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI OFFICIAL 1 OCTOBER

AU021939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1612 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/10/1986 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, October 1, Yitzhak Korn, chairman of Israel-Romania Friendship Association, now on a visit to Romania.

The guest expressed his satisfaction at the interview granted, at the opportunity of again visiting Romania. He was appreciative of the results scored by the Romanian people in the country's economic and social development, of Romania's peace and collaboration policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and activity for the settlement of the cardinal problems of the present-day world, for the achievement of disarmament first and foremost, for a lasting and just solution to the Middle East issues.

Referring to a series of current aspects of the international life, more particularly to the Middle East situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's constant stance on the ways of peacefully, negotiatedly solving the conflicts in that part of the world. In context stress was laid on the need to call an international conference, within the UN, to be attended by all the sides concerned, the PLO and Israel included.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GDR'S GUENTHER KLEIBER

AU021853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 2/10/1986 -- On Thursday, October 2, the General Secretary of the RCP and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Guenther Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, chairman for his country of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between Romania and the GDR, whose proceedings are under way in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the ascending course of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties, countries and peoples, on the decisive role of summit meetings and talks for the strengthening and development of those relations. The wish was also expressed to further work for the attainment of the goals contained in the long-term programmes for the development of economic and technical-scientific collaboration, production specialization and cooperation in production and the expansion of commercial exchanges between Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached, and the need was underscored for everything to be done to check the dangerous course of events, put an end to the arms race, make a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to establish a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration throughout the world.

The interview was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, joint commission chairman for Romania.

VADUVA MEETS CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU242031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1986 -- Talks took place in Bucharest between Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic co-operation, and Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba.

They analyzed problems related to the further development of the Romanian-Cuban collaboration in domains of mutual interest, the expansion and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges.

At the end of the talks the two ministers signed the economic documents that will regulate the mutual goods exchanges in 1986-1990.

RIJANOVIC ADDRESSES WORLD BANK, IMF ASSEMBLY

LD021322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1158 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, October 2 (TANJUG) -- Speaking at the World Bank and IMF assembly in Washington, Yugoslav Finance Secretary Svetozar Rikanovic said that a solution to the debt crises should be reached through the indebted countries' quick development and not by merely servicing debts.

Rikanovic emphasised that the economic growth of developing countries could be achieved only if international financial institutions and industrially developed countries parallely begin their adjustment programs. The effect cannot be achieved by insisting that only the developing countries conform to the adjustment programs.

Reminding the assembly delegates of the extent of the debt crisis' presence at the recent non-aligned summit in Harare, Rikanovic emphasised that efforts to aid and support the developing countries must help stimulate their economic growth, and not put political pressure on debtors.

Rikanovic recalled that solutions for debts and other economic problems in the world, must be better coordinated and more widely discussed and that the international financing system must be reformed.

A large number of delegates, especially from developing countries, also insisted on a permanent solution to the debt crisis, a stop to protectionism, stimulation of economic growth and the augmentation of investments.

Svetozar Rikanovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the World Bank and IMF assembly, discussed, in Washington, with President of the World Bank Barber Conable, possibilities of cooperation with this financial institution in further promoting the economic development of Yugoslavia. Special attention was devoted to the decline in Yugoslav economic organisations interest for World Bank credits.

UN AMBASSADOR NOTES PRESSURES ON GROUP OF 77

LD022341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav permanent representative at the United Nations, Ambassador Ignac Golob, has stated that last year developing countries were exposed to pressures that were felt and understood by some of them as blackmail. He blamed this state of affairs on a "small number of developed nations" and assessed as unacceptable their efforts to "search for a solution to global problems in a narrow circle and without the participation of the developing countries".

In a closing address at a meeting of the "Group of 77" developing countries, Golob pointed out that developing countries are being asked to accept imposed models of development and renounce their rights.

Reaffirming that the developing countries have no intention of giving up their legitimate demands, Golob stressed that "there is no going back from the key elements of the consensus of the 'Group of 77' on the necessity of establishing the new economic order, launching global negotiations and implementing the third decade of the international strategy of development of the United Nations".

Ambassador Golob spoke in particular about debts and expressed the hope that the inclusion of this topic in the agenda of this year's session of the U.N. General Assembly will create an opportunity for a substantial debate and adequate actions.

The Yugoslav ambassador also extended assurances that Yugoslavia will strive during the rest of its mandate, as it has done to date, to justify the "Group of 77's" faith in it when it elected it as chair country.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH ALBANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD022137 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Albanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile met at the United Nations headquarters in New York. During a conversation of some length Dizdarevic and Malile discussed the state of relations between the two countries and their cooperation in certain fields. Details of the Dizdarevic-Malile talk were not announced.

This was the first meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers since 1946.

In its relationship with Albania, Yugoslavia has always striven for friendly cooperation in accordance with the well-known principles of non-interference, mutual understanding, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Yugoslav-Albanian relations deteriorated in 1948 after the resolution of the coninform.

After several years of friendly and fruitful cooperation, the Albanian Government in 1948 unilaterally broke bilateral contacts, agreements and arrangements and began to pursue a hostile policy.

The two countries' relations improved to a degree after 1956 but never reached the level they had before 1948. This situation, with certain oscillations, continues until today.

Economic relations between the two countries are being developed on the basis of bilateral agreements and have marked progress in recent years. Yugoslavia is Albania's largest trade partner.

One of the products of this cooperation is the rail link between the Yugoslav town of Titograd and the Albanian town of Skhoder. The 24-km-long railway, opened to traffic in August, is Albania's only rail link with the rest of Europe.

Other Counterparts

LD022332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, currently in New York attending the U.N. General Assembly session, has over the past few days had contacts with the foreign ministers of Turkey, Egypt, Guyana and Iran.

Dizadrevic and Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu discussed bilateral issues.

The talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid focused on the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and with Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, on the Central American crisis.

Regional crisis was also the main topic of Dizdarevic's talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The activities of nonaligned countries and items on the General Assembly's agenda were also discussed during these meetings.

HUNGARIAN SUPREME COURT DELEGATION PAYS VISITS

LD022040 Budapest MTI in English 1816 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 2 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by President Jeno Szilbereky, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from September 29 to October 2 at the invitation of Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court.

The delegation met Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the Yugoslav State Presidency, and Petar Vajovic, federal secretary of justice. Present at the meeting was Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The parties stressed with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Hungarian judicial relations are settled. They agreed to pay distinguished attention to combatting drug abuse and terrorism in the practice of courts. The parties discussed the tasks of courts arising from the Hungarian-Yugoslav legal aid agreement, economic crimes and the methods of criminal investigation.

LCY'S LOLIC TALKS WITH KOSOVO JOURNALISTS

LD022322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1756 MT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Speaking about journalistic courage, it is precisely today that the courage of the purveyor of public words implies a clear and consistent struggle for the LCY policy. The more so since some journalists see the way of expressing their own "courage" through insolent attacks on our policy so that, according to them, all those journalists who are struggling for this policy are supporters of the regime, obedient, or lacking in courage. So it takes courage to struggle for these great objectives of our platform and in doing so of course, criticize everything that obstructs their realization....

Therefore we should not allow nationalists to be quicker than we are, and for the time being some of them are quicker when it comes to finding intrigues in their own interpretations of historical events, whereas we are late and are tackling the consequences with difficulty. We must be the first in providing room for full freedom and national equality for everyone, in seeking justice and eliminating anomalies which threaten it.

This was stressed by Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in a conversation today with the leaders of the Kosovo media. Lolic first met with representatives of the press and then of Pristina radio and television, who acquainted him with their efforts to "present" the actions undertaken by the Kosovo LC in implemlenting the messages of the LC congresses and conferences and the conclusions of the Yugoslav Presidency and the party Presidium.

It was said that all the Kosovo editorial stff have precise programs with formulated themes and deadlines to complete the presentation of the measures and action being undertaken to normalize the conditions in the province, and that the reinvigoration of the editorial staff cadre is underway. It was established that no significant ideological omissions have been made recently, and that the Kosovdo themes and dilemmas are being written about in an increasingly clear and involved manner. There are also increasingly few varied interpretations and approaches to sensitive social and political events. However, there is still the problem of isolation of the sources of information.

Marko Lolic said that all the definitions of the role of the information media have been made and that these days preparations are underway for the bases of propagandist actvity following the messages of the 13th LCY Congress. We should not, Lolic added, allow the congress spiprit to be extinguished and expectations from it to evaporate. So it is necessary that the information media constantly follow the line of the demands made at congresses, to implement stands, undertake initiatives and changes, even against idleness, opportunism, and evasions in implementing decisions. In this the information media have a great role to play as mobilizing forces and interpreters of social action and events, not as a force on the side, but as the most progressive part of society.

When we are speaking in critical terms about omissions and shortcomings in the information media, this is no kind of quarrel, declaring journalists "culprits on duty or attacking the press," rather, it is an attempt to jointly eliminate these shortcomings. In this, of course, we should not neglect the fact that there are serious misuses of the press andcases of using it to present private viewpoints, attacks on the system and individual leaders, even attempts to accuse the Yugoslav Communist Party as received, saying that to some it broughtgood, to others evil, or that to some it was a mother, to others a stepmother. We must warn against such phenomena, since the thesis that the party was no good from the beginning means that it is no good today either. In this our ideological front must be clear and should clearly differentiate what is planted from other, even nationalistic and destructive positions, Marko Lolic said, and expressed his support for the Yugoslav approach to all and in particular the Kosovo environment.

MACEDONIANS DISCUSS ALBANIAN 'SEPARATISTS'

LD282342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Tetovo, 28 Sep (TANJUG) -- The activity of greater Albanian nationalists and separatists also is directed, in large measure, against us, the Islamicized Macedonians in western Macedonia and, in particular, in the municipality of Tetovo.

The proponents of the creation of a greater Albania, however, hope to "swallow" us up and Albanianize us. The SR of Macedonia is an organized state within the SFRY and it will never be permissible for the Albanian separatists and chauvinists' pretensions to be fulfilled.

This was stressed today at an electoral session of the presidium of the republican community for cultural and scientific events among Macedonian Muslims in the SR of Macedonia, held in Tetovo. Greater Albanian separatists, it was stressed, are persistently and continuously trying to Albanianize this part of the Macedonian people and, in so doing, abuse the religion of Islam to the greatest possible extent. They are attempting to halt or slow down the process of the national rebirth of Islamicized Muslims by various ways and means. The greater Albanian separatists sow lies and portray the future of the SR of Macedonia in a false light and there are also phenomena of open threats to individual Islamicized Macedonians for their participation in the process of national emancipation.

Special reference was made to the fact that greater Albanian nationalism should at no point be underestimated, as Albanian separatists in the SFRY are being given financial assistance by various hostile Albanian groups and organizations abroad.

The activity of the cultural and scientific events among the Islamicized Macedonians and the process of their national awakening, it was noted, is not directed against the Albanian nationality in Macedonia, or against any other nationality or nation in the country. The aim of this independently formed association is to make this population part of the Macedonian nation, regardless of religious differences.

The question of Gora and the residents of Gora in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was raised at the session. This population, despite the fact that their mother tongue is Macedonian and that they have all the other characteristics of Islamicized Macedonians, do not have a school providing instruction in their mother tongue to this day.

At today's meeting special note was made of the escalation in the greater Albanian nationalists' activities in the Tetovo region and the most severe disapproval was expressed at the frequent acts of violence and the misdeeds of the Albanian chauvinists perpetrated against the Macedonian nation and the Turkish nationality in that region.

The presidium of the republican community for cultural and scientific events among the Islamicized Macedonians adopted a program of activities for the year ahead and Rasid Abazovski from Debar was elected as the new chairman in the coming mandate.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN KOSOVO WORSENING

AU011047 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 86 p 3

[M.D. report]

[Summary] Pristina, 24 Sep -- "The unfavorable economic trends in Kosovo show that the goals set in the resolution on development this year are not being implemented. Industrial production registered a rise of only 0.5 percent, which is 7.5 percent below the plan. Inflation reached a growth rate of 90 percent, and retail prices of 90.5 percent. Losses in the economy in the first 6 months amounted to over 20 billion dinars."

These data were presented at the joint session of all three Kosovo Assembly chambers by Tomislav Sekulic, member of the Executive Council.

The debt of the province's economy is 2.6 times above the country's average. Exports have fallen, while unemployment is rising. In the first half of the year the economy had to pay 39 billion dinars in interest on loans.

In their debate, the delegates unanimously supported the economic stabilization measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly despite the fact that some of them may adversely affect certain segments of the economy in certain collectives.

KOSOVO LC'S VLASI EXAMINES PROBLEMS IN PROVINCE

LD012306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1804 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- We have solved many problems that made the life of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo more difficult so that now one cannot speak of an "unprotected population". Subjective forces are acting more efficiently on halting emigration, but this process is still going on in inadmissible proportions and in this way burdens the overall social climate.

This was said by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, speaking today in the SFRY Assembly at a session of the Delegates Club on the current political and economic situation in the province.

Vlasi began his speech by presenting data on the current economic situation in Kosovo, saying that economic difficulties that are hitting the entire country, manifest themselves in a particularly difficult and complex form in this province. According to him, out of 1.6 million inhabitants in Kosovo around 215,000 are employed in the social sector, while more than 150,000 people are looking for a job. Due to an unfavorable economic structure, economic difficulties present over a long period of time are being slowly overcome so that the help of the wider social community continues to be essential for the development of Kosovo.

Vlasi devoted the biggest part of his report to the current political and security situation in the Province. Recalling a series of unfavorable consequences resulting from the counterrevolutionary events in 1981, Vlasi said that in spite of difficulties many manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism have been eliminated. In the process of ideopolitical differentiation, he stressed, accounts have been settled with the main culprits for the situation created and with the proponents of the nationalistic awareness and ideas. According to Vlasi, a whole pleiad of young people, ready and determined to continue the struggle for the stabilization of the situation and for the policy of the Yugoslav community, have appeared.

Vlasi then added that in spite of this, it cannot be said that Albanian nationalism has been defeated, that the danger from it is over, stressing at the same time that this evil should by no means be underestimated. According to him, Albanian nationalism has run out of steam to consolidate itself or to essentially influence the destabilization of the situation, but the remnants of these forces continue to act. At present, for example, political emigration outside the country is very active, without choosing the means it is trying to include as many as possible of the Albanians temporarily employed abroad in hostile activity against Yugoslavia. In this it is receiving hearty assistance from Albania. Their aim is to move the center of activity to Kosovo again.

Today, the problem of Kosovo is also bourgeois opportunism which is favorable to maintaining nationalistic prejudices. The problem also lies in the fact, Vlasi stressed, that a wide basis for deepening prejudices and doubts toward Albanians as a whole is being created. This is being done by certain nationalistic and other reactionary forces while we, the communists, seem to hesitate to oppose it out of fear that somebody might accuse us of defending irredentists, Vlasi concluded. Narrow mindness, lack of tolerance, prejudices and lack of trust in Albanians could, Vlasi stated, only deepen the crisis and harm the struggle for the stabilization of the situation.

He also mentioned the damaging consequences that result from the spread of Serbian nationalism whose main thesis is that one cannot live with Albanians, that the only hope lies in grouping on a national basis and negating all the results of stabilizing the situation.

Speaking about the further actions of subjective forces in Kosovo, Vlasi stressed that they would be directed toward completely eliminating hostile activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and creating a climate of greater trust and security. The essential task is also to achieve more comprehensive cooperation with other areas of our country.

In conclusion, Vlasi spoke about the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency in connection with the political situation in Kosovo. The results, he said, are already here. All the organs in the province have drawn up action programs and they are following them. The sociopolitical organizations have also started a wide political activity. It is important, Vlasi added, that a new climate and awareness that the situation will be improved only to the extent to which all social subjects are ready to become concretely involved, has been created.

According to Vlasi, in Kosovo there is both energy and readiness to lead a resolute struggle for maintaining the heritage of our revolution and to stabilize the situation. On this course these forces need support, encouragement, and concrete help, he added.

At University

LD250144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Pristina, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Significant changes have been carried out in Pristina University and the present political situation should not be compared with the earlier one which was full of dangers from nationalistic excesses. The greatest contribution to this change was made by this institution's communists. The situation was overcome when we had to settle accounts with those responsible for everything which led to counterrevolutionary events in 1981. However, we are not satisfied with the university's present situation, which is characterized by passivity and silence. This passivity, Azem Vlasi, Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium president said must be worrying in talks with university representatives. This danger also contains ground for the resumption of trends and forces with which we have settled accounts, Vlasi added.

The university's representatives acquainted Vlasi and a group of provincial officials with the preparations for the beginning of the academic year. In this connection they assessed that increased involvement of all the subjects at the university is in evidence, that the political situation is considerably more favorable and better than in earlier years, and that there are no cases of open nationalistic excesses.

It also was noted that 14 teachers had been excluded from teaching while 16 others have received party measures since 1981. It was noted that enrollment in faculties and colleges of higher education has been completed and that more than 1,000 places have remained vacant. It was stressed in particular that there has been a very poor response to studies in some Serbo-Croatian courses.

Azem Vlasi said that the political and security situation could not be assessed through statistics and only on the basis of whether there are any excesses or not, while the passivity at the university is accepted as a "positive" element of the situation. Precisely here, at the university, we should have a steady and lively activity, and differentiation should be carried out through daily involvement of teachers and students, rather than through formal declarations of who is for and who is against LCY policy. Vlasi also expressed his dissatisfaction with the activity of basic LC organizations at the university. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES REGION'S SECURITY

LD292138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- It was said at today's session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo that, as a result of the increased involvement, responsibility and efficiency on the part of all organized socialist forces following the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the political-security situation in the province has recently improved considerably.

According to a statement issued after the session, the Presidency also agreed that, despite the results achieved in that sphere, hostile activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists has continued. Using well-known methods and slogans, and incited and encouraged by subversive propaganda from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Albanian extreme emigre organizations, and a section of foreign propaganda organizations, they are attempting to maintain the state of tension both in Kosovo and further afield in order to destabilize the entire country. Continued activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists indicates that they have still not been cut off from the roots and sources that encourage and inspire their reactionary ideology.

The Presidency drew attention to the fact that the hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism manifests itself in various sinister and flagrant ways, through provoking excess and conflicts designed to retain the atmosphere of insecurity primarily among the people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities.

The Kosovo Presidency warns, the statement goes on, of the manifestations of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalisms whose proponents are trying to promote the idea about the impossibility of coexisting with the Albanians. This has recently become increasingly organized. Various ideas and views opposed to the LCY policy, are being openly promoted: from demands for revising the socio-political system and attacks on the policy of national equality to exaggerated politicizing of everyday problems of existence. This is making the political security situation in the province increasingly difficult and intranational relations more strained all of which is having a negative effect and encourages Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate.

In view of this the Presidency called for an even wider and more consistent activity of all social subjects at all levels in the province and for a more determined and efficient struggle against, primarily Albanian nationalists and irredentists, against Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism and against all other antisocialist and anti-self-management tendencies and manifestations.

The presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo also discussed the topical issues of the political-security situation among our citizens of Albanian nationality working temporarily abroad. It also pardoned a number of convicted people.

KOSOVO SAWP DISCUSSES SERB EMIGRATION

AU011109 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 26 Sep 86 p 1, 6

[Q. Aliu report: "Kosovo SAWP on the Question of Preventing the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins From Kosovo -- Broader Activity Needed in All Fields"]

[Excerpts] The coordinating council for activity to stop the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, within the Presidency of the SAWP Provincial Committee, set out, among other things, the tasks before the council for the period up to July next year at a meeting yesterday chaired by Metus Balabani, president, and attended by Bajram Selimi, Kosovo SAWP Provincial Committee Presidency president. [passage omitted]

Emissaries of Emigration [subhead]

Alongside the incidence of excessive cases of rape, desecration of graves, etc., an influence upon the continuation of a frosty atmosphere and climate, and consequently upon the continuing emigration process, has been exerted by the presence of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism, which preaches the impossibility of a common life with Albanians, said Metus Balabani. Recently, certain emissaries have also appeared, such as Djure Bauk and Kosta Bulatovic, who have even asked for land away from Kosovo for 148 Serb and Montenegrin families from Kosovo. This causes dissatisfaction and insecurity among the honest masses, he observed. [passage omitted]

People who act from hostile positions, Bajram Seumi said, must be condemned by their schools, villages and neighbourhoods where the violence is committed, where hostile slogans are written, where photographs of Tito are vandalized, and graves damaged. Condemnation solely by a court no matter how severe, that remains anonymous does not give results. So, without urging the people themselves to condemn such things, not with empty phrases, but with concrete activity, it will be difficult to achieve the desired results. Of course, Bajram Selimi then underlined, this does not mean that there will not be some individuals who act in a hostile fashion. But we must create such a climate to make such individuals feel the condemnation of the people in their bones. Everyone must realize that those who damage graves and throw stones at trains and buses sully the whole environment where they live, and all those with whom they live together. The SAWP must commit itself to the ideological education of the masses, and must penetrate everywhere, in organizations of associated labor and in local communities, to find out and explain how such things can occur, because such individuals do not live in the sky, but here among us. We must find out and explain where some young people and children obtain the idea to damage graves and photos and write hostile slogans and rape women, Bajram Selimi concluded. [passage omitted]

BREAD PRICES ENDANGER LIVING STANDARDS

AU020843 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 22 Sep 86 p 6

[Fevzi Nojani article: "After the Most Recent Bread Price Increase -- Worst for the Poor"]

[Text] Recently there was an enormous price increase in the 800-gram loaf, from 60 dinars for white bread, the kind that was generally sold before the increase, to 150 dinars, and for semi-white bread to 90 dinars. The situation is made worse by the unfavorable balance in our province between the sale of white bread (70 percent) and semi-white bread (30 percent), especially when one takes into consideration the fact that the quality of the semi-white bread is very different from the white. The situation is made even worse for the largest sections of the populace, because of their low incomes.

At one time, after an increase in the bread price, the question would be to what extent the market would be better supplied with bread; but after such an increase as has been made now, the question rather concerns the serious danger of people's living standards.

An analysis of some comparative data shows without doubt the specific situation in the province. According to the questionnaire sent out nationwide in 1983, the annual flour consumption of village families, in kilograms per head, is as follows:
In the SFRY: 151 kg
In Kosovo: 197 kg
Converting the flour into bread (by a factor of 1.36) we find that an individual wil have consumed nationally 205, 360 kg, and in Kosovo 267, 920 kg. of bread [figures as published], or each day, nationally, 0.536 kg, and in Kosovo 0.734 kg. According to these figures, an average SFRY family of 3.62 members, according to the 1981 census, will have consumed 2.038 kg of bread each day, while in Kosovo an average family of 6.92 members will have consumed 5.079 kg of bread each day. So families would have onsumed, daily, the following amounts, in 800-gram loaves:
In the SFRY: 2.547 loaves
In Kosovo: 6.349 loaves.
From this it emerges that in the SFRY a family would spend the sum of 382.5 dinars a day on white bread (at 150 dinars a loaf), and in Kosovo 952.35 dinars, or, in the SFRY, 11,461.50 dinars a month, and in Kosovo 28,570.50 dinars.

Bearing in mind the average incomes of those employed in the social sector, which in the first 5 months of 1986 were nationally 66,664 dinars, and in Kosovo 50,656 dinars, then expenditure on white bread for a month in the SFYR consumes 17.19 percent of income, and in Kosovo 56.40 percent, or more than three times the SFRY level.

Certain facts show that this problem is specific to Kosovo: According to a questionnaire sent nationally to families with 4 members, also in 1983, food accounts for 34.8 percent of the monthly family budget nationally, and for 47.2 percent in Kosovo. According to these data, expenditure on white bread would account for a half of all expenditure on food, and in Kosovo would exceed the entire general food expenditure by 10 percent. Such a phenomenon of such enormous dimensions in the expenditure for bread in Kosovo will not permit a gradual improvement of a diet of better quality, as the historical tendency is, but would on the contrary lead to a reverse of this tendency, deterioration, and the replacement of better quality foods by bread.

Although the results of these two questionnaires on flour consumption and expenditure on food do not represent a completely objective picture, the results are nonetheless indicative of the severity of the problem in the province.

The conclusion that can be drawn from this analysis is that even absolute minimum living standards are endangered in Kosovo. Such an increase in the price of bread and other vital foodstuffs is not simply a social problem, but an economic one, since if a worker is unable to ensure an absolute minimum living standard, then he will not be able to recover the energy expended in his work, and his productivity will fall.

This problem is not peculiar to those employed in the social sector, but also affects those looking for work, and so we are faced with the question of at what level this problem should be considered. The monthly subsidy [regresi mujor] to ensure living standards to a point where bread accounts for 20 percent of food expenditure as a whole, that is, 3 percent more than in the SFRY in general would require 5 percent of the provincial annual budget for 1986. Such a financial burden is beyond the material resources of the province, and so a broader consideration and a long-term solution are required.

ATTORNEYS DISCUSS ILLEGAL LAND OWNERSHIP

LD262325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- Many illegal operations and socially harmful phenomena are occurring in Kosovo and the public attorneys are powerless to stem the flow of various acts of usurpation and evasion of the law, as they often come across resistance from the bureaucacy.

This assessment was stated in talks between self-management attorneys of this province and the federal and republican attorneys, Krste Cavlovski and Ljubisa Zaric. The topic of the talks was the activity of these organs in implementing the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Kosovo.

The statistic was produced that in Kosovo so far 120,00 hectares of forest and 15,000 hectares of cultivated land in social ownership have been usurped. Of this, about 40,000 hectares have already passed into the hands of private owners. The public attorneys also warned of the phenomenon of the illegal acquisition of the rights of co-ownership and the alienation of social flats. In the Pristina municipality alone, it was said over 100 such contracts needed re-examining, where individuals and some associated labor organizations have illegally taken over social property through various machinations and the evasion of the law.

Federal, republican and provincial public attorneys also had talks today with Serafedin Sulejmani, the vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Dr Veselj Ljatifi, the provincial secretary for justice.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH LIBYANS -- Pancevo, October 2 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Chemical works "HIP" of Pancevo and the Libyan "RASKO" company signed a new two-year 60-million-dollar contract providing for technical assistance to the maintenance of the chemical factory in Ras Lanouf. The new contract will continue the so-far successful cooperation between "HIP" and its Libyan partner. In the past two years, workers of the Pancevo firm participated in organizing production and maintenance of all installations in the Ras Lanouf chemical works, centering on preparations for production and on the maintenance of an ethylene factory. Also, 200 Libyan experts attended a training course in Pancevo. "HIP" produces 824,000 tonnes of different chemicals annually. Last year, it exported a 96.5-million-dollar worth of products to Denmark, Nigeria, Turkey, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Libya, and other countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 2 Oct 86 LD]

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INTERCOSMOS SPACE LAW SEMINAR ENDS

LD022233 Budapest MTI in English 1845 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- A four-day Intercosmos seminar on space law ended in Budapest on Thursday. Experts from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union discussed legal issues related to the peaceful uses of outer space, surveyed codification work carried out in the legal sub-committee of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, and analyzed the obstacles to the conclusion of new agreements on space law.

Particular attention was paid to the perfection of the relevant scientific and technical cooperation between CMEA members. The participants proposed that the legal experts involved in the work of Intercosmos should elaborate a contractual system to promote relations between the cooperating institutes and companies and accelerate the practical use of scientific and technical achievements in space research.

The seminar discussed the legal issues of the safety of cosmonauts, and the need to further develop the international agreement, currently in force, on the rescuing of cosmonauts in emergency.

COMMUNIQUE ON PROPAGANDA MEETING IN PRAGUE

AU021007 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK report: "International Consultation Ends In Prague"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A joint communique was adopted at the end of an international meeting of representatives of societies for the dissemination of political, scientific, technical, and cultural knowledge from the socialist countries. The communique states, among other things:

The participants in the meeting exchanged experience on the role and mission of organizations in the fulfillment of the resolution of the congresses of their countries' Marxist-Leninist parties, with particular regard to their propagandist and educational influence on the population during the construction and further perfection of socialist society, on molding the socialist man and his way of life, in the acceleration of the economic and social development of the socialist countries, and in the struggle for peace.

The meeting unequivocally welcomed the 18 August 1986 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he announced the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, as a further concrete USSR initiative aimed at the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the improvement of the international situation, and the preservation of peace in the world, which he reaffirmed in the interview with RUDE PROVAO on 9 September.

In their activity the organizations will even more and more intensively propagate the peace endeavor of the USSR and the share of their countries in the struggle for the assertion of the Soviet peace initiatives. The representatives of the organizations expressed interest in further developing and deepening mutual cooperation in the spirit of the international policy of their countries' communist and workers parties.

MALILE MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN UNITED NATIONS

AU051504 Tirana ATA in English 1047 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 5 (ATA) The minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, who heads the Albanian delegation at the UN 41st session in New York has been having separate meetings with foreign ministers of some countries over the past days. The head of the Albanian delegation met with the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, Vahit Halefoglu. During the meeting, which passed in a warm, friendly spirit, both sides positively assessed the friendly relations existing between the two countries and expressed their common desire for the further development of these relations in the fields of trade, culture, sports, etc.

In his meeting with the head of the delegation of the SR of Vietnam, the member of the government, Vo Dong Giang, Reis Malile discussed about the constant promotion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Albania and Vietnam in the fields of trade, culture, technical-scientific cooperation etc.

Likewise, the Albanian foreign affairs minister met with the Yugoslav Federative secretary for foreign affairs, Raif Dizdarevic, the minister of foreign affairs of Romaina, Ioan Totu, the foreign affairs minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca, the minister of foreign affairs of Zambia, Luke J. Mwananshiku, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, and the minister of foreign affairs of Guyana, Rashleigh Esmond Jackson. During these meetings opinions were exchanged on the bilateral relations as well as on their promotion in fields of mutual interest.

During the above mentioned meetings Reis Malile also exchanged opinions on some particular aspects of the international situation.

ALIA SPEAKS AT BERAT DISTRICT AWP PARLEY

AU300826 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Comrade Ramiz Alia Attends the 24th party conference of Berat District" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 30 (ATA) -- The 24th party conference of Berat District held its proceedings on September 27-28. The conference was also attended by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The party and state leader was welcomed by the first secretary of the district party committee, Halil Hasko and other comrades.

Just like the entire people of Berat, the delegates to the conference, too, received the entry of Comrade Ramiz Alia to the hall with acclamations.

The conference was also addressed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, who said among others:

Full of emotion and veneration we recall today the unforgettable years of the national liberation war, this glorious epopee, which the people of Berat in town and countryside, under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, wrote with blood and sacrifices. The people of Berat has preserved and continually developed their outstanding traditions. Today they distinguish themselves as first-rank fighters for the socialist construction and for the defence of the victories attained.

The concern and seriousness of the party grassroot organizations and the party conferences in the districts in their work for holding the new party elections as well as the all round achievements this year serve as the best preparations for the 9th congress, they are a guarantee for its complete success.

Our entire people, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, go to the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding with fresh victories. The work for the implementation of the new five year plan has begun well. Intensive efforts and accelerated rhythm at work are observed everywhere. The struggle for the realisation of the plans is being accompanied by all-round efforts to activate internal reserves and possibilities and to guarantee the prospects for development. The continuity on the road of socialism, in accordance with the teaching of Comrade Enver Hoxha, sanctioned in the line and principles of our party, is being realized and consolidated through work, efforts, determination and new projects in all fields.

The situation in our country is characterized by the steel unity of the people round the party and the steel unity of all the communists round its Central Committee. An optimistic and enthusiastic situation prevails all over the country. The party and people are displaying more strongly than even their determination to forge uninterruptedly ahead. Everything in Albania is in progress.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed further on that Berat is a district with a powerful economy, including a textile industry with large producing potential, a industry with large capacities for processing the foodstuffs, for oil extraction etc. The Berat District is frontally realizing its tasks in agriculture significant progress has been also made in education, culture and mode of living.

Our people constitute the decisive factor for the continuation of socialist revolution in all the fields and for the realisation of great tasks set by our party. Socialism is a deed of the strength and physical energies of the masses. Moreover, it is a deed of the their wisdom, knowledge, the intellectual power and creativity. The initiative and the creativity of the working people constitute the decisive factor for the application of the line of the masses. It has become a moving irreplaceable force for carrying the society forward, and for realising the plans of the economic and social development. The effects of this sound spirit, synthesized in the large scale movement "Standard Bearers in Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha", are and will be significant. This year, like never before, the working masses throughout the country are carrying out a very fruitful work for the realisation and the overfulfilment of the plans. The working people in the countryside, and those of the cities who are helping them, are concluding the harvesting and storing of maize within a very short time limit. On this occasion the Central Committee of the party greets all the working people of agriculture for this important achievement.

The working people of metallurgy, the mechanical industry and the chemical industry are speedily advancing their objectives to increase the production and effectiveness, and to introduce the Albanian raw materials in large scale use. This initiative is being also extended to such complex fields such as the increase of economic effectiveness in the districts and in the whole systems of the economy. The initiatives to realize the production tasks earlier than envisaged are initiatives to strengthen the economy and to raise the well being of the people.

Comrade Ramiz Alia also spoke on some problems of the international situation.

ALIA, ISAI ATTEND TIRANA AWP CONFERENCE

AU041425 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 4, (ATA) -- The 24th party conference of Tirana District held its proceedings at the opera and ballet theater hall on October 2 and 3.

Attending was also the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia. He was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Home Affairs Comrade Hekuran Isai, delegate of the Central Committee of the party at this conference.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was received by the first secretary of the district party committee Pirro Kondi, the chairman of the exective committee of the district people's council Llambi Gegprifti and other comrades. The delegates to the conference welcomed with great joy the entry into the hall of Comrade Ramiz Alia.

On behalf of the plenum of the district party committee the report "With Militant Spirit, Revolutionary Drive and Uninterrupted Undertakings Let Us Constantly Fulfil the Tasks" was read out by the first secretary Pirro Kondi.

It followed from the report and discussions that in the District of Tirana the tasks of the 7th Five Year Plan have been realised well. The achievements of the working people of construction, engineering industry, extracting and coal upgrading industries, of cooperativists and agricultural working people, who realised the growth of agricultural production mainly by increasing the yields, were brought to the fore. These achievements and the experience accumulated in the struggle to fulfill the previous five year plan have served and serve to undertake and realise greater tasks over the 8th Five Year Plan further advancing the targets of the revolutionary movement "Standard Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha". A good experience has been accumulated during the great undertaking to further enhance the effectiveness.

Comrade Hekuran Isai too spoke at the conference. After bringing to the delegates and all the communists of Tirana District the greetings of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally, he evaluated the proceedings of the conference for the sound spirit of principle.

In the end, the conference elected the leading organs of the party in the district, and the delegates to the 9th congress of the party.

Comrade Pirro Kondi was re-elected first secretary of the district party committee.

VICE MINISTERS ATTEND GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU041402 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- On occasion of the National Day of the German Democratic Republic, the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Dieter Kulitzka gave a cocktail at the embassy seat on October 3. Attending were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade Pajtim Ajazi and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING REGARDED AS 'GOOD OMEN'

AU041703 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 86

[Editorial article: "Good Omen"]

[Text] There are events that, even in our divided world, demonstrate unity of thought. In all parts of the world the announcement on the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, to be held in Reykjavik, was welcomed as great and promising news, inspiring great hope. It was greeted as a good omen for the awaited transition to positive changes.

In the atmosphere of dangerous, international tension and strained Soviet-American relations, the announcement coming from Moscow and Washington suddenly illuminated and dispersed the dense and stormy clouds, which for such a long time had obscured the people's hope for progress and peace.

At a moment when the well-known reactionary and militarist forces were doing and are doing everything within their power to drive the efforts for a universal human dialogue aimed at halting the suicidal arms race into a deadlock, the consent to the proposal of the Soviet leader to hold a meeting in Iceland cannot be judged other than as a manifestation of statesmanlike realism and good will, as an indubitable expression of a lofty mutual sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind.

There is one truth that can never be questioned -- it is the truth that the cause of peace is the cause of all peoples, great and small, without exception. Only then peace can become peace for all, a lasting a just peace. Only this common striving for peace can make peace a contribution of and an asset for all mankind. It is, however, also true and unquestionable that in this century of thermonuclear arms, the responsibility of the two great powers -- the USSR and the United States, which are known in the contemporary political vocabulary as the two superpowers because their material, human, and military resources are truly prevailing over those of all other states -- is determining and decisive.

Under present-day circumstances and realities every new escalation of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations transmits this tension to all other international relations producing chain reactions of complementary complications and conflicts. Under such circumstances, in this atmosphere it is difficult to detect the fact that despite the complicated internatonal situation and the activities of the imperialist and reactionary forces, the will of the people to overcome the political stagnation and to widely expand the negotiations on the most topical issues and problems of peace, security, and cooperation is destined to prevail by the laws of history. A bright example for this was set in the day following the successful conclusion of one of the most difficult negotiations in the entire postwar development; namely the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe. A few hours preceding the dramatic denouement of the events, it was difficult to guess its outcome; it was difficult to guess whether the end would be the one expected by the people in Europe, the United States, and Canada and by all mankind. Once more the impressive fact emerged that whenever common human aspirations are placed above everything else, when people are concerned about their own present and future on a long-term basis, even the most complicated and difficult problems can find a solution, under the common denominator of common interests and joint responsibility.

This was also, among other things, confirmed by the extended Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, by the convention signed in Vienna on the safe development of nuclear power, and by the documents adopted by the state and government leaders of the Nonaligned Movement at their meeting in Harare, as well as by the progress in the negotiations on questions connected with the banning of chemical weapons.

The "interim" or "our of turn meeting" between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has the task of preparing the forthcoming official Soviet-American summit, scheduled to take place in Washington. Despite their "restricted" character, the talks that will be held in the capital of this distant island state will be of exceptional international significance, at least in three respects: A political respect -- because they are renewing the process of Geneva on Soviet-American negotiations on general issues of our epoch, which well-known circles and forces continue to sabotage with their plans for wars on earth and in outer space; a practical respect -- because they will map our the specific subjects of future talks and trends, containing conditions and opportunities for the achievement of bilateral and multilateral agreements for halting the nuclear missile arms race; and a psychological respect -- because they are restoring the self-confidence of mankind in the awareness that we are living in an epoch in which there are no and ther should be no insoluble problems whatsoever.

It is unnecessary to forecast what exactly the Soviet and American leaders will talk about in Reykjavik. The USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state already discussed this subject for over 20 hours. Nevertheless, it is more than obvious that one of the questions -- namely the question of the future, or to put it more precisely, the absence of a future that nuclear weapons promise -- cannot and must not be disregarded since people are awaiting mutually acceptable solutions on these questions and are justified in doing so. Only such solutions can make people finally utter a sigh of relief.

The people of Bulgaria, who welcomed the announcement on the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting with hope, wish this meeting successful progress with all their hearts.

People say that the capital of the "country of ice" is situated in the middle of the road between Europe and the American Continent. Let us hope that this road will be crossed from both sides with the common will. Let there be peace!

PRC NPC'S LIAO HANSHENG GIVES INTERVIEW.

AU201213 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 29 Sep 86 p 7

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT interview with Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress -- time and place of interview not given.

[Text] The visit of the parliamentary delegation headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has ended. During his visit to our country the leader of the delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly. Prior to his departure, Liao Hansheng was kind enough to give an interview to a representative of our editorial board:

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] Can you describe the results of your visit to Bulgaria and the results of the talks you held with Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov?

[Liao Hansheng] The visit of the delegation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to Bulgaria was very successful. We held friendly talks with Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov, with leaders of the Bulgarian National Assembly and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The sides briefed each other on their domestic and foreign policy and on the state of socialist construction in each of them. They exchanged experience in the work of the parliamentary organs and intensified the process of mutual acquaintance. The two sides expressed the mutual wish to further develop the relations between China and Bulgaria in various sectors, as well as to consolidate cooperation between their parliaments. The talks will play an active role in the further development of relations between the PRC and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in various fields.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] How can you describe the role and importance of parliaments in consolidating universal peace and in averting a nuclear war?

[Liao Hansheng] The preservation of world peace is the common hope and the sacred duty of all peoples throughout the world. The parliaments must express the will of the peoples, they must devote all-round efforts to the defense of world peace and indefatiguably struggle for it. The CRP is conducting an independent, peaceloving policy in foreign affairs. It is striving for the preservation of peace in the world. As in the past, we are still against nuclear war today and we support a total ban on nuclear weapons. Everyone is aware of the fact that China is a nuclear state that has assumed the obligation not to have recourse to nuclear weapons. During our present talks, both sides expressed the readiness to devote optimal efforts to the preservation of world peace and to averting nuclear war.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC are separated from each other by thousands of kilometers. This, however, is not an obstacle to the adoption of numerous steps in favor of developing relations between the two countries, for example, in the economic sector. Can you describe the cooperation prospects, which exist in this sector?

[Liao Hansheng] Naturally, geographical distance will not be an obstacle to the development of our friendly relations. China and Bulgaria are socialist countries. We must develop our bilateral relations even more, and there are opportunities in this respect. In the economic sphere, we will preserve the principle which is characteristic of relations between socialist states -- namely -- relations based on equal rights and on mutual advantage, as well as complementary efforts, mutual assistance, friendship, and cooperation. On this basis we will actively contribute to the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two countries. We are convinced that, with joint efforts, we will achieve the constant development of our friendship and cooperation.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] Can you tell us something about the tasks that the Chinese people face at the present stage of their socialist construction?

[Liao Hansheng] The implementation of the four socialist modernizations is the common hope of the billion-strong Chinese people. We are resolved to transform our country into a powerful, modern, socialist state, with a highly developed economy and a great cultural standard, as well as a high level of democratization. This is precisely why the CCP Central Committee, as a first step in this direction, has determined by the end of this century to increase our total industrial and agricultural production four times as compared with the 1980 standard, in order to make our people's life more prosperous. We are now searching for paths for the implementation of socialist modernization, which must be appropriate to the conditions that really exist in China.

The reform of the economic system in the villages has already achieved remarkable results and this reform is gradually producing its first results in the urban centers. Our open door policy is proceeding successfully. As of 1986 we are beginning to implement the Seventh 5-Year Plan, by maintaining stable rates of development both in industry and agriculture.

[OTECHESTVEN FRONT] Let us ask one more question at the end of this interview. Can you give your impressions of Bulgaria?

[Liao Hansheng] Our present visit gave us the opportunity to become familiar with the tremendous successes achieved by the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people in socialist construction, as well as with the new goals they are setting for themselves for the future. This gives us great pleasure. In exchanging opinions with the colleagues from the Naitonal Assembly, we understand that very good work is being done in your country in legislation, and that close relations exist between the National Assembly and the people's masses in your country. We learned that the various permanent organs of the National Assembly have a very efficient work system. All this has deeply impressed us. You have acquired very positive experience in the construction of socialism and in the reorganization of the economic system, from which we can learn. On this occasion I would like, through your mass media, to wish the Bulgarian people even greater socialist construction. At the same time, I would like, with all my heart, to express gratitude to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for having received us and for the friendly talk we held with him, and I would like to cordially thank the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian people for their sincere and friendly hospitality.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS

AU021224 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a message to Li Xiannian, PRC president, and Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council, which addresses most sincere greetings on the country's national holiday.

The message confirms again the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to further expand relations between the two countries and to cooperate with the PRC in the struggle for peace and socialism and against imperialism, something which corresponds to the interests of the Bulgarian and Chinese peoples and the entire progressive and peaceloving mankind.

TODOROV, MARKOV ATTEND PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU021226 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] On 1 October the PRC marks its 37th anniversary. For that occasion, on 30 September Teng Shaozhi, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception in the embassy's halls.

The reception was attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly; Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; and deputy ministers.

Leaders and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception, which took place in a friendly atmoshphere.

SYRIAN VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON TIES

LD031342 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK) -- The crisis in the Middle East can be solved only on the basis of the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all occupied Arab territories, Deputy Chairman of the Syrian National Progressive Front and Syrian Vice-President Zuhayr Mashariqa has told CTK prior to his departure from Czechoslovakia.

The Syrian representative who led a delegation of the National Progressive Front which ended its visit to Czechoslovakia today said that all national rights, especially the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, must be restored and that the situation must be solved at an international conference in which the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council would participate together with representatives of the parties involved. Separate agreements and partial solutions which the U.S. imperialism and Zionism have been trying to push through would not lead to the restoration of peace in the region. Their aim is to force the Arabs to yield to the imperialist and Zionist plans, he said.

Syria and the countries of the socialist community have common interests and aims, i.e. to struggle against imperialism and Zionism, Zuhayr Mashariqa said in another part of the interview.

Syria's relations with the socialist countries have been strengthening within the existing treaties of friendship and cooperation. A Syrian-Soviet treaty was signed during the Syrian president's visit to Czechoslovakia in 1985 and a similar treaty has also been signed with Bulgaria, the Syrian representative said. These relations will further expand within the interests and aims of both sides, he added.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD031337 Prague CTK in English 1240 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Syrian National Progressive Front, led by deputy chairman of its central leadership and Syrian Vice-President Zuhayr Mashariqa, ended its visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague today.

The delegation visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

PRC ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU032111 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Reception at the PRC Embassy"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, gave a reception on his country's national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of the PRC's establishment -- on 30 September in Prague.

It was attended by Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO; Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier; Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; and other representatives of our political, public, and cultural life. The members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION WITH USSR ELECTS NEW CHIEF

LD052333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] The Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association discussed in Bratislava today the tasks of the organization up to the end of the current year. It stressed the need to facilitate the expansion of scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and more purposefully to broaden friendship contacts, as well as international socialist competition. It also pointed to the need to improve the quality of cultural and educational activities.

The session complied with the request of Karol Savel to be released from the post of the chief secretary. It elected Jozef Mravik in his place.

Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, thanked Karol Savel for long years of involved work in the post and praised his contribution toward strengthening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

CPCZ'S JAKES DEPARTS FOR WORKING VISIT TO FRG

LD051650 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left by air today for a working visit of the FRG. It is taking place at the invitation of the leadersip of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Meets SPD's Glotz

LD052232 Prague CTK in English 2035 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Oct 5 (CTK correspondent) -- Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, had talks after arrival here today with representative of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Peter Glotz.

Both sides expressed interest in promoting the successfully developing dialogue between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and SPD, and in its transfer also into other spheres.

They recalled joint international political initiatives, especially the proposal of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, SPD, and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe.

Milos Jakes and Peter Glotz also reviewed the international political topics. In this connection, they welcomed the coming Gorbachev-Reagan meeting as an opportunity to improve the current complex international situation.

Reviewed during the Jakes-Glotz meeting were also certain topical aspects of bilateral Czechoslovak-West German relations. They pointed out that economic relations between the two countries with different social and political systems are an important factor of the policy of understanding, cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

WEST URGED TO RESPOND TO PACT PROPOSALS AT MBFR

AU291942 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep p 7

[Dusan Rovensky article in the "Note" column: "Another round in Vienna"]

[Text] Another -- the 40th -- round of the talks on the reduction of the number of armed forces and armament in central Europe began in Veinna on 25 September. These talks deal with an issue which is of direct and essential importance for reducing tension on the European Continent, where millions-strong armeis, equipped with huge arsenals of conventional as well as nuclear weapons, are facing each other. The further part of the Vienna dialogue began shortly after the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Therefore it is appropriate to demand that a constructive spirit, similar to the one displayed in Stockholm, also prevail in Vienna in the future. The future will show whether this really is going to be the case.

What is particularly necessary is that the NATO states concretely and constructively respond to the extensive program of reducing armed forces and armament in Europe that was proposed at the summit of the Warsaw Pact states last June. An integrated and concrete disarmament program aimed at easing military tension and limiting conventional weapons was elaborated in the appeal adopted in Budapest. The initiative of the socialist countries pertains to all aspects of the disarmament process. It proposes to markedly reduce the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces, and together with that also the quantities of weapons -- of the ground as well as air forces. It also includes concrete stages of how the disarmament process should proceed in order to reduce the numerical strength of troops by 1 million men by the beginning of the 1990's. According to the proposal of the socialist states, the process of reduction would be balanced and mutual, and the parity of forces would be maintained in the course of the process.

The Warsaw Pact's Budapest session proposals are of far-reaching importance, and the NATO states should react to them responsibly, particularly at the deliberations in Vienna.

They also should react to other peace initiatives. The main obstacle that prevents progress in Vienna is the fact that the stances of the Western delegations have not thus far displayed political realism, that they continue their poorly disguised attempts to gain unilateral advantages, to gain military superiority over the socialist countries. That, of course, is not the path that will lead to agreements.

In Stockholm political realism won. The result was agreements that contain a number of remarkabel elements, conclusions that constitute an important step toward the reduction of military tension in Europe and toward the creation of better relations between East and West. The talks in the Austrian capital also have this opportunity. One only has to make use of these opportunities.

KAPEK DELIVERS REPORT TO PRAGUE PARTY SESSION

LD010855 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Prague CPCZ Committee today debated the development and improvement of the party membership base after 17th CPCZ Congress.

In the committee report, delivered by its chief secretary, Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and in a discussion too, it was said that the great care of the party bodies and primary organizations paid to the improvement of the membership base of communists in Prague has had positive results. The class character of the city organization has been reinforced.

However, the meeting pointed out that the tasks connected with the improvement of the membership base are not fully implemented in all bodies and organizations. The fulfillment of individual concrete tasks by many communists of Prague is not regularly assessed and inspected, and not all possibilities for the better political and ideological-theoretical standard of the party members are utilized.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ALCOHOLISM, DRUGS

LD260442 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Summary] The constitutional legal committees of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly continued work in Prague today with a debate of the report of the prosecutor general of the CSSR on the fight against alcoholism and other drug abuses. There are over 232,000 registered alcoholics in the CSSR. The proportion of women drinkers has gone up in past few years, and that of 20-25 year-old young people this is followed by the 18-19 year old category. On average, every CSSR citizen consumes annually the equivalent of 9 and 1/2 liters of pure alcohol. One-third of all crimes are commited under the influence of alcohol.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS ENVOY ENDS MISSION -- Gerard van Vloten, the ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the CSSR, has completed his tour of duty and left Czechoslovakia "for good." [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

NEW NETHERLANDS ENVOY -- Lambertus J.R.J.B.W.G.E.M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg, the new ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, has arrived in Prague. He was welcomed by Vilem Pardubsky, head of the diplomatic protocol of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

SWISS ENVOY ENDS MISSION -- (CTK) -- Max B. Dahinden, Swiss ambassador to the CSSR, concluded his diplomatic mission and left the CSSR on 2 September. He was seen off by Jan Nedorost, deputy head of diplomatic protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

AFGHAN ENVOY ENDS MISSION -- (CTK) -- Mohammed Sharief Karimzada, Afghan ambassador to the CSSR, has departed from the CSSR by air. He was seen off at the airport by Jan Nedorost, deputy head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

HONECKER RETURNS TO BERLIN FROM USSR

LD032133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived back in Berlin this evening after his friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

PRC AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION ON ANNIVERSARY

AU022147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 30 September Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, gave a reception on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. His invitation was honored by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dr Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade; Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, minister of health; and Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry. Other personalities of the social life of the republic attended the reception, including Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present were chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

HONECKER SENDS GHANDI MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

LD041015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, has sent a telegram to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. It says:

I have learned with abhorrence and indignation of the assassination attempt on your life. In this hour I assure you of the GDR's firm solidarity. At the same time the failure of this criminal attack fills me with satisfaction.

I wish you, honored Mr Prime Minister, continued great success in your responsible work in the interest of peace and for the benefit of the Indian people.

DEPUTY PREMIER REICHELT RECEIVED BY DANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD041548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 3 Oct (ADN) -- Poul Schluter, prime minister of Denmark, received GDR Deputy Premier Dr Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and water management, during the latter's visit to Denmark, for a talk which took place in an open atmosphere. Dr Hans Reichelt conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were reciprocated in like manner.

The two sides emphasized the positive results of the development of the bilateral relations between the two states. They underlined that the steadily developing cooperation in environmental policy had also made a contribution towards it. They concurred in noting that there exists an inseparable connection between protecting the environment and safeguarding peace.

Dr Hans Reichelt explained the policy of dialogue for creating a coalition of reason and realism aimed at preserving peace, at progress to be made toward disarmament and at a return to detente. He emphasized that the citizens of the GDR, as well as all realistic forces in the world, expect that during the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik results would be achieved that will take into account mankind's will for peace.

The talk was attended by Christian Christensen, minister of the environment and minister of Nordic affairs.

Agreement Signed

LD042042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 4 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Denmark are to expand their cooperation in environmental protection. A working plan for the period to 1988 has been signed in Copenhagen following the conclusion of negotiations between Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, and Christian Christensen, Danish minister of environment and Nordic affairs. It envisages the deepening of relations, particularly in the development of processes and measures to protect water resources, to keep the atmosphere clean, to protect forests and to recultivate worked-out open-cast mines. Cooperation with scientific institutes, institutions, enterprises and concerns is planned in this.

Dr Hans Reichelt stressed the usefulness of the exchange of experiences conducted with politicians and in concerns and institutes in Denmark regarding the diverse tasks involved in environmental protection, including the reational use of natural resources, utilizing secondary raw materials, treating chemical waste, protecting nature and the landscape, and monitoring the environment.

HAGER READS HONECKER MESSAGE TO JENA MEETING

LK020825 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] In Jena today, the festive week to mark the 750th anniversary of the city began. It opened with a session of the city assembly. As well as the 240 deputies, numerous guests accepted the invitation, including a delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. In his festive address, Mayor Walter Windrich outlined the most important historic stages in the development of Jena. Here is a report from Rolf Reissmann: [passage omitted]

Jena became a city 10 years ago. Today it has 107,000 inhabitants. The greetings message from Chairman of the SED State Council Erich Honecker, which was read by Projessor Kurt Hager, member of the State Council, was addressed to them all. Referring to the Jena's worlwide reputation, it says:

[Begin Hager recording] As the scene for the activity of outstanding personalities, Jena has been and remains a significant center of forward-moving scientific life and political commitment for social progress. Closely linked with the development of the city are the achievements of Carl Zeiss, Ernst Abbe, and Otto Schott, which, founded on the industry of the workers, significantly determined the town's scientific development.

The working people of the Combine VEB Carl Zeiss Jena, through their products, are oriented at international top performances and key technologies, and are making an extraordinary contribution to the development of our economy. The export goods which are much in demand, and are highly developed consumer goods bear witness to the creative power of the GDR workers, scientists, and technologists in numerous countries. The socialist community work involving the city and the enterprises and institutions has been developed in an exemplary way. The community of interests for regional rationalization, the promotion of performance development, and the improvement of the working and living conditions is a new and effective form of cooperation, which aims to implement further changes for the benefit of the citizens. [end recording] [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

ADN, SPK SIGN AGREEMENT -- Phnom Penh, 29 Sep (ADN) -- An agreement on the further development of cooperation between the Cambodian SPK news agency and ADN was signed in Phnom Penh by directors general En Saman and Guenter Poetschke. It plans the expansion of the exchange of news and photos as well as support in the further training of SPK staff. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 29 Sep 86 LD]

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN -- On 18 September Guido Thoms, GDR deputy minister of environmental protection and water management, concluded his 4-day visit to Sweden. The talks he conducted with Walfrid Poulsson, general director of the State Office for Environmental Protection in Sweden, served the continuation of the thus far good cooperation on environmental protection issues. A working program for the 1987-1988 period was signed; it is to contribute to the expansion of relations between both countries in the environmental protection sector. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

MARITIME GROUP JOINED -- Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR joined the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) on Wednesday in London. Deputy Minister of Post and Telecommunications Dr Hans-Juergen Hammer deposited a corresponding document with the general secretary of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). At the same time he signed the organization's business agreement which governs the conditions for participation in maritime satellite radio transmission. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

TREATMENT PLANT AUTOMATION --Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN) -- The first automated microcomputer-aided process guiding system with the designation 'Audatec' in the sphere of water management went into permanent operation at the Berlin-Nord treatment plant on Wednesday. The computer system, which was produced at the Teltow instrument and control works (Potsdam Bezirk) and which already has proved its worth in the production of fertilizers and other chemical products, takes over the control and monitoring of numerous processes in the treatment of effluent. The collectives involved in the construction and equipping of this largest and most modern treatment plant in the GDR have set themsleves the task of connecting all mechanical, biological, and chemical treatment processes to the process guiding system by the beginning of December. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

SOLIDARITY LEADERS SUMMONED TO APPEAR

AU031919 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa and most of the seven new provisional heads of the Solidarity Trade Union have been asked to appear Saturday before their local regional administrative boards, under a ruling concerned with illegal organizations, the unionists said Friday.

They told Agence France-Presse that they would have to justify the creation last Tuesday of a new Solidarity leadership. This new leadership will operate in the open, unlike its predecessor, Solidarity has said.

This administrative procedure was last used most notably for the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights, a group founded after the murder in 1984 of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko by Polish secret police.

The committee was termed "illegal, " and its militants were thereafter subjected to police harrassment, court appearances and finally imprisonment.

Among the Solidarity leaders, Mr. Walesa, Bodgdan Lis and Bogdan Borusewicz have to been asked to appear in Gdansk, while Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jozef Pinior are summoned to Wroclaw.

Mr. Walesa said he would appear but would only agree "to read a statement questioning the competence of this local board to rule on trade union rights."

He noted that Solidarity's new "provisional council" was not a "new organization" and its "existence is guartanteed by the Polish Constitution as well as by international conventions signed by Poland."

The other union heads, Zbigniew Bujak, Janusz Palubicki and Tadeusz Jedynak, could not reached Friday to confirm their cases.

In an editorial Thursday, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily said Solidarity's provisional council aimed "to create structures for illegal activities."

In other developments, 13 militants of the independent pacifist movement WIP were arrested Friday after a half-hour sit-in in the centre of Warsaw, watched by hundreds of onlookers near several large department stores and the Ministry of Culture.

The militants held banners calling for the release of Wojciech Jankowski and Jaroslaw Nakielski, arrested recently for refusing to do military service. Mr. Jankowski, sentenced to three and a half years in prison, has been on a hunger strike since September 16.

They are considered common criminals, and thus did not benefit from the government's amnesty for political prisoners, which ended on September 15.

A man released under the amnesty, Marek Adamkiewicz, was among the WIP militants arrested Friday. Police also took away a dozen onlookers.

Walesa Comments

AU041532 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was questioned Saturday by a magistrate after his Solidarity provisional council was declared illegal Friday by the Polish Government.

Other members of the Solidarity council -- made up of seven activists from the banned trade union recently released from jail under an amnesty for political prisoners -- were also summoned for questioning Saturday.

Speaking by telephone from his home in Gdansk, northern Poland, Mr. Walesa said he was asked about the intentions and future of the provisional council which was announce last Tuesday, but was not given an official warning.

On Friday government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the council was "an illegal structure" whose members were "enemies of the state" that could be punished. Mr. Walesa said he refused to answer questions about the activities of the council including its printing facilities and billposting activities.

"I let them know that the council was not a new organization, that it was not meant to put up, but to eliminate obstacles on the path to dialogue (with the government) for the recovery of the country" from its serious economic difficulties, he said. Mr. Walesa added that the questioning had been courteous and that the magistrate had told him that "the affair will be examined and decisions taken later on."

Jozef Pinior, another member of the council, said he was warned in Wroclaw that he could be liable to a jail term of up to five years for leading an illegal organization.

Other members of the council Bogdan Lis in Gdansk, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk (Wroclaw), Bogdan Borusewicz (Gdansk), Janusz Palubicki (Poznan) and Tadeusz Jedynak (Katowice) were also summoned for questioning Saturday.

Meanwhile, 16 activists of the "Peace and Liberty" (WIP) movement were still in custody Saturday after being detained Friday in Warsaw after demanding the release of two man -- Wojciech Jankowski and Jaroslaw Nakielski -- who were jailed after refusing to carry out military service.

URBAN SAYS SOLIDARITY SEEKS DESTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM

LD040857 Warsaw PAP in English 0012 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Urban's Reply to KYODO" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3: The Japanese KYODO press agency addressed the Polish government spokesman with a question as to how he addressed the creation of the Provisional Council of "Solidarnosc" and what was the attitude of the authorities towards that council's statement and towards the statements and letters of Lech Walesa. Jerzy Urban replied, in part:

"The group composed of some of the former activitists and advisors of "Solidarnosc" wrongly assesses its capabilities. At present the line of agreement and struggle has a strong social backing. A decisive majority of Poles do not want a return of both the times from before August 1980 and a recurrence of the events of 1981. The extremists of the said period deceive themselves in thinking that they can once again use the same scenario, known from 1980 and 1981: at first a lot of beautiful words about agreement all all-out work, then conflicts, strikes and demonstrations, ruining the economy and raking havoc on the market, piling up demands and, last but not least, open demands for bringing down the government, that is, pushing the country to the brink of an abyss.

"We do not have to wait for the falsehood to surface once again in beautifully ringing words about agreement as well as gestures of reunion. The so-called Provisional Council began with a contemptuous rejection of an initiative aimed at creating a consultative body attached to the Council of State. An institution of agreement which has not yet even been founded was billed beforehand as a facade and harmful by the extremists of 1981.

"When Zbigniew Bujak read out a statement of his provisional council to Western correspondents about efforts to reach agreement on the issue of pluralism, Wiktor Kulerski sat at his side. Kulerski, Bujak's deputy and successor in the underground, already wrote in the Sep. 24 issue of the illegal MAZOWSZE wwekly that the communists aim to annihilate the nation biologically and bring down all the possible catastrophes on it, and, thus, they are adversaries who, reasoning soundly, should be fought.

"Their activities, writes Kulerski, should be hampered in the following way: to create open structures voicing agreement on the outside and, on the other hand, parallely construct, I quote, 'civil underground structures, conspiratorial to the full...' The article also makes mention of a secret network of communications with foreign countries.

"These people, therefore, immediately following their release from arrest and surfacing from the underground, attempt to kindle a fire which has already once burned Poland.

"The main slogan which they advance nowadays is trade union pluralism. They forget that they themselves stated a long time ago that they wee not and are not any trade unionists.

"Realistically reasoning working people will correctly evaluate the revived slogan of pluralism. It would simply mean the political ressurection of a group of activisits who have proven their harmfulness.

"The Poland of 1986 is not and will not be the Poland from before 1980 as well as from before December 1981. The new action of people who independently of their earlier motives of action today are simply a group which in fact fulfills foreign orders for destabilizing Socialist Poland does not, as was the case in 1980, have an infrastructure in the rightful indignation of the mases. This is a cabinet-type appearance strictly coordinated in time and methods with the policy of some Western circles towards Poland. Their intention is to either gain in the coming weeks a pretext to hold that People's Poland is a country of repression or to show that progress in agreement in Poland must be manifested by the destruction of socialism.

"Will the risk of humanitarian steps taken by the authorities and serving the cause of agreement always be abused by the adversaries of socialism and deemed as a invitation to destructive actions? Such a logic of events is contradictory to the wishes and efforts of a majority of Polish society. If, however, a handful of extremists will today or in the future force the rigorous use of law in relation to them, let no one later on, be it the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth or the church, call for new humanitarian acts. We are really trying to make Poland a country without so-called political prisoners. We tried pluralism in the same realistic way in 1980 and 1981. All the blame for a possible failure will go to the other side, just as it bears responsibility for wasting some of the experiments of 1980 and 1981."

DAILY HAILS CHINA'S READINESS TO COOPERATE

AU032147 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[Tadeusz Barzdo dispatch: "At the Summit"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 September -- When leaders of two countries meet for the first time for over 30 years, such a meeting is of momentous significance in every way, and if the countries are Poland and China, which have always respected and praised each other, the effects are bound to be really comprehensive. This is because Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the PRC has not only restored the summit dialogue between the two countries, but also envisages the continuation of this dialogue and the further comprehensive development of bilateral relations.

These implications were fully confirmed during Wojciech Jaruselski's Beijing talks with the PRC's highest authorities. The meeting with Deng Xiaoping, who is China's top personality, created opportunities for exchanging views on the most fundamental isues -- on the roads and methods of building the system of social justice. The Chinese side did not hesitate to admit that, while scoring impressive achievements, it committed omissions and even errors in this regard in the past. Deng Xiaoping stressed above all the period of China's development during the "Cultural Revolution." Friendship and a candid atmosphere were also the distinctive features of the meeting with CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang and PRC Chairman Li Xiannian.

W. Jaruzelski's visit has materialized at a time when almost all socialist countries have begun searching for ways to accomplish their main goals and to determine the most efficient strategies of economic development. The same activity is going on in China, which continues to implement the program of economic reforms. In precisely this regard China is an interesting partner for all socialist countries. At the same time, both sides can glean great benefits because China's needs, especially those in economic modernization, offer extensive opportunities for economic cooperation. The Chinese leaders disclosed in this connection that they are also interested in cooperation and that they keenly study and watch the solutions and reforms adopted under our sociopolitical conditions.

During the talks, accent was laid on current econoic cooperation, which is successfully developing, as jointly assessed by the Chinese and Polish officials. The present achievements make it possible to greatly expand bilateral cooperation, which will cover all fields and will be confirmed by the intergovernmental accord on cultural and scientific cooperation to be signed this coming Tuesday.

The fact that the Polish-Chinese dialogue is favorable to our basic goals, defends peace, and creates the climate of international understanding is not without significance with regard to the entire process of the Warsaw-Beijing rapprochement. However, nothing is being done to conceal the existing differences in views. But, as Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, we want to promote that which is advantageous for both sides and which serves the dialogue.

The status and significance of W. Jaruzelski's Chinese visit is also connected with China's position in the international arena. This position jibes with Poland's ever growing position in the world.

'FIRST HOURS' OF JARUZELSKI VISIT TO PRC VIEWED

AU031418 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Sep 86 p 7

[Report by Zygmunt Slomowski, "Our Own Correspondent in Beijing": "The First Hours in Beijing"]

[Text] The talks that have opened in Beijing mark the resumption of Polish-Chinese dialogue at the highest level and have naturally aroused much interest abroad. Indirect evidence of this is that correspondents representing the largest press agencies in the world, including those of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, have been accredited for the visit.

The dialogue has commenced at a time when economic, scientific, cultural and sports cooperation between Poland and China has acquired a new impetus. As Comrade Jaruzelski said on Sunday, both sides wish to expand cooperation and the current talks are of great importance for the expansion of cooperation in all areas. Existing foundations can be built on and this will profit both countries, peace, and social progress. The manner in which the position of China converges on most fundamental issues with the peace initiatives launched by the community of socialist states creates favorable conditions for this to happen.

The Polish-Chinese talks are taking place at a time when the most populous state in the world is undergoing a period of rapid development. The capital city itself provides ample evidence of this. New districts with modern, high-rise housing have appeared, changing the city's skyline completely. New highways and two-level intersections have appeared. Old streets and houses have been imbued with new life by the appearance of new shops. These are first impressions but they provide visual confirmation or serve to illustrate the words of the head of the Chinese Government, who, at the meeting with W. Jaruzelski, stressed that the new period in the dynamic development of socialist construction had begun in 1978 and that the policy for invigorating the economy that had been adopted then along with the opening up to the outside world had provided the economy with new life.

ORZECHOWSKI SUMMARIZES POLAND'S ACTIVITY IN UN

LD052224 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 5 -- Upon his return from the session of the U.N. General Assembly, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski told PAP that Poland had so far actively contributed to the works of the U.N. 41st session.

Our activity was an important part of the materialization of tasks stemming from the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions, mainly the striving to strengthen Poland's position in the world and within international organizations, and the active participation in broad East-West dialogue on such global issues as strengthening international security, disarmament and improvement in the world's economic situation, Orzechowski said.

We implemented those tasks through addresses delivered by the head of the delegation at the general debate of the 41st session and the preceding extraordinary session of the General Assembly concerning Namibia, as well as in the course of numerous bilateral contacts with representatives of the American opinion-forming, economic and technical circles.

While in New York, I met with the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and chairman of the 41st session Humaium Rashid Choudhury. I also held useful talks with my counterparts -- foreign ministers of countries of the socialist community, as well as with 35 foreign ministries-heads of delegations of countries from all the regions of the world, Orzechowski continued.

During my meetings with representatives of American circles, I could see that, like Polish society, they expressed considerable interest in normalizing Polish-American relations, Minister Orzechowski went on.

The general debate of the 41st session, held in the constructive and matter-of-fact atmosphere, focuses on basic issues for the whole mankind. Socialist countries point to superior importance of the problematique [as received] of strengthening peace and world security, and in this connection, they forwarded a concept to create the common system of security through their activities in the U.N. forum, he said.

Pointing to the importance of the USSR-U.S. dialogue, Minister Orzechowski stressed that the participants in the session welcomed with satisfaction the announced meeting of leaders of the two countries: CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik.

Poland's voice, expressing our profound attachement to peace and building international security, was listened to with great attention, Minister Orzechowski said in conclusion. The discussion showed that the three initiatives forwarded by Wojciech Jaruzelski at last year's session of the General Assembly, which are at present being developed by us, have met with favourable response since they concern armaments, debt and development and environmental protection, that is the issues which focus attention of the majority of delegations.

I would like to add, Minister Orzechowski said, that we supplemented the already forwarded Polish initiatives with a proposal put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski in Zielona Gora for Poland to play host to the 1989 meeting of states-parties to the CSCE, and a suggestion that the U.N. announce the International Year of the Family in the future, he concluded.

FINANCE MINISTER COMMENTS ON IMF SESSION

LD052355 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct. 5 -- At the 41st plenary session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank the Polish delegation had an opportunity to present Poland's stand on issues connected with the role of the IMF and the World Bank, said Poland's Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik.

While speaking to PAP and TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents in Washington Jerzy Gorski and Zygmunt Broniarek, he added that the session also provided an opportunity for presenting by Poland of its most significant internal affairs linked with the IMF and the World Bank and the stand on issues of solving Poland's indebtedness.

Poland's stand on principles and conditions of international economic cooperation and questions of solving indebtedness is identical with the stand of the overwhelming majority of delegations taking the floor during the 41st IMF and World Bank Session.

We have been promised that by 1988 Poland's credit needs will have been met to a certain degree by the credit policy of the IMF and the World Bank, said Samojlik.

Our programmes of economic development -- putting main emphasis on the acceleration of this development and promotion of exportable production -- are positively assessed by IMF and World Bank experts. One can see big convergence of thinking between authors of IMF and World Bank assessments of Poland's economic policy and the Polish authorities' stand on these issues, stated Minister Samojlik.

He also expressed a view that Poland's membership in the IMF and the World Bank would make it easier for Poland to expand economic cooperation both with developed and developing states.

The participation of the Polish delegation in the 41st IMF and World Bank Session provided at the same time an occasion to hold meetings and talks with representatives of many states, including finance ministers from Argentina, the People's Republic of China, the FRG, Britain and Italy.

We also held talks with the IMF and World Bank leadership. IMF Executive Director Jacques de Larosiere repeatedly stressed during a talk with the Polish delegation that Poland is an equal-right member of the two financial organizations and enjoys all the rights available to all member states without any discrimination, said Minister Samojlik. The talks focused on issues of multilateral economic, trade and credit cooperation.

During bilateral talks representatives of many states, including Chinese Finance Minister Wang, displayed substantial interest in the Polish economic reform. The Chinese delegation stressed the significance attached by the People's Republic of China to economic cooperation with socialist states and the Soviet Union.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD041456 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Alternate Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and Minister of National Defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania General Colonel Vasile Milea, now on a visit to this country.

During the meeting held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere the two exchanged views on the present political and military situation in the world, and particularly in Europe. Against this background they discussed efforts taken by the socialist community states in the interest of national security, defence of peace and development of cooperation between Poland and Romania and between armies of the two states.

The president of the Council of State decorated members of the Romanian military delegation with orders of merit of the Polish People's Republic awarded as an expression of recognition for their personal contribution to the consolidation of brotherhood-in-arms between the Romanian Army and the Polish People's Army.

POLISH-SOVIET BANK AGREEMENT SIGNED IN WARSAW

LD040642 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3 -- An agreement on cooperation between Soviet banks and Narodowy Bank Polski was signed here today.

The agreement envisages close cooperation aimed to deepen socialist economic integration, to exchange experiences in strengthening the role of Polish and Soviet credit and banking systems, and to increase the banks' influence on speeding up the pace of socio-economic development.

HUNGARY'S MARJAI ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD042306 Warsaw PAP in English 1812 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: A Hungarian Government delegation led by deputy of the [as received] Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Jozsef Marjai arrived here today at the invitation from the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

The two sides started talks led by co-chairman of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation Jozsef Marjai and Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol.

FRG DECIDES SOME POLES UNQUALIFIED FOR ASYLUM

LD040913 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Polish citizens cannot be considered to quality for asylum if they leave Poland legally and then remain in the West longer than the time allowed them. The administrative tribunal in Kassel in the FRG has decided this.

'LIBERTY AND PEACE' DEMONSTRATORS FINED

AU042131 Paris AFP in English 2126 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 4 (AFP) -- Seven members of the outlawed Polish pacifist movement, Liberty and Peace (WIP), were Saturday sentenced to fines of 50,000 zlotys (250 dollars) or 50 days in jail by a police court here for participation in a demonstration, a WIP member said.

Jacek Czaputowicz told AFP the seven were arrested Friday during a demonstration in the center of Warsaw demanding the release of two members of the group imprisoned for refusing military service and who were not included in a recently declared omnibus amnesty.

He said one of the two, Wojciech Jankowski, was released from prison on Saturday . Mr. Jankowski, a 22-year-old teacher in Gdansk, had been sentenced to three and a half years in jail last year and had been on an indefinite hunger strike since September 16 in a prison near Gdansk.

Four other arrested at the Friday demonstration were to be tried separately, he said, adding that all 11 were released pending trial or payment of their fines.

WIP, founded in Krakow in 1985 by pacifists and conscientious objectors, demands alternatives to active military service.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON AMNESTY

LD042253 Warsaw PAP in English 2203 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: Taking the floor at the party conference in Konin, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak said:

Opening the report and electoral campaign in Zielona Gora, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in his speech that "A new stage of the process of national agreement emerges". This great historic chance is created by the strategy of Poland's socialist development, mapped out by the 10th PUWP congress.

Proceeding from a realistic assessment of the achieved level of stability on the ever broader areas of socio-political life, the authorities take bold and firm actions to promote continuity and to deepen normalization processes.

The law of July 17, 1986 on special penal procedure and, primarily, the decision to free all so-called political prisoners was of great significance in this respect. Making the decision, we were primarily aware that the 10th congress definitely closed the period of political unrest of the first half of the 1980s.

In tough struggle, with persistence and patience, we brought the processes of stability and normalization to a permanent state. We caused internal opponent, illegal structures and opposition groups to lose social basis and the possibility of influencing attitudes of an overwhelming majority of society.

Basing on the examination -- in the possession of the Ministry of Internal Affairs -- of intentions and capabilities of the opponent, we have assessed that taking the decision to free all persons imprisoned for offences against the state and public order will not result in a growth of threat to the security of the state. But it will once again prove that our state settles complex social problems by political solutions.

To intensify the effectiveness of the release decision, and especially to deprive the freed people of a possibility to continue activity in illegal structures, we have undertaken an operation of exposing them, and thus practically of eliminating them. It was a preventive action, an unprecedented one in the to-date practice of the ministry. The tersest way to characterize it is to use the following: exposing, warning and lack of repression. It proved that the security service has a relatively deep reconnaissance in actions of the opponent. Bringing it home to the people with whom preventive and warning talks were held on September 11, and there were more then 3,000 of them, should lead to giving up by them of their further activity hitting out at the legal order.

In this situation we were able, with full responsibility, to choose political solutions whose advantage over the possible repression is obvious. The Hitherto, positive experience of clemency acts made us incline towards steps of humanitarian nature.

"They have a very important aspect -- they deprive the opponent of a part of its clientele: of those who became lost, who strayed. They also remove a legend of 'prison martyrdom'. The hitherto amnesty experience has shown that some 1 percent of those freed under the acts of clemency relapsed into crime. The remaining part can see the realities and changes going on in Poland. One must fight to win them over. What would have happened if, during the recent difficult years, we had applied only the bald letter of the law? We would have lost people, their relatives, their friends, we would have made enemies of them. And nobody needs that, neither the society, nor the party nor socialism."

The decision to release all, so-called, political prisoners, evoked broad response both in Poland and in other countries.

Generally, in most milieus, it was recognized as an extremely significant, decisive step strengthening the idea of national agreement, and, simultaneously, attesting to the strength and good will of the authorities. Only strong authorities are able to choose a bold, original, and, which I would like to stress, far-sighted decisions.

Qualitatively new situation deprives the Western propaganda of the basic argument for anti-Polish attacks, provided by the question of the so-called political prisoners. This clears in a large degree the international atmosphere around our country. This certainly opens up a new stage in mutual relations. Already now, varying reactions can be observed in the West.

"The internal situation is however not completely free from threats. Certain activists of the so-called opposition have already started to rehash their old, worn-out conceptions. There are however deep internal divisions inside the opposition, there are also realistic orientations there. We come out towards the people representing such orientations by creating possibilities for their civic activity. There are, however, overriding issues which cannot be the subjects of discussion in Poland. We will consistently nip all threats to systemic order in the bud."

In an answer to the deliberate, deeply humanitarian and undoubtedly courageous decision concerning "the freeing of political prisoners" some activists of the so-called opposition started at once to rehash their old concepts which clearly collide with the principles of national agreement and with the state of public consciousness.

Putting forward adventurous proposals today is in conflict not only with the realities of socio-political life of this country but also leads to a significant threat to calm and public order.

The overwhelming majority of society does not want a return both to the situation from before August 1980 and from before December 1981. Nobody wants conflicts and discords in factories, chaos and disorder. People want to live in normal quiet conditions.

POLITYKA DEFINES SCOPE FOR DIVERSITY OF VIEWS

LD051534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] After the Amnesty -- Chances, Hopes, Doubts: Around this title, POLITYKA places editorial quotation marks. In the commentary we read: The primary interest of our community is its presence in the (?world), taking all possible advantage from this presence for the national culture, for economic strength, for independence and for the territorial confidence of the state. This interest defines the limits for questioning the system.

The primary duty of political thinking is not to harm Poland's international relations in the East and in the West. If political thinking is to serve society, to uplift it, then it must take into account all the conditions of its life. Society cannot lose contact with the system of government existing in reality. How then can the relation between society and the authorities be rationalized? There are extensive possibilities between the conviction that the most radical change is possible and the conviction that nothing can be done. Here, we place our hopes and activities. The conditions for triumphing over the effective polarization of collective activities have come into being, with different, diverse concepts and ideas coming into bloom. The amorphous space between the poles of the conflict may be filled by proposals, initiatives, and undertakings. Only diverse thoughts and rival ideas can move that part of society which, disillusioned by the way politics has been conducted to date, has made a policy of being apolitical, has withdrawn from public life, and which both sides are at this moment finding it difficult to contact.

This is the most important problem to solve for responsible political thinkers. The effects of the September decisions should be to allow centrist diversity, the POLITYKA commentator continues. Its basis must be consensus, the acknowledgment of fundamental interests of the community, as is proper for every pluralist society. People of differing world views, different from each other in their level of acceptance of the conducted policy but in agreement over the fact that there are frontiers whose encroachment harms and does not help, may seek their place within the diversity. We may define for ourselves the moral frontiers of compromise but we must also understand what, on the other hand, are its political frontiers. It will not be easy to rule with diversity, but certainly with greater ease than without it, we read in POLITYKA.

MESSNER DEBATES WITH TRADE UNIONISTS IN POZNAN

LD040900 Warsaw PAP in English 0023 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 3: The executive committee of OPZZ (National Alliance of Trade Unions) and trade union leaders from the largest Polish factories met in Poznan today for two-day debates.

During the first day, participants in the meeting discussed the possibilities of accelerating the economic development of the country and of meeting social demands in shorter time both in 1987 and by the end of the current quinquennium.

The meeting was attended by government representatives with Zbigniew Messner.

The assessment of the economic situation in Poland and resulting conclusions, as presented by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, provided the starting point for the discussion.

The increasing strains in supply-cooperation system are the most difficult problem to solve. The government has taken decisions with a view to curbing adverse effects of shortages in raw and immediate materials' supplies. The problem will be solved through systemic designs.

A dozen or so thousand payment orders have been lodged with the commercial bank for the realization of which there are no financial means. The government is preparing amendments to the existing regulations to make the disposal of the real hard currency revenues more flexible.

Swiften implementation of work-teams systems, more honest norms of work efficiency would be instrumental toward solving the problems of rational employment. The review of organizational structures, and work stands also lies in the interest of work crews and, therefore, one can surely count on the support of trade unions in this matter.

A close interrelation between workers' wages and the effects of their work should be seen as the primary aim of the wages policy in an enterprise. New legal regulations of the collective contracts should contribute towards this goal. The curbing of inflation ratio largely depends of the efficacy in binding wages with work productivity. If the increased inflow of money to the market is continued, it will be necessary to raise prices.

New legal regulations binding as of January 1, 1987 will provide more favourable conditions for the development of production of building materials and goods earmarked for this field. Also other legal acts stemming from the housing improvement programme will have come into effect as of January 1, 1987.

Participants in the meeting did not evade sharp, often very critical evaluations and formulations. Trade unionists regard it to be one of the basic tasks of the trade union movement and a significant element of the early warning system.

Trade unionists stressed that they are also interested in reaching stabilization and overcoming inflation, in at least moderate growth of living standard, in the development of housing. Still they voiced certain objections to the ways of realization of these goals.

The marshalling of the organization of work should have been a natural consequence of the economic reform and not an ad hoc action. The practice unfortunately confirmed the soundness of trade unionists objections as to the workability of this year's target assumptions for export and immediate materials' supplies.

Trade unionists said they expected from the centre a clear programme for economy's restructuring modification of proportions between heavy and light industries, more efficient struggle with inflation and breaking the stagnation in housing.

Cost of living is ever more higher, however it is optimistic that the matter-of-fact, and topical resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress meet half way the most significant and the most pressing social problems, participants in the meeting said.

They also spoke about untapped possibilities for better work which stand behind rational organization of work and just wages, the necessity of developing work competition adjusted to the present day needs and conditions, as well as promoting workers' inventiveness and rationalization.

"We shall actively participate in multiplying national icome, but we also want to participate in the decisions concerning its division," trade unionists said.

Unionists deemed it urgent to quickly labour contracts, and the factory welfare and housing funds. Many speakers repeated the postulate to raise the minimal wages, which has remained unchanged for several years, now.

Taking the floor, Zbigniew Messner referred to the issues tackled in the discussion. In line with the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress, the reborn trade unions influence the goverment's social policy and inspire moves for the benefit of the country. No wonder that there are controversies in the course of cooperation between trade unions and the government. "I would like to thank trade unionists that they are ever more inclined to cooperate in taking decisions concerning our country. We do not hide that there are many shortfalls and difficulties in Poland, but at the same time it is untrue that there is poverty and as our political adversaries claim, the country is impoverished and at the brink of catastrophy. Facts prove that we step forwards and Poland did not cease to be a plentiful country. We simply have to complain less and to work more, everyone according to his bilities," Messner said.

While comparing to social expectations shaped in the 1970's, the plan for the current quinquennium is modest, but if we take into account the existing conditions we shall see thast it is an ambitious plan. If we manage to materialize it, then by 1990, we shall live in a different economic conditions as many problems will have been solved, Messner said.

The growth of export as an opportunity to improve the balance of payments remains the key issue. The second stage of the economic reform should balance the economy and curb inflation.

The second stage of the economic reform should lead to an economic equilbrium and to curbing inflation. An improvement in housing construction depends on systemic solutions, ordering the legislative process as well as eliminating waste from construction sites, stated Zbigniew Messner.

Ending, the premier stated tht deepening cooperation between the government and the trade unions lay in the common interest. The point is to let the discussions, even disputes and controversies, benefit society and People's Poland.

Ending the first day of debates Alfred Miodowicz stated that despite appearances there are no great discrepancies between that which the government says and what the trade unions say. The differences consist mainly in the fact that the government is responsible for the socio-economic situation of the country and the trade unions, in defending the rights of working people, must naturally approach the way of realizing common goals on a subjective basis. One thing is important: The shape of our economy is also the shape of the working people. Tomorrow the participants of the meeting will discuss preparations for the 2nd assembly of the OPZZ National Aliance of Trade Unions.

ROMANIA-GDR COMMISSION CONCLUDES PROCEEDINGS

AU031650 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1539 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1986 -- The twelfth session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic concluded in Bucharest on Friday.

A survey was made of the activity of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and collaboration carried out over the period that has passed since the previous session, with emphasis on the ascending course of economic ties between Romania and the GDR which develop in accordance with the understandings and orientations set during the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker. With the results scored and the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies as a bases, new actions were agreed upon conducive to deepening collaboration and cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, chemistry, fine mechanics and optics, electrotechnology and electronics as well as in other spheres of joint interest.

Specific measures were also set for the increase and diversification of mutual goods exchanges. At the end of the proceedings the co-chairmen of the commission, Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, signed the session's protocol.

SCINTEIA CALLS STOCKHOLM ACCORD 'A CONCRETE STEP'

AU240901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0646 GMT 24 Sep 86

["A Positive Accord, a Concrete Step in Strengthening Confidence and Security in Europe" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Under the above headline, "SCINTEIA" of September 24 carries an extensive commentary on the conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building, Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Referring to the document adopted by consensus at the meeting, the paper writes:

Public opinion in our country received with satisfaction the adopted accord which, by its nature and contents, marks a sensible advance on the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act on confidence-and security-building, and hailed the successful conclusion of the meeting, considering it an event of major importance in the life of the continent and of the world. The conclusion with positive results of the Stockholm conference is all the more so appreciated in our country as socialist Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid utmost attention to this all-European forum devoted to building confidence and security, to disarmament in the the continent.

As a European security system is a fundamental target of its foreign policy, Romania has been working unswervingly for its achievement, has made sustained efforts for the furtherance of the Helsinki-started process, for the deepening, broadening and completion of the confidence-building measures set in the Final Act of the first Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in order to achieve the essential target -- general and total disarmament under strict and efficient control, to provide conditions for all the nations of the continent to develop in peace, without the peril of any aggression.

In this spirit, our country worked most perseveringly at the all-European meeting in Madrid, for the convening of a distinct conference on confidence and security measures in Europe; one of the advocates of the Stockholm conference, Romania has also deployed a steady activity for its conclusion with the best possible results, to meet people's expectations. The document "Romania's Position, President Nicolae Ceausescu's Considerations on Measures for Confidence and Security and for Disarmament in Europe", put forward at the beginning of the Stockholm conference, aroused interest and was positively appreciated by the representatives of numerous states, its constructive and realistic proposals being permanently present on the negotiation table.

During the conference, our country advanced numerous suggestions, proposals and ideas to surpass difficulties, to ensure a fruitful climate of collaboration, to overcome acute divergencies and bring positions nearer so as to reach a final concensus. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out time and again that the forum in the Swedish capital should fulfill its mission in keeping with the interests of peace and detente, should successfully end its works in due time. "It is necessary" -- the RCP general secretary had shown -- "to work so that the Stockholm conference should end this year with the best possible results. We take the view that, with the proposal advanced so far, a general accord is possible and must be achieved to ensure the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe". Right in the recent speech he made at the opening of the Third Congress of the Working People, the Romanian head of state brought to the fore the need for each to traverse part of the road, to make the required concessions in view of achieving the needed agreements.

No doubt, a successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference has a special significance under the current international situation characterised by a (?particularly) grave tension resulting from the continuation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, and of certain conflicts that are maintained and even amplified, of the use of force and the threat of force, of the interference in the domestic affairs of other states. The agreement reached in the capital of Sweden virtually represents a ray of light of a nature to contribute to making serene the political climate, to strengthening the confidence among states in the continent, to making new steps along the path of disarmament, detente and peace. Its endorsement creates favorable premises for the approaching all-European reunion of Vienna to be able to extend the mandate of the conference to what is the basic issue, namely disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. Meanwhile, taking into account the role and share of Europe within the system of international political relations, one (?must) consider the postive effects of the Stockholm accord will not be limited to the continent, but might lead to positive effects on much wider planes, bearing a positive influence on the evolution of relations on a world plane.

Indeed, confidence among the states in Europe Continent could nothing but grow owing to the fact that the reached understandings provide a set of concrete, practical and rigorously defined measures that are compulsory and applicable throughout Europe, inclusive of an earlier notification of maneuvers and other troop movements, the change of annual schedules of military observers to these activities, the establishment of concrete ways to check the way they are applied and observed. This will help various military activities, certain troop movements, to no longer make them the object of suspicion and mistrust, to stop generating tension.

Also particularly important is the fact that the final document of the Stockholm conference covers at length the obligation of the participant states not to resort, in their bilateral relations, to the threat or use of force, under no pretext, against the territorial integrity of the political independence of any state, against the exertion of its sovereign rights or to gain, invade, attack or occupy territories, irrespective of their political, economic or cultural system and the relations of alliance or non-alliance between them. Likewise, the document underscores the need for an exclusively peaceful settlement of all the differences and litigious problems, the application of both principles making essential factors in maintaining and strengthening the international peace and security.

While reasserting the importance of the measures agreed upon, one also has to point out that -- although some of the problems have been given only partial solutions -- the important fact in the accord is a first stage in a process, and that the participant states have unanimously agreed on the need for efforts to continue in view of strengthening confidence and building real security in the continent.

The results at the end of the conference in the Swedish capital once again illustrate a truth which President Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly underscored, namely that negotiations alone, no matter how long and complex, are the only way to generally acceptable agreements, the only way to generally acceptable agreements, the only way that accords with the interests of nations, with the requirements for peace and broader international cooperation. This proves, once again, that any problem can be solved at the negotiating table, when action is taken with patience, when reason prevails, when a constructive spirit and receptivity are shown to everybody's viewpoints and stands, when there is a wish for understanding, in keeping with the foremost interests of peace and security worldwide.

As the confidence- and security-building measures that were covenanted come into effect on January 1, 1987, conditions will be created and new horizons will be opened up for confidence and security building in Europe, for detente, for the rapprochment and peaceful cooperation of all the peoples in our continent. To that effect, all the participating states should first of all guarantee the consistent implementation and strict observance of those agreements, as well as further show a constructive spirit, refrain from any actions, measures or positions that run counter to the goals of detente, they should assert their readiness and receptivity to a constructive dialogue.

Moreover, it should be stressed and clearly understood that confidence building is not a goal in itslf, that the crux of the international life, of the establishment of security in the continent and worldwide is the effective and tangible achievement of disarmament. The truth is, good though the agreement reached may be, the building of an atmosphere of genuine confidence can be but undermined by the continuation of the arms race, by the further amassment of arms. The establishment of confidence and the achievement of disarmament are interdependent, because only the implementation of palpable disarmament measures can stimulate disarmament and create a favourable climate for negotiations in disarmament forums.

That is why, especially under the current international circumstances, when further nuclear arms are deployed on our continent, consistent and persevering efforts must be deployed along the path opened at Stockholm, negotiations start and efficient measures be adopted for military disengagement and disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost. In this respect, a significant role will be played by the forthcoming all-European meeting in Vienna. With the current situation in the continent as a basis, its proceedings will have to concentrate precisely on the military aspects of European security, on problems related to building up confidence and achieving disarmament in the continent.

And it can be arguably said that socialist Romania has supplied a concrete, mobilizing example in this respect, through the initiative set forth by its president, regarding a five-per cent arms, troops and military spending cut this year. Indeed, this is a concrete example showing how action ought to be taken towards achieving disarmament measures in the international year of peace.

In the spirit of its high responsibility for the destinies of the Romanian people, of world peace and security, Romania is resolved, as President Nicolae Ceausescu has shown these last few days, to work in all firmness to pass on to tangible disarmament measures, to build a united Europe, free from nuclear arms, a Europe of peace and understanding among nations, "SCINTEIA" reads in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO KUWAIT DAILY

AU032019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/10/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on October 3 Mohammad Jassim al-Hamad al-Sager, chief editor of the Arabic daily 'AL-QABAS" of Kuwait, and Hafiz Omar Mansour Hasan, foreign policy columnist of the daily.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview with the daily "AL-QABAS".

REPORT ON PROMOTING 'TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS'

AU031745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1441 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/10/1986 -- The wide-scale promotion of the technological progress is a basic component of the current strategy for an intensive development of the Romanian economy. Special programmes worked out to this end for all the sectors of activity, particularly in industry, aim at a faster application to production of the results of research. By the end of the 1981-1985 period the number of modern machines, apparatus equipment and installations put into fabrication was nearly nineteen times higher and that of new technologies some forty times higher than in 1965. Over the last five-year period research and the promotion of the technological progress helped developing and turning out 160,000 new and modernized types of machines, apparatus, equipment and installations featuring superior qualities, over 2,900 actually the share of industrial marketable production consisting of new and modernized products stood at forty-seven per cent of production in 1985. [sentence as received] Over the interval some 6,200 new technologies as well as mechanization and automation systems have been applied in various insutrial branches, particularly in chemistry, machine building and metallurgy.

Over the current five year plan period (1986-1990) technical progress is to be responsible for fifty-five per cent of the rise in labour productivity. Over 2,900 new and modernized technologies will be put on stream. As a consequence by the end of the interval some forty-six per cent of the marketable production of the processing industrial branches will consist of new and modernized products. A peak branch of the machine building industry, electronics will record a nearly double level of production renewing by 1990: 90 per cent.

PRESIDENT HASANI ADDRESSES SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD030850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0150 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nearly a month ago the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries was held in Harare. The conference is the most important international meeting to have taken place on the international arena this year. I address you here on behalf of SFRY Presidency and in my role as the head of the Yugoslav delegation in Harare. I am doing it with a sense both of satisfaction and responsibility, Sinan Hasani stressed in his report on the eighth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries. The report was presented to the SFRY Assembly today.

You have already been informed about the course and outcome of the eighth summit and about the Yugoslav delegation's activity there. I shall therefore dwell only on some essential issues, some aspects that will, undoubtedly, continue to be in the focus of comprehensive attention in the SFRY Assembly.

There is no need for me to reiterate yet again that this was a meeting of greatest importance for both the nonaligned countries and for Yugoslavia. For we are all aware that nonalignment ennobles our independence, the essence of our overall revolutionary socioeconomic development, and our international position. And that is what this assembly proceeded from in its work to establish a platform for our delegation's activity and position in Harare.

The results and the importance of the conference could be assessed only in the context of the realities of the world -- although this was a meeting that rallied two thirds of that world. The summit in Harare was held in the light of the problems of the world we are living in. In other words, of a world under strong pressures from bloc divisions and confrontations. There is so much mistrust in it that even under ideal conditions it would take a long time and enormous efforts to eliminate the layers of suspicion, mistrust, prejudice, and fear. The arms race reflects its protagonists' dangerous logic. It is a reality that cannot be changed overnight. It is a disturbing reality that no one, in whatever part of the world, can ignore. The awareness of the world's common fate and responsibility is therefore increasingly gaining ground. On the other hand, the very fact that the resumed negotiations between the two superpowers are underway -- and this is raising both objective and realistic hopes for more favorable prospects -- indicates that the world's destiny depends in the main on the state of relations between the superpowers. We must therefore believe that their summit in Reykjavik will proceed in a spirit of detente and constructiveness. This is what the entire world is expecting from them.

The great discrepancy still continues between two equally valid facts: On the one hand, there is an enormous concentration of military, political, and economic power within a small number of countries exercising unquestionable influence, while on the other we are witnessing equally unquestionable and increasingly pronounced aspirations toward full emancipation, equal participation in world business and toward more democratic political and economic relations in the world.

Contradictory situations resulting from bloc divisions give rise to many of the hotbeds of crisis and even wars with all their dangerous features and repercussions. They are the source of the most flagrant pressures, of interference, and of the use of force.

Current trends in world developments are becoming increasingly dynamic. However, for the most part, only narrow, closed circles benefit from technological progress and new discoveries.

This fact is also at the root of the constant deterioration in social and economic conditions in many parts of the world, of attempts to impose new forms of subordination and neocolonial exploitation, and of what we usually call "an ever widening gap" which is assuming dimensions of a gaping abyss between the developed and developing world.

This is a world in which some are striving to maintain their acquired positions and privilege at any price, and by implication, to eliminate all positive processes and democratic changes in international relations. At the same time we live in a world of profound interdependence. The repercussions of every crisis, of every act of injustice are far reaching. However, every success also has its full impact.

These are only some of the aspects of the present-day situation in the light of which the eighth conference took place. The struggle for democratization in international relations was the common denominator of both the earlier conferences and this meeting of nonaligned countries. It is at the same time the driving force behind all our efforts toward peace, security, and stability in world relations and toward general progress. However urgent this process is, it is very complex at the same time. Under present material and social conditions this process clashes with a vast number of conflicting interests. It is precisely in such a situation that the policy and movement of nonalignment become increasingly important as an expression of awareness about the interdependence of existential and general interests despite ideological and all the other divisions and closed circles, Hasani stressed.

In this vision of the world, what is nonaligned Yugoslavia's place and role? What, for its part, is Yugoslavia doing to fulfill that vision?

We are working through our comprehensive policy on the internal scene and through the way in which we continue to develop relations with the rest of the world and with each individual country. Adhering to our principles and proceeding from the principle of nonalignment, while at the same time continuing to build our socialist community of equal nations and nationalities, we are developing our relations with the greatest powers, with our neighbors, and with all other countries regardless of their political oreintations, power, and influence.

In view of its position, socialist self-managing Yugoslavia has, practically speaking, no other option but to spread confidence, practically speaking, no other option but to spread confidence, understanding, and cooperation. Our total commitment to the principles and policy of nonalignment and our firm belief in the need for detente and ever expanding cooperation, especially in Europe, are behind our maximum involvement over the year at all the stages of the CSCE.

Looking back over the last 11 years, since the adoption of the Final Act, which has been a period of great trial for peace and security in Europe, of dangerous exacerbation and propaganda competitions, I can say that it was only commitment -- expressed in the spirit and document of Helsinki -- which succeeded in saving the process of so vital importance not only for Europe but for the world in general. An active role in this was played by the group of nonaligned and neutral countries, including Yugoslavia, which continued determinedly to build bridges of rapprochement even where the banks seemed unbridgeable.

The negotiations that lasted for almost 3 years ended in Stockholm not long ago by the adoption of measures that instill hope for a more secure future and enchanced confidence in Europe. We hope that a similar spirit will prevail at the coming conference on European security and cooperation in Vienna.

As a nonaligned country, we pay particular attention to our activity in the Mediterranean region whose security is inseparable from that of Europe. All the more so since the region has become an arena of fresh dangerous exacerbations. Our strategic principles and interest in the security of the region are behind our joint efforts with other nonaligned Mediterranean countries designed to bring about a relaxation in tension in the region that would then lead to a reduction in the superpowers' military and naval presence and a gradual transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. This is the guiding spirit of the preparations for the ministerial meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries.

Here, nearer home, on the Balkans, the policy of good-neighborliness is the most direct way of implementing the policy of nonalignment. This idea of good-neighborliness also reflects our wider aspirations toward the establishment of a zone of peace and constructive cooperation in the Balkans, a zone free from nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

I feel it necessary to acquaint the Assembly with these preoccupations of ours in order to establish more easily what impact the Harare summit, at which Yugoslavia played an important role, has had or we expect will have on international relations.

The fact is that the resolutions adopted at the summit reflected to a large extent our vision of the future, as we want it to be. Implementing what we strive for and what we agreed on will inevitably clash with reality and all its limitations. We have never had any illusions about that. We worked hard knowing all the time that the realism of our standpoints, platforms, and programs are a matter for the future, but at the same time they reflect our aspirations to change the present situation more rapidly. In our work we were strongly motivated by the desire to see that kind of future coming true as soon as possible.

This is, in a way, a reply to all the reactions, fears, and doubts and even to some discordant sounds and misunderstandings within the movement itself, about the real achievements, influence, and action capability of the policy and movement of nonalignment and about the whole purpose of its existence.

The movement is a common mainstay and not an omnipotent weapon. One thing is clear, the movement's strength cannot be measured by the scope of its spheres of influence, its megatons of destructive weapons, or economic power. Its importance stems from the strength of the desire for peace, freedom, development, and international justice. Its importance lies in the fact that it offers concrete solutions that reflect reality and that, due to their global approach, have become a focus of consideration by the blocs as well. If the situation were not like that, the majority of mankind whoud be pushed to the sidelines of events, devoid of a united platform which to make its voice heard.

It is, of course, understandable that such a large meeting as the Harare summit was and its specific proposals would be met by expressions not only of support and interest but also of suspicion and criticism. Is this not proof that these proposals have made the world more sober-thinking and that the world simply cannot remain indifferent to the powerful influence that is stirring its conscience?

Those who follow the movement's activity know very well that every nonaligned conference so far has aroused not only great interest and support but also criticism. There were also outside attempts to influence the course and the decisions of the conference.

The summit, however, passed all the resolutions independently, guided only by its conscience, in line with the principle of the policy of nonaligment and of the long-term, vital interests of the international community. The movement has no other affinities but to peace, general progress, security and equal cooperation. As a result, its attitude to the great powers depends on their concrete behavior and on their contribution to effots to resolve vital issues. It is on these fundamentals that the policy and movement of nonalignment are building their reputation and influencing the world, Hasani said.

To interpret the conference on the basis of how attractive its decisions are to one or the other side, or to view it through a prism of bloc rivalry would be as superficial an approach as are attempts to place emphasis on wishful divisions within its ranks.

The movement has always respected the diversity of interests and individual countries' rights, to search for their own solutions. It does not demand a monolithic unity of its ranks which, in any case, is incompatible with its creation and democratic character. Criticism directed toward it and disagreements with its stance can therefore be interpreted as proof that there is no topical issue to which the movement remains indifferent.

In its overall tone, in its decisions and specific solutions, the summit in Harare was really, above all, a summit of unity and action on key questions. I say key questions, because when I speak of a summit of unity I do not mean that there were no differences. They are unavoidable in the democratic movement of different countries. I am thinking of their united approach to the essential questions of international relations which they supported with all their specific features, but with strategic unity, Hasani stressed.

Harare was a further and new stage in what characterized gatherings of the nonaligned countries. There were not simply general stances. It adopted a series of very specific decisions and measures for the further activity of the movement, a series of direct recommendations to international entities with whom dialogue and cooperation is offered. In general, the call for fruitful dialogue, on the one hand, and the stronger closing of our own ranks, on the other, was the fundamental characteristic of this conference. In any case, objections to the effectiveness of the movement will not sound convicing in the future, especially as they come from those who are blocking or reluctantly supporting its joint international action which is so necessary.

In its work, as you well know, the summit was devoted primarily to global questions of internatioanl relations -- the struggle for peace, the halting of the arms race, detente, crisis flash-points and equitable international cooperation, especially problems of economic development and the dramatic position of the developing countries.

The notion of the common fate of the world, the indivisibility of peace, and the danger of war, which is deeply rooted in the very philosophy of nonalignment, justified the nonaligned on this occasion as well as the greatest movement for peace in the world, in particular in addressing the two great powers. An identical appeal was made to U.S. President Reagan and to General Secretary of the CPSU Gorbachev. It was demanded that they take urgent steps toward essential negotiations on the whole areas of disarmament and detente. In this process of negotiation there is a requirement that the interests of all countries and the whole international community be respected. The world still remembers the appeal made at the time of the cold war confrontation that the first conference of nonaligned, held in Belgrade in 1961, sent to the bloc powers. At this juncture, although we do not have the necessary hindsight, it can be said that the Harare appeal, in view of the number of countries supporting it, carries even more weight in the world at large, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed.

The declaration on strengthening mutual cooperation among nonaligned countries in the defense of independence is, without doubt, a new achievement of the movement. This urgent question was given political stimulus and this, in itself, is a significant achievement in the current conditions. We now have to elaborate specific ways and means of implementing these ideas. In essence, they depend most directly on the overall cooperation of countries, at the level of the movement as a whole, and regionally.

It is understandable that of the world crisis flash-points dealt with at the summit, South Africa attracted special attention.

However, neither the special declaration on South Africa nor the appeal for the immediate independence of Namibia will in themselves solve the anachronisms of this continent. Our stances reflect necessity and inexorability in terms of the laws of history. However, measures of long-term aid and support to the frontline states and liberation movements, as well as to the people of South Africa in their struggle against the racist apartheid regime were adopted. They are of direct and vital importance for the reduction of the economic dependence of the frontline states on South Africa and for the more rapid liquidation of the system of apartheid, Sinan Hasani stressed.

In the summit's political declaration, clear stances were adopted and directions of action established on other most important questions of interest to the nonaligned countries and to the world as a whole. Here I will not go into detail about them other then to say that it will be the subject of our constant interest and consideration.

The difficult economic problems with which the developing countries are confronted, as you know, were taken by the summit as its central priorities. This is logical, for the unbearable position of an increasingly large number of members has become a primarly political and strategic problem. The motivation for solving this problem is exceptionally strong; it is a matter not only of the fate of the internal stability of many countries, but also of the stability of the world economy. There is virtual unity on how to solve the problem, in removing and mitigating the chief cause, unequal relations in the world economy and in the monetary system. The economic declaration adopted represents a rounded whole of the constructive efforts in this regard with a pronounced action-oriented character.

The gathering in Harare devoted exceptional attention to solving the world problem of debts as an especially acute problem for the developing countries. The view was well-argued and put forth with full responsibility that this question can only be solved through a dialogue between debtors and creditors, without pressures and condiditons, accompanied by greater understanding for the developmental problems of the debtor countries. It was decided that before the end of the year a consultative meeting of the debtor countries be held with the aim of affirming this approach to the creditor countries in the solution of this vital problem.

The call for dialogue and cooperation is the basis for a general starting point. A common solution to the problems of development is not simply a projection of the wishes of the poor. It is an objective need stemming from the interdependence of the economies of the North and the South, of the interests of both one and the other. Stimulating development in the overall world economic system, Sinan Hasani stressed. This was the fundamental idea. That is why the summit in Harare approached economic problems constructively, realistically and not in an exclusive way.

In this spirit an appeal was sent to the developed countries to create together an appropriate mechanism for tackling questions involving the initiation of dialogue and the improvement of cooperation between North and South.

I cannot go on without mentioning a decision -- which is certainly one of the most important ones -- to found a permanent committee of nonaligned and developing countries for economic cooperation. It should ensure better coordination of economic activity, development policy and programs in the key and mutually integrated questions of money, finance, debts, and development.

The task of the committee is also to establish a strategy of joint action and a platform for negotiations with the developed countries. The purpose of the initiative is also to revitalize international cooperation, which has recently been paralysed by the actions and unsatisfactory understanding of some developed countries.

In general, the powerful orientation toward the mutual cooperation of the nonaligned and developing countries should be incorporated, too, into national programs and policy. This cooperation will be successful only if it is based on real economic interests. However, it is clear that it cannot solve all our problems. However significant, cooperation with the developing countries is not an alternative. Both form the whole of a uniform process in which the interdependent world economy can function, and this will be the purpose of our further efforts, Hasani said.

The jubilee of the movement, marked by a special formal session, set the seal on the overall atmosphere of the Harare summit. It was also a reason and opportunity for the very principles set out at the Belgarde Conference to come to the force and for it to be seen how strongly the nonaligned feel that these same principles and goals should continue to guide the action of the movement. The role of the founders of the movement -- Tito, Nehru, al-Nasir, Nkrumah, and Sukarno -- was stressed with full respect and recognition as an act of lasting historical significance.

The recognition given to Tito and Yugoslavia on this very occasion were and are deeply binding on the work of our delegation in Harare and on our country as a whole. We endeavored to respond to the expectations from us as a country that was one of the founders of the movement and to justify overselves today and confirm the place that Tito secured for Yugoslavia on the world political scene.

The Yugoslav delegation was involved in the overall work of the conference, in all its stages and in the consideration of all the most important questions, stances, decisions, and orientations of present and future activity. We tried to orient our action, above all, toward the action unity of the movement on the basis of its original principles.

Harare was an opportunity to exchange viewpoints, in bilateral contacts, on world and common perspectives and also on mutual relations and cooperation. We achieved a large number of meetings and in many of them touched upon key areas in bilateral cooperation. Fresh obligations came out of these talks which will be discussed by the FEC and other competent organs and will be presented to the Assembly. This is not all, however. It is precisely the overall results of the eighth summit that present for the FEC, for its organs, for the Assembly, and certainly for all our sociopolitical organizations new obligations and tasks which must be implemented in acccordance with an established program. Finally, allow me here in this very building to express my great recognition for Zimbabwe, the host country of the eighth summit, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency

It gives me pleasure to stress the personal contribution and statesmanlike skill of President Mugabe and his effective management of the conference, always in keeping with the original orientation of the movement, with its present tasks and its ideals.

In his own time, from the rostrum of the sixth summit in Havana, Tito recapitulated the most striking features of the achievements of the movement, referring to them as a rich crop. Allow me to use this notion in my assessment of the eighth summit in Harare and the 25 years of existence of the movement of the nonaligned countries.

The eighth summit confirmed the original principles and goals of nonalignment as lasting values. It strengthened our unity and created the conditions for the greater capacity for action of the nonaligned. It resolutely advocated peace, security, and freedom in the world. It confirmed its adherence to the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, always and everywhere, in contrast to the policy of force and foreign interference. It initiated new far-reaching actions for equality in world economic relations. It confirmed that the United Nations is of strategic importance to the world and an irreplaceable instrument of equitable international cooperation. It started up initiatives as a contribution to the solution of problems of disarmament and security. It made concrete the struggle against apartheid and neocolonialism, which often comes to the developing world in the guise of technology, communications, information, trade and culture.

Finally, the eighth summit has once again shown that nonalignment is a force that attracts and is supportive of many even outside the movement and is growing in parallel with their support and action. Working for the sure prospects of a better world, this is how the movement of the nonaligned countries has secured its own future as well, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed in conclusion.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES POST-CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR SAFETY

LD031105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- In 1984 Yugoslavia passed a law providing protection from ionizing radiation and on the use of nuclear energy. The law regulated the method of protection from these dangerous materials. This was stated at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber by Stevan Gojsin, an undersecretary in the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, replying to a quesion raised by Vika Potocnik on whether our country has a plan for protection in case of an accident similar to that at Chernobyl.

Two international conventions in this area have also been ratified, Gojsin said. The republics and provinces are responsible for safely carrying our federal regulations, including this one. Security steps are also taken by organizations that use nuclear facilities. In addition, it was said, special account is taken of the education and training of people who work in such facilities.

HASANI GREETS LI XIANNIAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD010404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the PRC national holiday, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram of cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people to PRC President Li Xiannian.

Renovica Greets Hu Yaobang

LD010353 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the PRC, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent greetings to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

MINISTER NOTES TRADE IMBALANCE WITH ANGOLA

LD042051 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Luanda, October 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav enterprises have a very good chance of winning contracts for major investment work in Angola in the near future, Yugoslav Government member and co-chairman of the Angolan-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Cultural Cooperation Mito Pejovski has said. Pejovski is currently on a visit to Angola.

Pejovsky today attended the inauguration of the oil fields "Pacassa" and "Palanca" on the Angolan coast. Yugoslav oil enterprises "Ina" of Zagreb and "Naftagas" of Novi Sad participated in the financing of exploration work on the two fields. Under the contract with the Angolan company "Sonangol", the two Yugoslav enterprises get 10 percent of the total output. The two oil fields, some 30 kilometers from the coast, give around 100,000 barrels of oil a day.

In Pejovski's talks with Angola state Minister for Production and Energy Pedro de Castro van Dunem, the development of overall Yugoslav-Angolan relations was assessed as positive. It was noted, however, that the traditionally good political relations, constantly on the upturn, are not followed by an appropriate development of economic relations.

The volume of trade between the two countries, which stood at 5.2 million dollars worth in 1983, went up to 29.6 million dollars last year. The expected figure for this year is much higher in view of Angolan oil exports to Yugoslavia.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS REPORTS ON FEDERAL LAWS

LD031052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the federal chamber of the SFRY Assembly, continuing the session begun yesterday, today adopted reports on the implementation of a number of federal laws: on the establishment and distribution of overall revenue and income, on the amortization and revaluation of social resources, and on the reconstruction and liquidation of organizations of associated labor. Viewing all these regulations as being part of efforts to secure greater financial discipline in the economy and, to a certain extent, changes and addenda, the chamber asked the FEC also to consider remarks made in the assembly debate when developing them.

The chamber then passed a proposal for adopting laws on safety in railway transportation. This came after a short debate on the validity and/or constitutionality of introducing a federal safety inspectorate that uses Serbo-Croatian in cases when there are problems communicating in the mother tongue. Of course, it was indisputable that such a regulation is necessary, because we cannot yet be satisfied with the degree of safety on the railways.

Another regulation in the field of communications, the proposal to adopt changes and addenda to the law on transportation in international road transport, "passed" without objection. The FEC will now have the job of developing this law.

With the proposal to adopt a law changing and amending the law on the customs' service accepted, there was a somewhat lengthier debate on the proposal for a law on the water system. The high pollution level of river clearly requires an effective solution to this problem. Explaining the need for a new law -- or draft text -- FEC representative Dr Miodrag Zecevic stressed that, in view of the more than worrying quality of our water, it is high time that this regulation is adopted.

Recalling the problems we have had in past years with water pollution, Zecevic stressed that a special quality of the draft is its requirement that projects and installations which discharge pollution should not be started up until devices are installed to cleanse them and until these achieve the level of cleanliness specified in the act on water engineering. Moreover, all polluters who fail to cleanse waste water to the envisated degree should pay a contribution proportionate to the amount and degree of pollution in the water discharged.

In the discussion, however, there was also a certain amount of disagreement over ideas for a new law. Martin Molan, for example, said that failure to implement a law could not be the chief reason for adopting a new law, especially as the consistent implementation of the old law would certainly achieve good results. He also criticized the fact what is involved here is the extension of the federation's rights to an area where this is not necessary. Zarija Martinovic fully supported the idea of adopting the law, stressing that the constitution certainly does not give anyone the freedom to pollute a common good, such as water. [passage omitted]

The chamber then adopted a proposal to change the law on TANJUG, according to which, in the future, funds would be provided for the program of interest to further the implementation of the functions of the federation; in other words, it would abandon the method of increasing budegetary funds on a percentage basis. The chamber also adopted such a work program for 1987 and concluded that the FEC, as part of its financial options, would find funds with which to finance it. In this, it was stressed that, despite its difficult material situation, TANJUG is so far performing its social function successfully.

After this, reports were adopted on the implementation of a social compact, on the organization of the education of our citizens abroad in the last year, and on the application of federal regulations on health records. In the "package" reports on international visits to our country were also passed.

FEC CONSIDERS NONALIGNED REPORT, INTERPOL SESSION

LD041831 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- According to a statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC (with Branko Mikulic presiding) at today's session considered a report of the SFRY delegation at the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries, from the point of view of its duties and tasks in the implementaton of decisions adopted at Harare. To this end the council formed an interdepartmental working group of the representatives of a number of federal organs and organizations which will prepare a program of measures and actions by 25 October.

The platform for the participation of the Yugoslav delegation at the 55th session of the General Assembly of the International Organization for Police and Detective work -- Interpol -- was considered and approved. It will be held 6-13 October this year in Belgrade.

A decision was also adopted which extends the validity of the decision on the method of fixing prices of products both in the wholesale and in the retail trade and on the method of fixing the price of coffee, and a decision was adopted on fixing the highest price level of natural gas.

Stances were adopted on observations and proposals made by the assemblies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces on the draft decisions on the criteria and indicators for establishing the degree of economic development in the republics and provinces, and the value thresholds for determining which republics and provinces are economically insufficiently developed.

MIKULIC DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICY TO ECONOMISTS

LD031059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Summary] Zagreb, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- "A consultation meeting at the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy on guidelines for the 1987 economic policy was the venue of the first public "duel" between economists -- those not part of the FEC team -- and the new government president."

There has never been a more fierce attack by economists on the government's administrative measures. Predrag Tasic of VJESNIK comments on how this attack was followed by a counterattack by FEC President Branko Mikulic.

The first speaker was economist and academician Branislav Soskic, who asked the government "to ensure the functioning of realistic economic categories not by words but in reality." Other speakers include Miran Goslar, Zarko Papic, Vladimir Bek, and Rade Koprivica. All of them blamed the government for the high level of inflation, foreign exchange and credit policy problems, and inefficiency in general.

"Branko Mikulic reduced to silence all those who have been criticizing the FEC policy by stating that the FEC devalued the dinar by 3.7 percent in October -- the previous devaluation had been by 14.1 percent -- and also that the FEC intends, by the application of a special mechanism in effect the past 3 months and for the next 4 months to increase interest rates. Commenting on objections that the FEC advocate realistic economic categories, while in reality supporting administrative manipulations, Mikulic asked those present how they arrived at such a conclusion. "In June we were moving for an anticipated change in the exchange rate, and we did the same thing now. How then can you claim that the FEC does not support a realstic exchange rate of the dinar?"

"The FEC, Mikulic noted, favors the introduction of realistic economic categories, all of them, not only the exchange rate and interest rates, and added that we must know the cost of such moves. Supported by a number of economists, Mikulic advocated the introduction of realistic amortization. However, it is obvious that voting for the introduction of realistic categories depends upon the other side, not upon the government. Explaining this connection, Mikulic noted that on one hand emphasis is laid on realistic categories, and on the other discussions are initiated at the level of the Federation about covering exchange rate differences, the conversion of credits, and similar moves.

As far as the exchange rate differences are concerned, Mikulic agreed with the economists that it is "our own invention." However, that very day -- prior to the Chamber of Commerce consultative meeting -- the FEC held a discussion on the coverage of a 200 million dinar worth exchange rate difference in three undeveloped sociopolitical communities: Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo. "If you think that we should abandon covering foreign exchange differences give us another solution and we will be grateful to you," Mikulic said.

"As far as the cost of conducting the realistic policy of exchange and interest rates is concerened, Mikulic warned that we must not forget about our present situation and surroundings. The foreign exchange policy is not carried out by governments; therefore, not by the SFRY government either. Those who dominate the commodities and capital have the biggest influence on it. The servicing of Yugoslav debt was increased by 2.3 trillion dinars [as received] because of the previous dinar devaluation alone and 950 billion dinars went to foreign currency saving account booklets due to the change in the exchange and interest rates!

"Even at such a cost there can be no healthy economy without realistic amortization and accumulation. Because we neglected this aspect, enormous amounts of social resources went toward consumption, mainly into private pockets," Mikulic said. Stating that the average amoritization life our production resources is 26 years, he warned that we "have condemned ourselves to technological suicide."

"The FEC is not in favor of program inflation. This is madness, as if we decided to plan an evil which would come in 2 days time! We are in favor of an inflation that we will bring down to a tolerant level. Are we at least allowed to plan the measures for reducing it?" the FEC president asked.

Mikulic struck a final blow to the supporters of the realistic exchange rate as the only stimulus of exports by giving examples of the disloyal competition of domestic exporters on foreign markets. Instead of competition in the domestic market they compete all over the world, eliminating one another by means of falling prices! There is no exchange rate that can make up for such a suicidal activity by Yugoslav exporters."

It appears that Branko Mikulic and the new team of the FEC have won the first round. But the battle goes on Vjesnik concludes.

BORBA ON MIKULIC'S SPEECH IN ECONOMIC CHAMBER

AU031521 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croation 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep -- At the end of the consultations about economic development for next year that were held in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC informed the participants in the meeting about the measures the federal government is preparing for changing the economic system and answered some criticism that were heard during the discussion, which lasted several hours.

He said that the federal government has no illusions that the changes in planning, the accounting system, the tax system, and in the rescuing and liquidating processes will not be such that they will not require alteration next year again. But the changes should be made immediately because they are the condition for the introduction of the real categories of economic operations.

The aim of changes in the tax system is to secure the unified criteria of conducting economic activities in a unified Yugoslav market. Apart from that, the tax system should stimulate the better use of capacity and higher employment, prevent people from getting rich outside their work, and raise the question of the financing of communes whom it also suits to have loss-making organizations because they too are paying contributions to the commune. This should be built in to the tax system and later we would only expand it.

The participants in this gathering also disagree about how catastrophic the consequences of inflation are and how it affects our development. The disturbances in the price sector are such that the Federal Executive Council could apply Article 18 of the law on social control of prices. The FEC has discussed this and decided to recommend the signing of a social agreement on fair play behavior when raising prices. Who can claim today that prices are economic prices? We now have about 2,000 requests for raising prices between 100 and 800 percent. Where are the economic criteria for this? That is why we cannot do without a social agreement that would represent social self-control.

We passed three laws on limiting expenditure and everybody said that they ae administrative measures. So they are, but why did all those who have their hands on the economy's income not behave in an economic manner so that we do not have to prevent this administratively? Expenditure must be reduced, but not in uch a way that it would endanger the interests of the economy as a whole

Many have said here that the FEC is trying to program inflation, which is a foolish thing to say, as if one has to decide on trouble that should arrive here in 2 days time. We are in favor of reducing inflation and are proposing measures for its reduction. But this is not easy in the least.

Scepticism has also been expressed that the FEC is of two minds about introducing economic criteria and that this was shown in the paper on the basic questions about social and economic development in 1987. And that we talk about economic criteria on the one hand, and come to the Federation to ask for money in order to cover foreign exchange losses and similar things on the other. In order to remove the danger of finding ourselves in an even worse situation, we must first overcome differences in opinions about the most important questions. The paper on the basic directions of development next year is in no way some kind of demagoguery.

As proof that economic laws are being observed, Mikulic said that the dinar exchange rate was devalued by 4 percent in July and that before that the dinar was devalued by 10 percent in order to stimulate exports. Several days ago it was devalued by a further 3.7 percent, a part of which represented an anticipated slide.

The dinar's sliding exchange rate stimulates exports but it also has another side to it: Its loss in value of 34.1 percent by June made the repayment of foreign loans 2,300 billion [currency unspecified] more expensive, while foreign exchange losses on the foreign currency savings accounts amounted to 950 billion [currency not specified].

Due to a higher than planned increase in prices in September, interest rates will also have to be corrected. They will also be higher and will cause problems that many will not be able to bear.

We have also decided to introduce radical changes in the accountancy system. In recent years we have ignored setting money aside for amortization and accumulation and there was a big outflow of social funds into private pockets. Thus we sentenced ourselves to technological suicide. This is why we have decided on radical changes in this field despite the fact that they will cause further losses.

[Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of the same date on page 5 also carries a report on Mikulic's speech in the Yugoslav Federal Economic Chamber which adds the following additional information:

["The disturbances in the price sector are such that the FEC could apply a price freeze. But, we have decided instead to propose a social agreement on fair play behavior in the field of price policy for all parties that take part in distribution. If we exposed prices to free market forces without some kind of social self-control, we could have inflation of several hundred percent and immeasurable consequences. We also propose taxes on monopolistic gains but, according to the constitution, the revenue would be going to the republican and provincial budgets, and thus we would have eight parties interested in this gain being as big as possible. If we do not conclude a social agreement on the direction of this tax, then it would be better not to introduce at all."]

FOUNDATIONS OF 1987 ECONOMIC POLICY SUGGESTED

AU011017 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 86 p 1

[D. Vucinic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Sep -- The affirmation of economic laws, market business criteria, and real economic categories as the basis of economic policy.

-- An anti-inflation policy and measures in all segments of both the system and practice, and the planning and execution of things agreed upon.
-- The stimulation of production and exports with orientation toward increasing exports so that they become one of the generators of an increase in production.
-- A switch from branch priorities in order to support and stimulate joint export programs as priorities.
-- Strengthening the accumulative and reproduction capability of the economy, faster technological development and structural changes, including the new systemic solutions that would contribute to this, such as changes in the tax system and in the system of planning, and establishing the interdependence of trends in accumulation and other elements of income.

These are only some of the foundations on which the economic policy for the development of the country in the next year will be based. This is what Zarko Papic, director general of the Federal Social Planning Institute, told journalists today.

Having said that this first review of the state of affairs and possibilities for Yugoslavia's social and economic development next year is in fact opening a public discussion about a draft resolution for 1987, which should be completed by the end of October, Papic pointed out that everything must be done to halt this year's negative trends in the economy, primarily inflation. This and everything else mean that economic laws and market business criteria must finally begin to operate. [passage omitted]

We know now that the June-July measures have not produced the expected results yet. The planned increase in exports and the balance of trade will not be achieved. But had they not been introduced, the situation today, according to experts, would have been worse. Insufficient exports would have been lower, and inflation higher. [passage omitted]

It is also obvious that small businesses, market agriculture, and tourism must occupy a more enviable position.

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WARSAW PACT MEETING SET FOR BUCHAREST

AU061829 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] In accordance with the understandings agreed upon, the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries will be held in Bucharest in the second half of October 1986.

INTERNATIONAL BANK SESSION ENDS IN WARSAW

LD022159 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The 64th session of the Council of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC] has ended in Warsaw. The basic directions of development and ways of perfecting the bank's activity in 1986-90 were examined. It was decided to increase the bank's statutory paid-up capital, and its credit plan for this year was made more specific.

Premier Zbigniew Messner received members of the Council in the Palace of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the Soviet Union took part. The role played by the IBEC in providing a dynamic force in the development of trade exchange among the CEMA states and in deepening their economic cooperation was emphasized. The fact that the bank has extended the range of its activity was pointed out. At present it accumulates means and slates them to finance joint undertakings as part of the multilateral cooperation of the CEMA states.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE USSR'S KATUSHEV

AU061642 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 6 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Foreign Economic Relations.

The two sides discussed a wide circle of questions of the bilateral economic and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Special attention was paid to the joint initiatives for carrying out of the comprehensive programme for techno-scientific advance of the C.M.E.A member-states up to the year 2000.

The two sides stressed the significance of the direct relations for broadening of the cooperation and for implementation of the latest techno-scientific achievements in the sphere of electronics and automation.

Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Konstantin Katushev.

They examined questions related to the projects under construction in Bulgaria with the technical cooperation of the U.S.S.R. Special attention was paid to the construction and reconstruction of power supply and chemical works.

ZHIVKOV, LUKANOV RECEIVE USSR'S VARNACHEV

AU031931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Yevgeniy Varnachev, the Soviet minister of machine building for construction, road building, and communal services. They examined the possibilities for expanding cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union through the creation of joint trusts for the manufacture of road-building machines. [passage omitted]

During his stay in Bulgaria, Yevgeniy Varnachev was also received by Comrade Andrey Lukanov. They discussed issues relating to cooperation in the field of road-building and transport machine building.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU020955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] On 26 September the Bulgarian delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Council on Intellectual Development, returned from Moscow. The delegation took part in events related to the Days of Bulgarian Culture in the USSR.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those who greeted the delegation at Sofia airport.

SESSION WITH USSR TIMBER INDUSTRY GROUP ENDS

AU061959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] On 6 October in Sofia the ninth session of the Permanent Working Group in Bulgarian-USSR Cooperation in the Timber Industry on the territory of the Komi ASSR ended. Lazar Pandev, deputy minister of agriculture and forests, and Nikolay Savchenko, USSR deputy minister of the timber a protocol on the work of the group. The document reflects the implementation of the plan on joint activity of the [word indistinct] and Wood Industry and Construction Economic Trust, as well as the basic plan indexes for the next year. A protocol on scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet ministry and the Association on Forestry and Forest Economy was also signed.

CUBAN COOPERATION COMMISSION OPENS TALKS

AU031722 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The plenary session of the Bylgarian-Cuban Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has just opened. The 19 participants in the talks and meetings, representatives of the economic (spheres) of the two countries, are discussing in a comradely constructive atmosphere the joint [words indistinct], the division of socialist labor, and the further developoment of joint enterprises.

At the opening of the session the chairmen of the two sections of the commission, Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, noted with satisfaction that good results have been achieved in the traditional spheres of cooperation.

Atanasov Receives Esquivel

AU062024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] On 6 October Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Antonio Esquivel, deputy chairman of the Cuban Coiuncil of Ministers and chairman of the Cuban part of the Bilateral Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Issues related to improving and reconstructing the economic structures of Bulgaria and Cuba were discussed. The work of the session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which has just ended was positively evaluated. Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Ernesto Melendez Bachs, chairman of Cuba's State Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, took part in the meeting.

REPORTAGE OF PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Zhivkov Receives Formica

AU291746 Sofia BTA in English 1711 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Plovdiv, September 29 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Salvatore Formica, minister of foreign trade of Italy, who leads the Italian Governmental-trade delegation to the 42nd Plovdiv International Technical Fair.

The two sides discussed a wide range of questions on the development of the bilateral economic cooperation, trade-industrial cooperation and the joint initiatives in the establishing of small cooperation and the joint initiatives in the estabishing of small and average enterprises.

Zhivkov Speaks

AU021028 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 86 p 6

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on opening the 42d Plovdiv Technical Fair on 29 September]

[Text] Dear Comrades,
Dear guests,
For many years now I have been opening the Plovdiv Fair. Some may ask: Why does Comrade Zhivkov always open the fair with only a few words? Incidentially, it is easier for Comrade Khristov, the minister of trade. He is the organizer, he has toured all the pavilions, and knows all the exhibits. Therefore he can say more. But only now do I have to tour the fair. What can I say?

This is the first point.

Second, how will the consumers receive what is exhibited here? I wonder whether our Bulgarian products will not merely remain exhibits and afterwards be stored in some warehouse.

And one further point. We are actively taking part in the international division of labor. It is of no small importance to us what our guests from abroad will have to say about what we are exhibiting.

Permit me, just as on other occasions, to fulfill the pleasant commission of opening the 42d Plovdiv Technical Fair and to wish success to our own and the foreign exhibitors.

Best wishes!

Atanasov Receives Romanian

AU012039 Bucharest in English 1926 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia AGERPRES 1/10/86 -- Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta who visited Bulgaria on the occasion of the fourty-second edition of the Plovdiv International Fair. During the talks the sides singled out the decisive role played in the continuous development and expansion of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples by the interviews and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

There were approached a series of problems related to the current stage and the prospects of development of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic, technical and scientific collaboration. In the context the sides underscored the special role incumbent on the cooperation and specialization in production that is to hold an ever greater share in the economic exchanges between the two countries.

Iranian Minister Visits

LD020919 Tehran IRNA in English 0855 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 2, IRNA -- Iran's Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi, heading a high ranking delegation arrived in Sofia Wednesday and was welcomed by Ognyan Doynov, Bulgarian deputy prime minister and member of Council of State and minister of machine-bulding and electronics.

Nabavi will visit Bulgaria's Plovdiv international fair and hold talks with Sofia's high ranking officials over topics of mutual interest.

The Islamic Republic is also actively participating at the Plovdiv fair.

Commercial Agreements Signed

AU021358 Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- The negotiations which Bulgarian business executives hold at the fair with their partners from the C.M.E.A. member-countries, Western Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America already yield their first results.

Deals worth 235 million roubles have already been concluded with the Soviet Union in the field of metallurgy, power generation and the metal-working industry. The protocol between the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Bulgarian foreign trade companies provides for imports and exports of machines and electronics. The Bulgarian Isotimpex trading company will import electronic components from the U.S.S.R.

The Bulgarian Electroimpex foreign trade organization signed a licensing agreement with the Swedish ASEA concern on the manufacturing in Bulgaria of electrical switches for power sources and power transmission lines. Expanded cooperation is planned in the contract concluded between the chemical industry economic association and the Europea branch of the American Dupont Company. Under an agreement reached between the Electroimpex Co. and the Intervis foreign trade firm, Bulgarian-made electrical instruments will be exported to Poland in 1987. A protocol was signed on the delivery to Ghana of Bulgarian whole projects in agriculture, industry and prospecting. Bulgarian-Danish joint industrial production will be promoted in the manufacturing of food-industry machines. The agreement on economic, technological and scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Belgium was extended for another ten years. A particularly promising area of cooperation is the production of colour tv sets and biotechnologies.

Scientists and experts from Bulgaria, the GDR, Austria, Switzerland, the FRG, Japan and elsewhere attended a seminar on new geodetic instruments and technologies. Seminars and techno-scientific conferences were held on the problems of computer hardware and software systems, on electronics, on technological advances in construction. Bulgarian and foreign specialists showed interest in the seminar organised by Interatominstrument, an international organisation of the C.M.E.A. member countries.

Doynov Meets Ministers

AU022034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Today at the 42d Plovdiv International Autumn Fair Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, had meetings with Behzad Nabavi, Iran's minister of heavy industry, and with Martin Herzog, the minister of the economy, (?medium enterprises), and transport of Baden-Wuerttemberg in the FRG. Questions were discussed relating to the expansion of the mutually beneficial cooperation.

In addition, Comrade Ognyan Doynov received Richard O'Brien, vice president of the U.S. firm Corning Glass, and Mohammad Raz Paktin, minister of electric energy of Afghanistan.

Doynov, Markov Hold Meetings

AU031817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Active and businesslike work was completed today, the 5th day of the 42d Plovdiv Autumn Technical Fair. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, had a meeting with [name indistinct], vice president of the Swedish company ASEA. They discussed the possibilities for expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation.

Soyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, met Martin Herzog, minister of economy, medium-sized enterprises, and transport of Baden-Wuerttemberg in the FRG. They had a talk on the opportunities and prospects for production sharing in the field of scientific and technical developments.

Deals Made With USSR

AU051833 Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Plovdiv, October 5 (BTA) -- The last but one day of the 42nd Plovdiv International Technology Fair is characterized by business contacts and the signing of contracts. The Bulgarian "Technoimport-Export" trading corporation signed an agreement with the Soviet "Atomenergoexport" corporation for the delivery of technological equipment for the construction of the sixth power unit of the "Kozloduy" nuclear power station. This will be the second 1000-megawatt reactor.

So far the Soviet and Bulgarian trading organizations have signed agreements to the tune of 2 milliard rubles. The most important among them are the agreements for the export to the Soviet Union of Bulgarian I.C.E. trucks and computer equipment.

The Bulgarian organization "Chimiport" and the Greek firm "Itko" signed an agreement for the exchange of Bulgarian fertilizers and industrial goods for Greek farm products and products of the light industry. The agreement amounts to the tune of 20 million foreign currency leva. The "Isotimpex" organization signed contracts for the export of computer and organizational equipment for the GDR and Romania, and "Balkancarpodem" for the export of electric hoists to the GDR, Romania and Albania.

The trading society "Balkancarimpex" signed agreements for the export of electric and I.C.E. trucks and spare parts to the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, Yuygoslavia, Austria, Sweden and the FRG.

Khristov - Katushev

AU051907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] On 5 October in Plovdiv, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian trade minister, and had a talk with him. Khristo Khristov and Konstantin Katushev signed a trade contract on supply of technological equipment for the Bulgarian nuclear energetics. Konstantin Katushev said to our representative:

[Begin Katushev recording in Russian, fading into Bulgarian translation] Today at the Plovdiv International Fair, which convincingly demonstrates the achievements of fraternal Bulgaria's economic and scientific-technical development, a new and remarkable event took place. This event, which characterizes the high level of USSR-Bulgarian cooperation, was the signing of an agreement on rendering technical assistance to Bulgaria in the construction of new 1-million kw reactor for the Bulgarian Kozloduy nuclear plant. This equipment for nuclear power represents a new class, both in its power and quality and its realibility. Our cooperation in this area is a now joint contribution to strengthening the economy of fraternal Bulgaria in assisting it in solving the tasks posed by the 13th BCP Congress on increasing the prosperity of the Bulgarian people, Konstantin Katushev said in conclusion.

Fair Ends, Contracts Signed

AU061932 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Plovdiv, October 6 (BTA) -- The sum total of the contracts signed at the 42d International Autumn Technical Fair amounts to more than 4 billion and 605 million currency leva, which is one billion more in comparision with the previous year. The export contracts alone amount to 2,851,000,000 curency leva. More than 90 per cent of the contracts are in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, robotics, electrical engineering and bio-technologies.

At the press conference, which was held here, Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, outlined the integration between industrial technologies and computer technology as the basic feature of the Bulgarian exposition. As another characteristic feature Mr Petur Rusev pointed out the expanded production list and the high degree of innovation of Bulgarian products. The qualitative indices and the realibility of Bulgarian industrial products have increased, stressed he, referring to opinions of foreign representatives of business circles. According to him these assessments show that the Bulgarian producers are capable of being reliable partners even to the most exacting clients.

35 countries and more than 2,170 firms took part in the fair. This speaks not only about the continuously increasing interest in the fair but also about the fact that the fair has become a prestigious centre of international trade, a venue for exchange of advanced experience in the sphere of technologies and for the obtaining of detailed market information.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS REYKJAVIK MEETING

AU041635 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Serious, Businesslike Dialogue"]

[Text] On 30 September the news flew around the world with lightning speed: Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, will be meeting in Reyzkjavik, Iceland, on 11-12 October. In view of the development of the international situation and of the complicated relations between the two countries, it became essential to hold this meeting -- convened at the Soviet Union's initiative -- even prior to Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States.

We in Czechoslovakia, too, have received the news of the Reykajvik meeting with gratification. We support the Soviet Union's peace effort, which also fully expresses our own national and state interests. We know that USSR-U.S. relations belong among the weightiest issues in contemporary international relations. As part of the peace-loving majority of the present world, we express the hope that top-level Soviet-American contacts will lead to the two countries' better mutual understanding and to a general improvement of the international political climate.

It is not due to pure chance that the summit meeting, which only a few weeks ago seemed highliy improbable, will really take place in the nearest future. This fact proves once again that the Soviet Union is doing its utmost in its foreign policy to make the longing of peace-loving mankind come true: the longing to live in a world not threatened by nuclear ruin. No task is more significant for the Soviet Union, no priority more important for its foreign policy than to promote peace and to avert the mortal danger of a nuclear war. At a time when the existing nuclear arsenals, of immense power, are capable of destroying the world, peace is the highest value and mankind's most precious possession. Peace transferred from the category of declarations to that of practical measures provides mankind with a hope of survival. Our nuclear era places increased demands on political common sense, on new political thinking.

The policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has been the foreign political creed of the Soviet state since the very first days of its existence. Today, when we know of the existence of monstrous nuclear arsenals, this policy acquires new, specific features in many respects. Nobody can parade as victor in a radioactive desert; nobody can subjugate a world which has ceased to exist. Only two possibilities exist: either peaceful coexistence or destruction. There is no third possibility. If mankind wants to survive, it must learn the art of coexisting. It is in harmony with this great truth that Soviet foreign policy is undertaking practical steps.

Soviet foreign policy is a principled policy: nothing is more important for it than peace. At the same time it is flexible; neither sophisticated pitfalls nor the most treacherous torpedoes launched by the adversaries of international detente can upset its balance. This, too, has been noted by a number of foreign political observers, who are now pondering Moscow's diplomatic steps and the lessons to be drawn from past events. The French paper LIBERATION has justly called the Soviet Union's action a "grand gesture."

A number of important lessons can be learned from the almost 1-year period since the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. The period has sharply shown who is really in favor of peace and who is merely talking about it. The ink had not even become dry on the U.S. President's signature under the joint Soviet-American declaration in Geneva, which anchored realistic and sensible principles of relations between the two countries, when

Washington started launching a frontal attack against the commitments to which it had agreed. It accelerated the development of armament systems for "star wars"; it "replied" to the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear experiments by a series of explosions in the Nevada desert. The United states tried to worsen its relations with the soviet Union by taking more and more steps in the same directions. The egregious U.S. attempt to expel 25 members of the Soviet mission attached to the United Nations -- an attempt contradicting the commitments undertaken by the United Nations -- an attempt contradicting the commitments undertaken by the United states as the country hosting the United Nations -- belongs in the same category. Actually, we can also include in this the cases of American journalist Daniloff and soviet citizen Zakharov. At a time that was immensely significant for the Soviet-American dialogue, both theses cases were meant to poison relations and to harm the prospects of a summit meeting. But everything has turned out differently, not as certain Washington circles expected. The Soviet Union found a way out, thus proving again how sincerely it is interested in a businesslike and productive dialogue.

Recent events have reaffirmed the thoughts voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in the interview granted by him to RUDE PRAVO at the beginning of September. They confirm the profoundness of his analysis of Soviet-American relations and of their prospects and the correct nature of the strategy followed by Soviet foreign policy.

"After Geneva we took a number of steps to draw closer the stands in the broad circle of problems concerning the overcoming of feverish armament. The approach that can be summed up as 'everything or nothing,' is alien to us. The issues in question concern all countries, the entire world community, even though the amount of responsibility borne by the Soviet Union and the United States is, understandably, particularly large. That is why we are not breaking off contacts with the American Government, not casting doubts on their usefulness, and not closing the doors, regardless of how much we are provoked," Mikhail Gorbachev declared in the interview.

However, the present situation indicates that it will be no simple matter to achieve positive results in the Soviet-American dialogue. One should also not ignore the efforts made by certain U.S. circles to create a rather unfavorable atmosphere around the Soviet-American dialogue. They spread provocative slanders, fabricate sensations out of serious matters, and strive to establish an atmosphere of a competitive encounter and to portray the complicated dialogue almost as they would describe a baseball game in which the rivals are playing for runs.

Even without these poisoners of wells, USSR-U.S. relations are complicated enough. That is why the international community received the news of the coming Soviet-American top-level meeting with all the greater gratification.

The Reykjavik meeting is not meant to replace Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States. In Reykjavik the situation will be evaluated directly and an agreement will be reached on directives for ensuring progress in certain issues of nuclear arms, which would suffice for achieving substantial and outstanding results. Thus, the coming Soviet-American meeting in Iceland is an "interim meeting"; in other words, it is a preparatory phase which should establish positive prerequisites for another meeting, on American soil. This meeting should then yield at least one or two Soviet-American agreements, above all in the sphere of arms limitation.

Obviously, it must be realized that this sphere in particular harbors a number of most difficult and complicated problems. [paragraph continues]

Although there have been certain positive phenomena, the solution of the central problem of the present, general security, has not been brought a single step forward. The problem is complicated first and foremost by the stagnation of the dialogue on issues of nuclear and space arms; this is a cardinal problem which will undoubtedly affect the future form of Soviet-American relations, too. In fact, the White House policy is decisively influenced by the American military-industrial complex, which regards armament -- above all nuclear and space armament -- as an extremely rich source of profits reaching into the billions.

One thing is certain -- the accord on the extraordinary Soivet-American top-level meeting was reached thanks to the realism and the constructive approach of the leading representatives of both countries. E. Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, said on 30 September that the fact of the talks "gives hope that soon we will be able to achieve more significant results, and a turn for the better both in Soviet-American relations and on a worldwide scale."

This is the sincere wish hundreds of millions of peace-loving people throughout the world.

U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN' ASSESSED

AU071108 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 86 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny Washington dispatch: "Disinformation Campaign Against Libya; Scandalous Revelations by THE WASHINGTON POST" -- passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Washington (from our correspondent) -- /On Thursday, 2 October, THE WASHINGTON POST published a long article revealing an extensive disinformation campaign launched by the American Government against Libya. Its purpose was to provoke the Libyan leadership by means of spurious reports to undertake an action that could serve as a pretext for yet another military action against Libya, aimed at overthrowing Libya's top representative M. al-Qadhdhafi./

THE WASHINGTON POST states that the secret plan was adopted on 14 August 1986 at a session held in the White House; and that it was expounded in a confidential memorandum for President Reagan elaborated by Admiral Poindexter, national security adviser. The American paper quotes from the memorandum that "one of the key elements (of this new strategy -- RUDE PRAVO editorial note) is that it combines real and illusory events by means of a disinformation program with the basic aim of persuading Al-Qadhdhafi that there is a high level of domestic opposition to him in Libya, that his trustworthy colleagues are disloyal to him, and that the United States is preparing a military action against him."

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the strategy was a plan that was worked out in detail and that include "a series of closely coordinated events incorporating secret, diplomatic, and public actions." The plan is in fact the latest phase in the American Government's policy aimed at overthrowing the present Libyan Government.

As stated by THE WASHINGTON POST, /the American communications media, fed by intentionally false reports on Libya, began publishing this spurious information as far back as 25 August./ First, there was a long article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (Reagan's spokesman Speakes even called it "authoritative"), and following it other articles appeared in other newspaper, including THE WASHINGTON POST, which presented as facts spurious information spread by the American Government in accordance with the plan adopted on 14 August.

Libya was being accused of standing behind terrorist actions; and the articles deal with the threat of an immediate American military counteraction. On Thursday, 2 October, THE WASHINGTON POST remarked that "in reality the representatives of the American intelligence service conlluded in August that Al-Qadhdhafi is keeping quiet on the terrorist front." /In other words, the American spokesman lied, both in public and during "confidential" meetings with journalists, with the aim of unleashing an extensive anti-Libyan disinformation campaign./

And it was not merely a matter of lying to the press. /According to THE WASHINGTON POST, even high figures in the U.S. Department of State were involved in this secret oepration; they lied to the American allies in Western Europe and to certain of Libya's neighbors./ This specifically applied to the mission of the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Walters; to Western Europe; and to the trip made by Deputy Secretary of Defense Armitage to Algeria and Tunisia. Officially, the purpose of both trips was to "give briefings on new American proof of Libyan support for terrorist acts." But in reality, as the American paper quoted above concedes, /"Walters did not offer the Western allies any new proof."/

Within the framework of the same plan, the American CIA intelligence center was charged with the task of placing spurious information about Libya in the foreign communications media. Apart from accusing Libya of supporting terrorism, the disinformation showed alleged Soviet plans for a coup d'etat in Libya. This was aimed at achieving a split between the Soviet and Libyan leaderships. THE WASHINGTON POST quotes from the secret Poindexter memorandum that "the Libyan intelligence service was to have received pictures of Libyan dissidents meeting Soviet figures in Paris, Baghdad, and so forth." These, too, were counterfeit "documents," and a gross provocation.

Included in the plan were the provocative movements of American aircraft carries and their aircraft in the vicinity of Libyan shores, movements aimed at convincing the Libyan leadership that an immediate attack was threatening Libya and at provoking it to undertake some action that could serve as a pretext for real aggression.

As stated by THE WASHINGTON POST, /"high government representatives were disappointed that Al-Qudhdhafi was able to remain in power in spite of the CIA's endeavor to overthrow him, an endeavor which had been approved by the President and which had lasted for a whole year."/ And thus it was that the White House resorted to the subversive disinformation campaign, which was meant to show up the top Libyan representative as an "unbalanced, paranoid, and ineffective" person, so that -- to quote the secret memorandum -- "the force inside Libya which want him overthrown would gain courage to act."

The scandalous revelations by THE WASHINGTON POST confirm that /it is the United States which is fanning, intentionally and basely, the regional conflicts in the interests of its imperial power ambitions./ At the same time they affirm that, similarly as the case of the falsely accused Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in the assassination attempt against the Pope, the CIA is not loath to resort to any swindle, lie, or subversive action if this concerns states, political organizations, or personalities which the American Government finds inconvenient.

It is also becoming obvious how easily the Western press -- which proudly proclaims its alleged objectivity -- becomes the tool and mouthpiece of lies and slanders disseminated intentionally by the American intelligence service.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO PRC COUNTERPARTS

LD011056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) --Erich Honecher, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have sent a state telegram to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Li Xiannian, PRC president; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State council; and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, we convey to you and the Chinese people, on behalf of the people of the GDR and in our own name, most cordial greetings and congratulations.

With the victory of the great Chinese people's revolution and the founding of the PRC, a long and self-sacrificing struggle of the Chinese people, led by the CPC, came to an end. This laid the foundation stone for a new, socialist China. In the past 37 years the Chinese working people have achieved impressive successes in socialist construction in their country.

Traditional friendship has existed between our two socialist countries for a long time. In recent years bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres have developed in a gratifying way. We will continue to attach great importance to the expansion and deepening of mutually-advantageous cooperation with the PRC in the interests of socialism and peace. In this spirit we look forward with pleasure and expectation to the forthcoming official friendshp visit to the PRC. We are convinced that this visit will open a new chapter in relations between our states and peoples.

We are filled with satisfaction at the fact that the GDR and the PRC share the view that guaranteeing lasting world peace and averting the danger of a nuclear confrontation are fundamental concerns of our time. We wish the Chinese people new successes in the building of socialism and you, esteemed comrades, creative strength.

SED'S KRENZ RECEIVES ANGOLAN INTERIOR MINISTER

AU052146 East Berlin NEUS DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 29 September Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for talks Manuel Alexandre Duarte, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two politicians stressed the full agreement between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for anti-imperialist solidarity. The cooperation between the SED and the MPLA Party of Labor proceeds on a high level and constitutes the basis for the broad and dynamic development of the relations between the two states and peoples.

Egon Krenz briefed the Angolan guest on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He expressed the great respect of the GDR people for the revolutionary struggle of the Angolan People's Republic under the leadership of the MPLA Party of Labor.

The GDR emphatically demands a just solution of the problems in southern Africa and the implementation of the right of peoples to freely tread their road of political, economic and social development without intervention.

Manuel Alexandre Duarte Rodrigues appreciated the solidaristic attitude of the SED and GDR in support for the struggle of his people. During his stay in the GDR he experienced everywhere how the SED's policy for strengthening socialism and for securing peace is being supported by all the people.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO GDR-ANGOLAN YOUTH MEETING

AU021024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the participants of the friendship meeting between the youth of the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], which is taking place in Halle and Berlin:

Dear Angolan friends, dear FDJ members:
On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council I convey cordial greetings to the participants in the friendship meeting between the youth of the GDR and the PRA.

Your festival is a valuable contribution to the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our states and peoples. We are convinced that it will give new stimuli for deepening the friendly bonds between the youth in both countries.

The members of the FDJ and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Youth] are firmly united in the joint struggle to preserve peace, and for disarmament and detente. They fully support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states, which show the path toward halting the arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space. With all their strength they oppose the imperialist policy that endangers peace, that is threatening mankind with arms buildup and aggression, with confrontation and preparations for war, and with colonialism, and racism.

During the present weeks in particular our solidarity goes to the just struggle of the South African people against the hated racist regime. We categorically condemn the attacks of the South African aggressors against the PRA and the other sovereign states in the south of Africa, and the illegal annexation of Namibia.

Your friendly meeting offers a good opportunity to exchange experiences of youth's work for the overall strengthening of our two states. In this you can proceed from a high level of bilateral relations between your youth associations, which is particularly reflected in a convincing way in the work of FDJ friendship brigades in the PRA and in the qualification of Angolan youths in GDR enterprises and institutions.

I wish you much success for your friendship meeting in Halle and Berlin. May all its participants gain many new, friendly impressions through an interesting and fruitful exchange of ideas and opinions, and thus win new strength for our joint struggle for peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Friendship!
Erich Honecker
General secretary of the SED Central Commitee and
Chairman of the GDR State Council.

STOPH RECEIVES HUNGARIAN HEALTH MINISTER

AU052153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 October Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Minister chairman, received Laszlo Medve, minister of health of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At the meeting, the partners in the talk expressed their satisfaction with the friendly relations between both peoples and states, which are continuously developing on the basis of the agreements concluded at the highest level and which contribute to strengthening socialism and securing peace. The "Long-Term Program for the Development of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic Through the Year 2000," which also includes cooperation in the health and medical science sectors, is of great importance. [passage omitted]

SED, PZPR REGIONAL FIRST SECRETARIES MEET

AU010904 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Cottbus (ND) -- The third seminar of the first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships of Cottbus, Dresden, Frankfurt (Oder), Neubrandenburg, and Rostock, as well as the first secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees of Gorzow Wielkopolski, Jelenia Gora, Koszalin, Szczecin, Wroclaw, and Zielona Gora was held in Cottbus on 19 September. The subject was the further improvement of the fraternal cooperation between the bezirk and voivodship party organizations of the border areas of the GDR and Poland. The meeting was headed by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It was attended by Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The main subjects of the discussion at the seminar were the implementation of the stipulations made during the meeting of Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski at the end of last year in Warsaw, as well as the exchange of experiences between the individual party organizations on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

There was agreement that the SED and the PZPR, the GDR and the PPR, in firm militant alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, and the other countries of the socialist community are making an active contribution to reducing the danger of war, to improving the international situation; the proposals of the Soviet Union and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and the Budapest program of the Warsaw Pact states form a good basis for this.

In his opening address, Horst Dohlus assessed highly the continuous development of cooperation and stressed that in this way a valuable contribution is being made to the successful implementation of the resolutions of our two party congresses. In accordance with the demanding tasks, the exchange of experiences on further developing the leading role of the party in the political management of social processes is to be made the central point of cooperation. In this connection, numerous findings in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress were reported. The constantly increasing demands on ideological work in order to strengthen and develop socialist awareness must be taken into account above all else. The mutual exchange on the best forms and methods of party work is also to deal with the connection between the advantages of the socialist social order and the results of the scientific-technological revolution. [paragraph continues]

Among the working people of both countries, the conviction is deepened that one's own experiences can also be utilized by friends, an thus socialism and peace can become stronger, Horst Dohlus noted. [passage omitted]

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARDS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD061324 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] On the occasion of the GDR's National Day, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conferred awards on meritorous public figures this morning at the official seat of the State Council. He conferred the Karl Marx Order, the Great Star of International Friendship, the titles Hero of Labor and Outstanding Scientist of the People, and the National Prize.

He stressed that in the GDR great tribute is paid to those who help continually improve the life of mankind through their work, creativity, and initiative. The 11th SED Congress pointed the way toward the further shaping of advanced socialist society with its decisions looking ahead to the year 2000. In the solution of great tasks of the future the advantages of socialism and the results of the scientific-technical revolution will be linked even more closely. Referring to his latest meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, Erich Honecker underlined the statement made there that averting the danger of nuclear war and the preservation of world peace are of vital importance for mankind. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the comprehensive program of the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest offer a great opportunity for this which must be taken up. It is to be hoped, Erich Honecker said, that the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in the capital of Iceland will pave the way for leading the world out of the danger zone of an nuclear inferno in the nuclear space age.

HONECKER MESSAGE MARKS PHYSICIANS PEACE DAY

AU032124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 86 p 2

["Text" of message sent by Erich Honecker to the participants in the meeting of the committee of "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" in Potsdam under the title "Activity in the Interest of Peace, for Saving Civilization" -- dated 2 October]

Dear friends and comrades:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, I extend to the participants in today's meeting of the committee "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War" in Potsdam cordial greetings on the occasion of "International Physicians Day for Peace."

The wholewide opposition of physicians to the deadly threat to mankind of a nuclear war constitutes an important component of the international peace movement. "Starting from the special responsibility of doctors for the protection of life and health, you are making an effective contribution in teaching people about the devastating effects of a nuclear inferno and mobilizing them in the struggle to prevent it. We recognize and highly respect this.

Safeguarding peace is and remains the most important task of the present. Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR presented a far-reaching program for disarmament and detente in the Budapest delcaration of June this year, which offers the world the magnificent perspective of entering the year 2000 free of nuclear weapons and safeguarding a permanent peaceful future.

A nuclear test ban is indeed most urgent, and is in full agreement with the main demands of your movement: It would be a breakthrough to halting the nuclear arms race and to the complete removal of this type of weapon. The decision of the Soviet Union to extend its unilateral moratorium once again is a concession of world political significance and at the same time a convincing example of its responsible approach to the questions of international politics in the nuclear age.

The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe affirms our conviction that a real chance exists to improve international relations, for a move away from arms race and confrontation to cooperation and detente.

The GDR will continue to work actively for such an improvement in the international situation with a policy of businesslike dialogue. It will do everything to ensure that war never again starts on German soil. We are convinced that the voice of the international movement of physicians for the prevention of a nuclear war will continue to be of great weight in further joint actions in the interest of peace and for the rescue of civilization. The fact fills us with pleasure that the physicians and dental physicians of our republic are also making a growing contribution to all this with great commitment. I wish you much strength and success for the forthcoming new stage of your activity.

With socialist greetings,
Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

Call for Nuclear-Free World

AU061813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Potsdam (ADN/ND) -- On 2 October on the occasion of the International Physicians Day for Peace, 250 GDR physicians reaffirmed at a meeting in the Potsdam Bezirk hospital that strengthening peace is the only possible prophylaxis for a safe future for society. With strong applause they welcomed a greetings message by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, that praised the work of the Committee of "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War."

Moritz Mebel, chairman of the committee, who read the message at the beginning, reported on an earlier meeting of the body that since 1984 has been a member of the association of "International Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War" (IPPNW) as a national section. He stated that it was decided to make possible individual membership for all physicians and dentists of the GDR by forming bezirk committees. All physicians may contribute to bringing about political solutions for peace through their professional knowledge linked with social responsibility and committed work.

Mebel reaffirmed the demand of the 6th IPPNW Congress of May this year to immediately end all nuclear tests as being a decisive step on the path toward disarmament.

Then Hans Roeding addressed the participants of the meeting, among them Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk SED leadership, as well as a delegation of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization which is headed by Chincamanj Lakshamanna, member of the Indian Council of States, and is staying in the republic at the invitation of the GDR Peace Council. Roeding, deputy chairman of the physicians committee and member of the delegation which in 1985 accepted the Nobel Peace Prize for the IPPNW, reported on the rapidly increasing international influence of this movement. Based on results from scientific intvestigation, he proved that a nuclear war would be the end of any life on earth. Based on their medical knowledge, it is particularly up to the physicians to make this clear to all people. Deba Wieland, vice president of the GDR peace Council, praised the work of the physicians committee as a significant force of the national and international peace movement.

The participants of the meeting appealed to all physicians to spare no efforts in loyalty to their humanistic assignment in order to inform colleagues and broad circles of people, to enlighten them, and to mobilize them for active work for peace and detente, for a world free from nuclear arms.

Before the meeting, members of the GDR committee visited work collectives of medical institutions and reported on the work of the association of international physicians.

PHYSICIANS, SCIENTISTS APPEAL TO U.S. CONGRESS

AU290925 East Berlin NEUES DETSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In telegrams to the U.S. Congress, the "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Committee and the Committee of Scientific Questions of Safeguarding Peace and Disarmament of the GDR Academy of Sciences have supported an immediate and comprehensive nuclear test ban. The telegrans, signed by the chairmen of the two GDR committees, Professor Moritz Mebel and Professor Hermann Klare, stress that at present this is the most urgent and also feasible step to stop the nuclear arms race at last and introduce a process of disarmament. Today it is more urgent than ever to utilize the chance of universal nuclear test ban offered by the repeatedly prolonged Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. In the telegram it is expected that the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate will not allow another nuclear test, thus making an essential contribution among the path to a universal and complete test ban, to be agreed in a treaty.

TU CHAIRMAN TISCH MEETS WITH DISTRICT OFFICIALS

LD041810 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, today met with the chairmen of the FDGB kreis executive committees to discuss the tasks of preparation for and execution of the trade union elections. The objective, Harry Tisch emphasized, is to further strengthen the fighting strength of this class organization. Trade union elections are a period of crucial tests in the main field of battle of the unity of economic and social policy. At the center of the competition movement must be the development and broad application of key technologies. The struggle for high productivity and efficiency must be always linked to the improvement of the workers' working and living conditions.

MITTAG VISITS DRESDEN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

LD042103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Dresden, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Today Dresden Technical University celebrated its 40th anniversary. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is visiting the university to mark the occasion. On a tour of the university's teaching and research facilities the guest learned about scientific achievements of great significance for the key technologies. These include results in the computer-based design of switching circuits for modern technologies connected with micro-electronics, the development and application of CAD/CAM systems in engineering and progress in information technology.

At a ceremony in the Great Senate Hall Guenter Mittag was awarded an honorary doctorate by the academic council of Dresden Technical University. [passage omitted]

Addresses University Workers

LD050834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Dresden, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Dresden Technical university celebrated the 40th anniversary of its reopening with a festive ceremony at the Palace of Culture in Dresden on Saturday. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, expressed thanks on the occasion on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers to the university collective for its contribution to the strengthening of the GDR. [passage omitted]

The speaker added that the GDR is doing its utmost for the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace. He underlined that the GDR is working resolutely and steadfastly for an improvement in the international situation and for a return to the process of detente. "We never broke off the dialogue even in times when people did not speak to one another. And experience shows that political dialogue and striving for flourishing relations between states leads to concrete advances when one is guided by the legitimate interests of all sides."

Mittag said that the GDR's economic development serves to create the economic preconditions for the further implementation of the unity of economic and social policy. The broad application of key technologies is a decisive step toward lastingly guaranteeing present and future growth in performance on the path of intensively expanded reproduction.

Mittag added that the economic strategy up to the year 2000 decided by the 11th SED Congress gives the university collective great responsibility. With its 271 professors, 328 lecturers, 2,170 or so research staff, over 3,400 workers and employees, and 12,300 direct and correspondence students, it embodies a great intellectual potential in decisive spheres of the natural and technological sciences and the social sciences. [passage omitted]

REYKJAVIK MEETING SEEN AS HOPEFUL SIGN

AU031400 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Barabas: "Along the Way" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In a /political/ sense there is no need for the American President to take a long journey to meet /Mikhail Gorbachev/; and there is no need for the CPSU leader to go all the way to Washington to discuss a few questions personally. The CPSU leader has remained true to his previous statements on his willingness to keep to the Washington summit, but he also warned that the latter would /only/ make sense if it yielded /conceptual agreements/. The CPSU general secretary has already suggested a meeting at a venue outside the United States, such as for discussing an agreement on underground nuclear explosions. /Thus the idea of an interim meeting with Reagan is not new/.

We can see from this that the coming summit is not exactly a summit... that it is not the real one, to which we attach so much hope. Whether Reykjavik will become a mere /station/ on the way to Washington, or if one likes a /transit place/, or a /detour/, let anyone decide according to his own optimism or pessimism.

I am a rather optimistic person. True, Ronald Reagan did not describe the meeting in Iceland as a summit meeting, because, as he put it, the aim of it is to /prepare for the summit/ that will be taking place on the territory of the United States. He also said, however, that /it was not their aim to sign agreements in Iceland/. On the other hand, Eduard Shevardnadze called attention to the fact that it will be a /working meeting only/, which must give incentives to the various negotiations between the two countries. If anything is agreed in Reykjavik, these agreements can only be signed at the time of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to America.

Why am I still optimistic? Because Reykjavik is clear evidence of the fact that /in spite of present problems, controversies, and different aspirations, people on both sides are seeking to find a way for solutions and do not want to abandon the chance of an agreement/. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that both countries hope to make a step forward in Reykjavik. Without this none of them would have wanted to stage this meeting. We may, therefore, hope that the world of ice fields will become a venue of /political thaw/.

MAGYAR NEMZET 2 October on page 1 carries an article by Janos Avar entitled "Rendezvous in Reykjavik" on the same subject which notes: "Of course, we cannot expect tangible results from the Iceland meeting coming up at the end of next week and which is purposely called a "summit preparation." "It would be unwise to expect 'everything" or even too much from Reykjavik. However, it would be an underestimation of possibilities to undervalue the meaning of the Iceland meeting."

'Station on a Long Road'

Au031429 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Washington correspondent Andras Kereszy article: "Reykjavik: A Station on A Long Road"]

[Text] So it is Iceland. A new meeting betwen Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. And in less than 2 weeks time. Reykjavik -- the island-country's capital with 240,000 inhabitants and 10 hotels -- has come up on the political map of the Soviet-U.S. relations along with Geneva, Vienna, Glasboro, and Vladivostok.

So it is Iceland. And all this happened in such a way that here in Washington and new York, where there are rumours about everything and also about the opposite of everything and where everyone who regards himself as somebody hides beneath the pompous mask of being well-informed, the name Reykjavik did not come up at all. It is now clear that both the location and the form of the talks were proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his letter to Reagan which Shevardnadze handed over to Shultz on 19 September and upon the receipt on which the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers suddenly disappeared from the State Department and drove for a personal meeting with Ronald Reagan. Now we know that, after a few hours of consideration, the U.S. President agreed, if the Daniloff affair could be settled.

Three Obstacles [subhead]

And here, in the capital of leaks, nothing leaked out about all this. Instead, other things were rumoured, and uttered loudly too. White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, for example, informed the press with a perfectly straight face that Shevardnadze has been doing nothing else for 45 minutes but listen to Reagan's reproaches concerning the Daniloff affair. That was the only reason why he had come over from the State Department, avoiding the publicity of the television cameras. The slick White House reporters, of course, only smiled on hearing this but, knowing nothing else themselves, they reported the same, too. And the press dilligently carried what it was told. That this Daniloff case was some sort of issue of great importance. That it preceded everything else. That was more important than the fate of the European intermediate-range missiles, the developments in the SALT negotiations, the issue of space militarization, the Middle East crisis, the Central American crisis, and all the crises in the world together.

And the Soviet foreign minister only smiled and said already on his arrival that if the Americans wanted it too, we would solve the Daniloff problem. On his arrival he also said that he would meet with President Reagan. (The White House reaction: There is no such meeting on the agenda.) And following his talks with Reagan, Shevardnadze declared that he would still have a lot to discuss with Shultz in New York. (The State Department reaction to this: We do not know anything abut this.) Of course, the Soviet side did not deny, either, that there would be need for diplomatic dexterity, mutual compromises, and tough debates in order to achieve results. Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov -- whose humor and knowledge of English greatly impressed his U.S. colleagues -- called the Daniloff affair, the affair of the Soviet UN Mission employee Zacharov, and the planned expulsion of 25 staff members of the Soviet UN mission as the three obstacles in the way of a summit, obstacles that must be demolished. Gerasimov did not mention Gobachev's letter and maintained the secrecy that assured the success of the delicate negotiations. (To the questions trying to find out details, he answered the same thing: "I do not want to capsize the boat.") Neither did he try to divert attention but he made it felt that there were much more serious things at issue than the precise working out of the settlement of secondary problems.

"No Baseball Match" (subhead)

But why did the United States do exactly the opposite?

Why did the United States maneuver itself into a situation that hindered a solution instead of facilitating it? Why did the President devote a major part of his UN speech to Nicholas Daniloff? Why did he believe that this world forum would react to his words in the same way as an election meeting of Kansas City Republican citizens? Why did he risk the general lack of comprehension (only the British foreign minister said a few words about the affair)?

The first answer is obvious but just not true. Exaggerating the Daniloff affair aroused the suspicion that the United States in fact did not even desire to hold a summit this year, and was waiting only for a pretext to eliminate it. The current announcement, however, as well as the entire atmosphere and course of the Shevardnadze-Shultz talks prove that, nevertheless, Washington is interested in the continuation of the dialogue.

The other answer is more bizarre but probably true. Ronald Reagan, the presidential candidate advancing from the right with an extremist program, in the sixth year of his presidency, reached a point when his old followers, one-time allies, and even certain members of his administration were crying "treason." Well, in the presidential job one has to take the realities into consideration. And this, it seems, is not obligatory for others here. By excessively exaggerating the Daniloff affairs (to put it somewhat profanely, the Daniloff case has been flowing even out of the water taps here for 4 weeks), the White House wanted to convey the impression that the President was tough, unrelenting, and adamant. The price for this propaganda maneuver had to be paid later. "Did you back down?" -- a reporter asked Reagan on 29 September when the details of the agreement started to surface. "The Soviets backed down" -- answered the President. The same reporter at the White House press conference on 30 September: "Did the Soviets back down?" and the President's answer: "I should have not said that." (Shevardnadze in New York to the same question: "This is not a baseball match to count the runs.")

It should be simply taken into consideration in the President's entourage that there is a tough and extremist right wing core around the Pentagon, in the Congress, and in the press which does not accept and kind of Soivet-U.S. agreement and negotiation no matter in what it is wrapped. This was the force that lifted Ronald Reagan at that time and this force was the one that reached a position at the beginning of Reagan's presidency from where it can now carry out its undermining work. The majority of the people in this force are well-trained, experienced, and narrowmindely intelligent conservatives. They do not fall for words. No maneuver can fool them. For them the essential thing is important: not a single step toward the Soviet Union. One can only get into confrontation with them.

Restored Value Relations [subhead]

Is the leadership willing to take up the internal struggle? The past 10 days had a double message: The fact of a new Gorbachev-Reagan meeting presupposes that the leadership is willing to do that. The nebula around the Daniloff affair shows that even the highest level leadership is afraid of this force. An interesting development has, nevertheless, taken place: in the latest issue of NEWSWEEK, Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense, the smartest hawk and the sworn enemy of arms limitation, unexpectedly announced his resignation. He gave money as the reason for his decision. He said he would learn much more with a private firm than with the Pentagon and he is preparing to write a book for $200,000. Anyway, Perle announced that he would be leaving with self-confidence because he had succeeded in taking President Reagan to a road of no return. The 'star wars' program must now be continued and this will exclude any Soviet-U.S. agreement in the long run.

And as if to reinforce Perle, the same day the Reykjavik summit was announced on 30 September, the U.S. Air Force tested a anti-satellite weapon. The two stage missile was aimed not at a satellite but at a distant star. The Congress has temporarily put a ban on shooting satellites. It is allowed to aim at stars.

Well, here comes Reykjavik. A long road full of obstacles led to this point. For one thing, however, it is worth remembering the past 4 weeks of bitter memory. The solution finally was achieved by political will. The restoration of value relations dropped in America. [sentence as received] And likewise, political will is necessary for the currently twisted threads of military negotiations to be fastened together by agreements soon, in cases where this is possible and where the positions are still not too distantly apart.

The road to Reykjavik has been a long one and it will be a long road after Reykjavik.

PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS CONTINUE VISIT IN BUDAPEST

Sarlos Receives Delegation

AU301256 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received in the Parliament on 27 September a Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Liao Hansheng, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC, who is on a visit to Hungary. At the meeting they exchanged views on the situation of cooperation between the two countries' legislative bodies and on possibilities of developing this cooperation. They also reviewed some issues of mutual interest concerning international life.

Also present at the talks were Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and Zhu Akang, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest.

Hold Talks

AU020954 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Sep 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Chinese Parliamentary Talks"]

[Text] A Hungarian negotiating group met the Chinese parliamentary delegation that has been in our country on an official visit since 26 September in the House of Parliament for a discussion on 29 September. The Hungarian delegation was led by Janos Peter, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and its members included Peter Biacs, Ferenc Dobi, Sandor Katona, and Peter Simon, members of parliament. The Chinese delegation was led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and its members included Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the Standing Committee of the NPC, as well as Deputies Yu Wen, Zhang Zhen, and Mei Xing. Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest, was also present at the negotiations.

In his speech Janos Peter spoke in detail about the most important milestones in Hungary's recent history and emphasized the Soviet Union's role in creating possibilities for our progress. Talking about our economic and domestic policy aims, he referred to the openness of our foreign trade and to our efforts in the process of democratization. He mentioned the main principles of our election law, the composition of the National Assembly, and the work done at plenums and in the standing committees.

Liao Hansheng also began his speech with the history of his country. He stressed the point that China began to progress in 1949, after it had achieved independence with the help of the socialist countries. However, owing to domestic failures and, among other things, to the cultural revolution, this progress was not smooth. The right direction was pointed out by the Central Committee at its third plenum in 1978. Since then the main task has been to modernize and develop the construction of the economy. The 12th CPC Congress decided already that, compared with 1980, economic results must be doubled by the end of the century. Therefore, they will continue to modernize the economic management system and will prepare political programs as well. Studying the Hungarian experience provides great help in realizing these efforts, and therefore it is one of the PRC's intentions to increase relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Referring to international issues, the two sides agreed that peaceful domestic constructions can only be carried out in stable external conditions. They expressed the hope that the Soviet-American negotiations will yield results, and ultimately lead to nuclear disarmament. They underscored that small and medium-sized countries are able, and it is their duty, to make their voices heard for the creation of favorable international conditions.

Liao Hansheng invited the delegation of the National Assembly to pay a visit to China. The Hungarian side accepted the invitation with thanks.

After the discussion Janos Peter gave a dinner in honor of the guests.

Meet Losonczi

LD031259 Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met the Chinese parliamentary delegation headed by Liao Hangsheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the People's Republic of China, in the parliament building on Friday.

The parties discussed the relations between the two countries and legislations, and further opportunities. Present were Janos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Zhu Ankang, Chinese ambassador to Budapest.

Delegation Departs

LD040240 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- The Chinese parliamentary delegation headed by Liao Hansheng, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Assembly that had been visiting Hungary left Budapest Friday. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian Parliament. Present was Zhu Ankang, China's ambassador to Hungary.

During the time of their stay in Hungary, the delegation, which held talks with a Hungarian negotiation group headed by Janos Peter, was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Parliament. The Chinese members of parliament met with Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, with Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi and with state secretary for the ministry of foreign affairs Gyula Horn, as well as with leaders from Budapest and Fejer County. The guests paid a visit to the Central Food Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Affairs, to the Ikarus body and vehicle factory in Szekesfehervar, and to the Hungarian-Chinese Friendship Cooperative Farm at Perkata.

MAROTHY, OTHERS ATTEND PRC HOLIDAY RECEPTION

LD020243 Budapest MTI in English 2028 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary, gave a reception on the national day of the his country on Tuesday.

Present at the reception were Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janos Peter, deputy speaker of Parliament, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, and several senior representatives of Hungary's political, economic and social life. Several leaders and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps were also in attendance.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES JARUZELSKI VISIT TO PRC

LD051351 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 5 Oct 86

[From the "Seven Days on Five Continents" program, with commentator Jozef Szabo]

[Text] [Announcer] We have already become used to the fact that in diplomacy, in protocol, every word is significant, even for example with regard to the visits of and talks between political leaders, in which official capacities they are described in the communiques. In the case of this week's specific event, Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks in Beijing, it was particularly significant whether he was acting in his capacity as head of state or as first secretary, because the latter, the emphasis on the party function, might indicate that the ice has broken, that is, that the relations between an East European socialist country and socialist China have de facto been normalized. Is this what really happened? Jozsef P. Szabo provides the answer.

[Szabo] Let us state for the record that of the East European socialist countries, Romania and Yugoslavia have maintained party links with China. Now, however, we are talking about something quite different. Perhaps it is an exaggeration to say that party links have already been restored, but it is certain that Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit was a breakthrough in that process -- and I would like to emphasize the world process here, as I do not agree that a turnabout has taken place here -- which in reality started in 1982, when the 12th CPC Congress stated that China was ready to develop relations with the socialist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Of course, I have simplified the text somewhat here, but this was the crux of the matter.

This was not the beginning, the quiet diplomatic moves that took place in soviet-Chnese relations -- Brezhnev's statements in Tashkent, then in Baku -- it was in the wake of these that one kind of link-building, mainly in economic spheres, and in other areas including sport and culture, between the soviet Union and all the East European socialist countries, and China was started. This link-building created a basis by which we have been able to arrive at a point, I would say, approaching relations between parties too.

This also goes for Polish-Chinese relations. We know that in connection with Jaruzelski's trip to Beijing, it was emphasized that he was going to the Chinese capital as Polish head of state. True, in Beijing they indicated from the start that he would be received as the highest party and state leader, and in consequence, he met not just Premier Zhao Ziyang or Li Xiannian, the head of state, but also, as a matter of course, General Secretary Hu Yaobang and the first man of the Chinese leadership, Deng Xiaoping.

So, finally, I think that if this meeting was a turning point, it was so in that the visit was even more successful than expected in either Warsaw or Beijing.

[Announcer] And perhaps in another context. I am thinking of the fact that after the Polish Leader, the next visitor to China will be Erich Honecker. Both of them stopped off, that is, will stop off, in Moscow on the way. Apart from this, there was a fairly clear reference in the official Polish communique to the fact that Jaruzelski was not representing just the red and white colors of Poland in Beijing.

[Szabo] This is correct, but here again we have to look back. The basic characteristic of relations between the socialist countries and China since 1982 has always been that the building of links was not being carried out against the wishes of the Soviet Union.

I see the real significance of the Jaruzelski visit not in the development of Polish-Chinese party relations, but in the impetus, the new push it can give to Soviet-Chinese party relations, relations which at present do not exist. We know, after all, that at the most recent party congress, I mean the Soviet party congress, there was no Chinese participation as the Chinese did not accept the Soviet invitation, saying that there were still unresolved issues between the Sovet Union and China. Naturally, these unresolved issues still exist today, but I lthink I am not being too optimistic if I say that at the 13th PCP Congress to be held in 1987, there is a great chance that a Soviet party delegation will also be present, and Jaruzelski's visit, just as Honecker's Beijing trip, could play a great part in this.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA DISCUSSED

AU021411 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Zsuzsa Gal: "A 7,000-Km Long Bridge -- Accelerating Development in Hungarian-Chinese Trade Relations"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Chinese market is incredibly large, and so increasing trade relations provides great hope for us, and a cooperation can assist our efforts to invigorate the Hungarian economy.

Economic Diplomacy [subhead]

This is a good reason for the increasing number of mutual visits by delegations led by ministers and deputy ministers which appear almost daily in our press. It would be very difficult even to summarize the experience of discussions regarding multilateral trade relations, opportunities for economic cooperation, monetary matters, planning, the reform of economic management, tourism, education, and many other issues. It seems certain, however, that in spite of the obviously great opportunity, those who dreamed about the almost infinite marketing possibilities for exports to China and disregarded the import difficulties hindering this process have been far too optimistic.

First of all, the geographical distance increases prices by about 20-30 percent. In addition, Hungary and China intend, for the time being, to carry on their trade by way of clearing accounts, and this already presupposes a well-balanced export-import trade. [passage omitted]

China would, in the first place, like to export consumer goods, foodstuffs, and textiles, while the most needed goods in the Hungarian economy are industrial raw and basic materials, modern machinery, and industrial consumer goods. Nonetheless, this year we have already imported consumer goods to the value of $100 million -- five times as much as in 1983 -- thus creating competition for some of the Hungarian shoe and knitwear manufacturers, who sell their products at significantly higher prices. Of course, this is not happening contrary to our intentions, but in the hope that it will force domestic producers to cut back their costs and increase their competitiveness.

Domestic trade Minister Zoltan Juhar, who also visited China recently, referred to this by saying as follows:

"Chinese consumer goods are of good quality, are sold at realistic prices, and are becoming more and more popular among consumers. We would like to create a regular supply of these goods. We have a good opportunity to do so, because the 5-year long-term agreement signed in 1985 provides for the purchase of Chinese consumer goods." [passage omitted]

Almost 70 percent of our exports consist of engineering products and this is favorable because the Hungarian engineering sector needs the orders for such products. However, we must make sure that the great export opportunities will not preserve the current structure of our engineering sector, which cannot be termed a modern one. [passage omitted]

Thus far, the two countries were successful in cooperation in the motor vehicle sector, and the trade of parts, chassis, and preassembled units, and this positive trend could also continue in reconstructing Chinese bus factories. It is feasible that a new type of bus, suitable for Chinese requirements, will be developed either on our own or with the participation of Chinese engineers. It is possible to extend the vehicle cooperation by even delivering trucks and trolleybusses and buying rear-axles and low capacity Chinese vans.

The deliveries of Hungarian bulb processing lines were also successful. Experts see good prospects in chemical cooperation as well. It seems to be possible to accommodate even larger groups of Chinese workers for training and for employment.

Recently the second session of the Hungarian-Chinese Cooperation Committee on Economics, Trade, Science, and Technology was concluded and the results were described by Istvan Hetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian section [and minister of finance] as folllows: "[passage omitted] We discussed quite a number of issues as regards cooperation and deliveries, including, to mention a few, the issues of bus manufacturing and delivering assembly lines producing car lamps. [passage omitted]"

[Passage omitted] The PRC is an important partner for us and it is worth our while to place it in its right position within the system of our foreign trade relations. For on the one hand it could become a much more important market for our engineering and other products even if we rid ourselves of illusions and realize that the Chinese are demanding customers who only buy good quality products, which are acceptable by international standards. On the other hand we could buy from China important import commodities such as protein feed, cotton, herbs, and other consumer goods. [passage omitted]

In order to realize all these we need thorough market research and this also requires us to increase our constant presence on the market.

At the same time we cannot disregard the fact that both countries need to work on removing the deficiency still present in relations. Both Hungarian and Chinese economists are aware of this. They are building a bridge between the two socialist countries, which will have a two-track road, free in both directions for goods, technologies, knowledge in production, engineering, and science, and for ideas. It is the task of the coming years and decades to strengthen and broaden this 7,000-km long bridge.

PRC SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES INTERPARTY RELATIONS

LD032212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The CPC is ready to restore its relations with the parties of the East European socialist countries, according to the Central Committee's foreign affairs spokesman, Wu Xingtang. He told journalists in Beijing that the time has come to raise relations to a higher level, with the Hungarian party as well. He also mentioned that while interstate relations between China and the Soviet Union are not settled, there can be no question of the restoration of interparty relations.

MARJAI, USSR'S ANTONOV DISCUSS TRADE TIES

LD031201 Budapest MTI in English 0846 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- The latest issue of political weekly "MAGYARORSZAG" carries full-page interviews on Hungarian-Soviet economic relations with Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Jozsef Marjai states, among other things that between 1986 and 1990 again the Soviet Union will deliver more energy carrier and raw materials than the scheduled. Initiated by the Hungarian side direct economic and technical-scientific relations have been established between Hungary and four Soviet republics. Hungarian experts take part in the technical reconstruction of several Soviet factories, accomplishing work worth 150 million roubles by 1990. The two governments are soon to sign an agreement on the regulations of the development of inter-factory relations. Opportunities for establishing joint ventures are ripe and an inter-governmental agreement will include the principles. The joint ventures, to be founded in the near future, will have their centres in Hungary. Oil and gas industry machinery and equipment export to the Soviet Union will be increased and deliveries meeting direct population demands extended. The parties seeking opportunities to increase Soviet car import to Hungary.

Aleskey Antonov states that preparations for proposals designed to improve reciprocal deliveries of goods in the coming [words indistinct] the Recsk copper and Mecsek coal mines. An agreement on the establishment of a joint working group to develop energetic and top technology equipment has been signed. Hungary joins the Soviet development programme by delivering agricultural, light and food industrial machinery and food industrial products. Agreements on the rules of direct production and technical relations will be signed in the near future.

ARTICLE WARNS NATIONAL ACCORD OPPONENTS

AU061049 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Zdizslaw Morawski article: "For Genuine Accord"]

[Text] In line with the Sejm legislation of 17 July, there are now no political prisoners in Poland. All of them were released 2 or 3 weeks ago.

Various social groups and organizations, the PRON, the church, and many organizations worked for the release. At the same time, they stressed that given the present normalization of the country and the rapid progress in national accord, the release of these prisoners must not be turned into a crucial threat to social peace. The decision on releases is also an expression of the continuing trend in our public life toward overcoming disputes, countering conflicts, and making it possible for everyone to go back home and participate in normal life. This means that the amnesty was also a moral act because the issue of political prisoners was also a serious ethical problem, one that everyone felt strongly about.

Generally speaking, people in Poland and abroad continue to regard the decisions in question as very important and significant even from the viewpoint of history.

These measures rest on the frequently publicized assumption that amnesty decisions will be regarded as an act that presupposes that those restored to freedom will abandon their previous illegal activities. We all know that what is at stake is not political views, which were and are most varied, but deeds, which undermine the legal order of our country and threatened social peace. Having appraisal would be carried out of the freed individuals and of the groups of which they were members and that all the damage caused by problems is one of the factors that favor the atmosphere of dialogue and does not stimulate conflicts and emphasize existing differences.

At the same time, steps have been taken to expand the forms of dialogue and create new democratic structures that make it possible for those who for various reasons did not actively share in public life to discuss crucial public matters. I have in mind the idea of the consultative council of the State Council, the concept of similar bodies attached to the people's councils, and the social ombudsmen. All this seeks to enable those who hold different views and who are critical, of various plans of the authorities to participate in the new bodies.

All this is because there is and there can be no return to the situation existing before August 1980 and December 1981. No one has forgotten either the experience resulting from the grave errors committed by the power apparatus or the results of the dangerous errors committed by the leading bodies of the former Solidarity. The point now is to close this difficult period of errors and to enable those who have been excluded from normal life to return to it without loss of face.

That Poland is a country without political prisoners is a great event, one that is consistent with the intentions and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of our people, the political forces, the church, trade unions, and almost everyone. This great achievement is connected with the unwritten yet logical assumption that these far-reaching measures are addressed to sensible individuals, people who try to learn from difficult past experience. [paragraph continues]

However, this assumption can be vitiated by those who believe that the only correct political principle is persisting in being a professional political prisoner. It is necessary to say this in order to make it impossible for anyone to erroneously assume that the amnesty decisions are results of pressure or of the authorities' weakness and irresolution. Whenever necessary the authorities did display resolution, although they had in mind defensive measures and a means to an end and not the end itself.

Unfortunately, it is now obvious that a small group of people have not understood this elementary political fact. These are the people who try to regard the amnesty measures not only as rehabilitation, but also as yet another opportunity to restore and reintstate the situation existing before December 1981 with all the associated dangers. A group of seven people in Gdansk has announced that a commission or committee would be set up to create organizational structures that would engage in illegal activities at odds with Poland's legal order.

We have spoken of the threats that were posed by the pre-December 1981 activities. Today in 1986, these threats are practically nonexistent in Poland. It is true that attempts are being made again to set up committees as was the case after previous amnesties, but we should bear in mind that this is a thing of the past and that the existence of such committees, which received noisy publicity from the Western mass media, was extremely brief. This experience is also a thing of the past.

It is necessary to speak of such present attempts not because they are dangerous, but in order to publicly mention them so that evidence can be provided that, unfortunately, there are people who have learned nothing and who insist on being reminded what motives inspire them, regardless of the fine words they use. The conduct of these people, fortunately few, is a disease of political blindness and a new expression of their even more difficult situation. This is because they represent the people who, having lost support in their own country, in Poland, have based their existence on the support of the forces that are hostile to our country and that operate in the Western countries. It is against elementary logic that they now continue to prove this dependence to anyone who has not noticed it. Indeed, as one of them has written, they are now looking for a way out of a hopeless situation. They pledge national accord and, at the same time, do whatever they can to block it now when the amnesty has created enormous opportunities to expand the framework and structures of dialogue.

What the hopelessness of these people's situation involves is the fact that either they will join the normal stream of life, return to their normal jobs, cease to appear in the Western press, and thus lose the basis for their political and other kinds of existence; or they will have to continue their present activities with a haste for all to see. One can understand the psychological barriers in the face of having to return to normal work in order to earn a living, which is perhaps a prospect of little attraction, but the fact is that the only alternative is to continue in stubborn and hopeless manner to prove to their employers, who are enemies of Poland, that they are necessary to them.

Such attempts go hand in hand with big words such as solicitude for the country's future, the continuity of the state, and the identity of the nation. However, this solicitude is not convincing coming from the people who, after the country has been heaved out of the depths of the worst dangers into which they drove us, have done everything they could not to allow the situation to improve. It is they who have provided the West with the information and inspiration necessary for the familiar activities directed against our basic interests. It is hard to believe in the sincerity of these big words coming from the people who at the most difficult moment for Poland supported the U.S. sanctions directed against our community and through their declarations provided an alibi, one originating from our country, for U.S. anti-Polish policy.

These people will never be able to sidestep the charges made against them to the effect that they harm our national identity. They will never be able to do so by employing the ploy of claiming philosophical, political, and other differences of views. These differences did not prevent the Catholic Church from condemning U.S. sanctions in the name of the country's overriding interests, which were ignored by the people professing the principles that "the worse the situation, the better it is." The church's stand on U.S. sanctions was not a result of efforts to cover up differences in views, which still continue to be expressed in the press and in many debates, including Sejm debates. This stand, which has been violently attacked by those who now continue to talk big about the nation and the state, was dictated by awareness of the national interest and of the significance of social peace and a most extensive dialogue. It was precisely this stand that was attacked by the small group from Gdansk.

It is regrettable that I have to write about all these things. It would be desirable if this great, act of releasing all political prisoners could close a certain difficult and bitter phase of our national life and direct the attention of all of us to the unusually difficult problems we have to solve. However, it is necessary to write like this when attempts are again being made to conjure up the specters of the past. Whatever I have written should not be viewed as something that belongs to the area of the Penal Code or something that threatens the community or individuals. It is my wish that readers treat these remarks as solicitude for wise and honest principles of national coexistence. After all, the point is to ensure that the present great opportunity is not wasted and that the process of national accord continues to develop and to involve as many as possible of those who, for various reasons, did not want to or could not participate in this accord.

BARYLA DISCUSSES PARTY'S POSTCONGRESS EFFICIENCY

AU052041 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No. 20, 24 Sep 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Polituro member and Central Committee secretary: "Efficiency as Gauge of Party's Quality"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Almost 3 months have gone by since the 10th party congress, the resolutions of which our people received with hope and optimism, believing that tangible improvements will occur in Poland, despite obvious difficulties. People's confidence in our party has also increased. We must maintain and intensify this favorable state public mood, but we will be able to do this only if we manage to prove in our daily activities that we realize with consistency and precision whatever the party promised at its congress. [passage omitted]

Our postcongress achievements are not devoid of numerous weaknesses. The first weakness is the differences in the consistency and quality of party work. Although the party congress was held almost 3 months ago, many primary and shop party organizations have not held even a single meeting, and this has been the case in rural areas, educational bodies, higher education, various plants, institutions, and so on. Militancy and attendance at the meetings that have been held has been very inconsistent. The simple fact is that many party members have still not read, let alone studied, the congress materials. A partial excuse for this state of affairs could be sought only in the fact that in summer people have to do harvesting work almost without a break and that the vacation period is not conducive to intensive party activities. The second weakness is the fact that the work on the congress materials continues to be highly superficial. It is only too often that aktivs and employees of the party apparatus speak about these materials in a dry language of command instead of a language that is full of human concern for how to solve the problems stemming from the bold and novel line of the 10th congress and how to deal with current and long-term issues. [passage omitted]

As for the present accountability-election campaign, we want it to be a crucial instrument in strengthening the primary party organizations and to enhance their role in the communities in which they are active. This applies especially to rural party organizations and to so-called organizations in the field. Our work among members of the intelligentsia and, especially, among teachers, cultural workers, artistic people, engineers, and technicians calls for a greatly differentiated and individualized approach. The party's presence among young people should be greatly increased. We should also pay attention to the performance of the primary party echelons in ministries, central offices, and local offices. The status of party organizations in these bodies should be upgraded and the demands placed on them should be tightened. They should be asked to exert a more effective influence on the performance of the bodies of government and administration in line with the party program and public needs. [passage omitted]

It is necessary for the accountability-election conferences to pay the utmost attention to economic issues, especially to whatever is connected with the second stage of the economic reform. It is a fact that the state of the economy determines social moods and the party's opportunity to effectively influence the individual segments of our society. That is precisely why the party must become that political force which simply enforces increased effectiveness of economic management and production innovations and which resolutely fights waste, bad work organization, and low production quality. [passage omitted]

It is no secret that side by side with dynamic and militant organizations there exist in our party neglected, weak, and at times even dead organizations. The accountability-election conferences should seek to fill in these breaches in the front of party activities, and party cells and aktivs should pay special attention to those weakest and neglected echelons, help them overcome their defects, and devise ways of stimulating their activities. Accountability-election meetings and conferences should get down to real issues and should produce specific and practical programs for implementing various proposals in line with the needs and potential of the given region, plant, and community and in line with the 10th congress resolution. They should beware of producing vague and lip-service declarations. [passage omitted]

The accountability-election campaign should help our people in acquiring the knowledge of the party resolutions and program. We must realize that our political opponents are now mainly interested in spreading disbelief in the efficiency of the present party activities and in promoting the view that the 10th congress program is unfeasible. The ideological and political struggle is continuing, and this is why, while formulating our tasks, we must clearly indicate and stubbornly remove the barriers created by our political opponents. The postcongress accountability-election campaign is the concluding stage of the party work program for the coming 5 years. The effective completion of this campaign will create the necessary political and personnel foundations that can guarantee the full implementation of the 10th congress resolution. Everything is determined by down-to-earth activities, ideological fitness, discipline, and a sense of responsibility of all of us.

REPORT EXPECTS CHANGES IN ECONOMIC POLICY

LD061732 Warsaw PAP in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 86

["Economic Reform: Is Breakthrough at Hand? (by PAP Economic Editor)", -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6: There are many indications that we are about to witness rather substantial changes in the economic policy materialized through the mechanisms of the economic reform -- such a concept was expressed at the latest meeting of the Sejm by

Deputy Wladyslaw Szymanski. "One should stop avoiding unpopular decisions," said he, adding that "buying time" in this way was like "pushing a snowball which is thus growing bigger and heavier."

What matters in general is the nagging problem of the Polish economy, namely the lack of equilibrium. We put forward a thesis that it is the price movements that constitute a predominant form maintaining the market at the edge of equilibrium, and each year actually brings a two-digit rate of their growth. But is this a reason to be satisfied? "It is necessary to finally put an end to prices trying to catch up with pays," said chairman of the Consultative Economic Council Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski at the recent meeting of the Goverment Planning Commission.

The postulated changes in the reform's mechanisms include at proposal to raise tax rates upon extra remunerations. Discussion is also under way on legal possibilities to freeze pays if it proves absolutely necessary. One can assume that higher price rises will not be "accepted by the market" if accompanied by the discipline of pays. Enterprises will have to limit their endeavors to raise prices meant as an attempt at easy compensations for growing supply prices. Thus changes are that they will start seeking sources of profit in the effectiveness of management, in high quality and in satisfying market needs.

Much shows that we will anyway have to climb a hill -- maybe quite a high one -- to be able to eventually descend. This time around however this should not be a descent prompted by decisions made under public pressure though incompatible with economic laws.

What matters then is not only a breakthrough in the economic reform but something that may prove much more difficult, namely a change in the way of thinking before that "snowball" grows to a size capable of freezing the economy.

ACADEMICIAN CRITICIZES ECONOMIC REFORM

AU052059 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No. 39, 28 Sep 86 p 4

[From the press review]

[Text] ZARZADZANIE [MANAGEMENT], No. 6/86, has published an interview given by Professor Jozef Kaleta to Barbara Mathes-Ciszewska. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Mathes-Ciszewska] How do you evaluate the present implementation of the economic reform?

[Kaleta] Very critically. The present implementation of the reform is highly unsatisfactory, especially in the most important sectors if the economy such as mining, metallurgy, energy, and heavy industry.

[Mathes-Ciszewska] Do we have an economy?

[Kaleta] We have a voluntaristic, moonshine economy. Our enterprises have to pay the highest taxes in the world. High taxation destroys economic incentives. We deprive enterprises of about 23 trillion a year and spend about half of this sum on maintaining loss-making enterprises. Antimonopolist legislation was promised, but it is a fact that the champions of monopoly continue to gain the upper hand. The situation is dramatic, especially because the priorities granted to large-scale investments create a state of disinvestment in enterprises. Not everyone realizes this because our media keep on telling us that we are overcoming the crisis, but the fact is that the sall increases in national income result from disinvestment and that disinvestment is responsible for bad production quality, which loses us some 2900 billion a year. [paragraph continues]

We also keep on postponing our debt repayments, and all this means that we are living on the time borrowed from our children and grandchildren. It is always the politicans who run the economy who are responsible for errors of economic policy. The party should force officials to carry out the economic reform. The party should be that strong. When Gorbachev was in England he encouraged the capitalists there to invest in the USSR. History knows of no backward country that has ever been able to catch up unaided with highly developed countries. One reason for the restraints on our economic reform is the primacy of politics over the economy.

JARUZELSKI STATEMENT ON RESULTS OF ASIAN TRIP

AU061449 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Statement given to PAP State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski upon his return from his Asian tour, in Warsaw on 30 September]

[Text] My journey to three socialist states in Asia has ended. The official, friendly visit by the PPR party-state delegation to the MPR and DPRK, and the working visit to the PRC, have confirmed once again the priority nature of our country's relations with the socialist states.

The favorable development of Poland's relations with the Asian socialist states, especially the development that has occurred in the most recent years, has not been accompanied by top-level meetings and visits. Therefore, this journey was an important stage in restoring a proper rhythm to these contacts. However, its basic purpose was to give our bilateral and mutually advantageous cooperation a new dimension. This is important in the face of the need to increase Poland's participation in the international division of labor, exchange experience in socialist construction, and firmly establish our country's position in the world.

I can say with complete conviction that the visits have become important, and in a certain sense breakthrough, events in Poland's relations with these countries. They have confirmed that our partners are deeply interested in intensifying their relations with Poland, including the economic and scientific-technological spheres. The visits have shown that not all possibilities have been fully used in the development of mutual relations to date.

During the meetings and talks we highlighted those spheres and paths of cooperation that posses future importance. I am convinced that the implementation of the goals that were discussed with the leaders of the MPR, DPRK, and PRC will have a favorable influence on the performance of our countries' development tasks.

We were welcomed very warmly by the Mongolian friends. During the MPR visit we signed a long-term program of economic, scientific, and technological development until the year 2000. This will encourage a tightening of the relations between our countries, members of the socialist community, and raise them to a higher level. We are counting that further reserves of economic cooperation with this country will be mobilized.

Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, greeted our delegation with a warm rally of several thousand of the city's inhabitants. The signing of a declaration of friendship and cooperation was the high point of the visit to this country and will favorably influence the development of Polish-Korean relations. The DPRK visit has confirmed the importance attached by both countries to further mutually advantageous cooperation, and to a consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries in the face of the dangers existing in the modern world.

The working visit to the PRC and the meetings and talks there were the first contacts at this level for almost 30 years. They permitted a constructive exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere. I am convinced that this dialogue that has been renewed with our Chinese comrades will bring positive results for a further development of bilateral relations, especially in the economic, scientific, and technological spheres, and that it will encourage a search for new ways of maintaining these relations.

We had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the achievements gained during the socioeconomic development of the MPR, DPRK, and PRC. These developments fully confirm that socialism has taken firm root in this part of the Asian Continent, creating not only chances for national liberation and rebirth, but also for a further dynamic deveopment of these states and peoples in the face of the 21st century.

During the talks there was a broad disucssion on the subject of current problems in the international situation. Like Poland, the socialist states of Asia also declare their profound interest in easing the existing tension in the internationmal arena, preventing nuclear war, and preserving and consolidating peace. For all our countries are jointed by supreme values -- faithfulness to the ideals and goals of socialist construction, and the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

We met everywhere respect and positive sentiment toward Poland and our people. During the talks, recognition and support was expressed for the decisions and efforts undertaken independently by our party and people's authorities in order to overcome the crisis, achieve progress in normalization and stabilization, and counteract foreign pressure and external interference.

In the socialist states of Asia we were able to see for ourselves that our country enjoys huge prestige and is regarded as an important partner, whereby Poland's cooperation with these countries is calculated on a long-term basis.

The adopted decisions should be given further substance during working contacts at various levels. We will also continue the dialogue during return visits by the top leaders whom I have invited to Poland on behalf of our authorities.

I also bring warmest greetings for the Polish people from the leaders of the MPR, DPRK, and PRC, who, expressing their recognition for our people's achievements, have conveyed at the same time their best wishes for futher success in socialist construction in Poland.

On the return trip I stopped over for several hours in Moscow, where I met with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We held a warm and cordial talk.

DAILY VIEWS EFFECTS OF JARUZELSKI PRC TRIP

AU061632 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 86 p 6

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "Good Prospects"]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski's Beijing visit was the first at such a high level for almost 30 years. The nature of this visit and its importance for relations between both our states were established at the very beginning.

The exchange of views on international topics, and especially the mutual information on both countries' experience, permitted a better understanding and consolidation of the elements which join us. The major part of these elements comprises history -- a struggle for national and social liberation from foreign might; socialist transformations since the rise of people's power in Poland and China; and efforts by both countries to accelerate socioeconomic development, modernization, and economic efficiency. Also, in the majority of basic issues, China's stance corresponds closely to the peaceful initiatives of the countries of the socialist community.

Differences and similarities create favorable conditions for the development of Polish-Chinese relations in all spheres. That is why the renewal of top level dialogue has opened a new chapter on the Warsaw-Beijing line.

Much space in Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks was devoted to problems of economic cooperation. This has assumed vitality in recent years, especially as far as trade is concerned. It is worth recalling that trade turnover in 1984 amounted to over 0.5 billion Swiss francs, but is expected to be 1.5 billion Swiss francs this year. As a result, this year we have become China's second largest trade partner among the socialist countries, after the USSR. An institutional and legal infrastructure for the development of further cooperation has also been constructed.

Thus, the Beijing talks concentrated on improving cooperation and developing those forms of cooperation outside trade itself. In other words, the point is to establish production and trade ties, involving the formation of joint enterprises, and also direct scientific technological cooperation, for example the appointment of joint teams or the involvement of scientific institutions in both countries in order to work out specific areas of cooperation. Another area is industrial cooperation, the prospects for which are very favorable in some branches of industry.

The effects of this activity, in which both sides are interested according to the talks, should be a modernization of production and greater productivity wherever such undertakings are made. This will permit a rise in trade, which in turn will permit greater imports from China, including imports of consumer goods which are in high demand on our market.

As a result of Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks in Beijing, both sides expressed their firm desire to continue dialogue on such a high level, which was also expressed in the mutual invitation extended to the heads of parties, states, and governments to pay official visits. In political-diplomatic language, this means recognition of the fact that bilateral relations have embarked upon the path of stable future development and that both sides atach great importance to this cooperation.

DAILY LOOKS AT IMPLICATIONS OF REYKJAVIK MEETING

AU061521 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Oct 86 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "Joint Hopes"]

[Text] All the capitals in the world continue to express the hope that the working meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Reykjavik will pave the road to the summit proper in the United States by reducing the gap in positions on the key issue of curbing armaments. Such hopes also continue to be expressed by Eastern and Western politicians as well as by the diplomatic heads of other countries who are attending the present UN session. This shows that the Soviet position on the need to work out disarmament accords with the United States at the planned summit meeting, for which the Reykjavik dialogue must complete the groundwork, is shared by everyone.

According to the recent statements made by Secretary of State George Shultz, President Reagan realizes that the planned meeting will be meaningful if the present stalemate on this key issue is overcome.

We can therefore assume that the issue of nuclear disarmament will dominate the Reykjavik talks because it is of decisive importance for the further Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on limiting disarmaments. As the Soviet spokesman stressed once again, these negotiations have reached a complete stalemate.

The question that is being asked worldwide is how much common ground will the two leaders find in their talks, that is, where is it possible to achieve compromise to pave the road to disarmament accords? The Soviet position on Euromissiles and on reductions of strategic long-range nuclear weapons is flexible. However, Reagan's unyielding position on the development of the program of space armament is the chief obstacle to progress in the Geneva talks.

The fact that President Reagan has accepted the invitation to a working dialogue with M. Gorbachev, although he previously refused to agree to an additional meeting, shows that he realizes that it is necessary to overcome the present stalemate on the issue of armament successful, but mutual resolve is necessary before this can be achieved.

JERZY URBAN DISCUSSES 'PROPAGANDA AGGRESSION'

AU051809 Warsaw PZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Sep 86 pp 7, 9

["Transcript" of the 23 September press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Saba'a el Dear, [name as published] AL BA'TH: The Americans are construcing in Israel a big transmitter for the VOA and Radio Liberty in order to strengthen propaganda aggression against the socialist countries and the countries in its orbit. What is your comment? Does the Polish Government maintain a position on this issue?

Urban: I do not know any details of this construction, but our position on the programs broadcast by Radio Free Europe, the VOA, and Radio Liberty is that what they do is not propaganda, but propoganda agression and activity that is in conflict with international law. No matter who compiles and broadcasts these programs, their nature is in conflict with the principles of international life, which Poland professes and propagates. They are a butual interference, one based on lies and provocations, in the internal affairs of Poland and other countries.

Peter Johansson, GOETEBORGS POSTEN: In connection with the amnesty and on other occasions we have often heard that the Polish Government and state regard themselves as strong and most secure. How is it then possible that the government that regards itself so strong issues senseless regulations with regard to foreign television reception? Why do those who want to install the necessary television aerials have to obtain permission from the local security offices?

Urban: I calmly acknowledge your criticism, although you use unconventional expressions. I hope -- are you an American? A Swede? -- that you use such language at the domestic press conferences with representatives of your home government and that you have therefore gotten used to language that is inadmissible in our country. So much for the form of your question.

Let me explain two issues. First, the internal affairs offices deal not only with security matters. They represent the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the commitments of which go far beyond security. One reason why permits have to be obtained before such aerials can be installed is that they interfere with the reception via normal aerials. Another reason is that installing a number of satellite television aerials on one roof may cancel their ability to receive. That is why we need administrative regulations to ensure that one citizen's interests do not endanger other citizens' interests. I think that this concept of public relations is not unknown in Sweden.

I can also tell you that, despite your innuendoes, we are not as stupid as to divide our citizens into those who will be permitted to view Western satellite television programs and those who will not be so permitted. I think that if anyone would try to make such divisions he would be hard put to decide whether the champions of party policy should not be given permits lest their views might be confused by Western propaganda or whether such permits should be given to our opponents because nothing could harm them any more. This is to illustrate the absurdity of your suspicions. I must admit that we have still not established hard and fast legal rules about all the complexities of these new issues. The contemporary world continues to produce technological novelties, not only the ones under discussion, but others as well, while the necessary legal enactments have still not been worked out and still lag behind these new technological events. [passage omitted]

HUNGARY'S MARJAI MEETS MESSNER, SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD062055 Budapest MTI in English 1933 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, October 6 (MTI) -- At the end of their talks, deputy prime minister Jazsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, signed a protocol in Warsaw.

The two deputy prime ministers reviewed topical issues related to the economic, technical and scientific cooperation of the two countries, and agreed to expand exchanges of experience that promote economic cooperation. The two sides are to take separate and joint measures to encourage economic cooperation and streamline its system of conditions.

Areas are to be marked out where joint ventures can be formed within a short time and operate to good advantage.

Particular attention was given to cooperation in the electronics industry and possibilities for the further development of cooperation in the manufacture of industrial robots, flexible production lines and private cars.

They assessed the implementation of the 1983 Hungarian-Polish agricultural cooperation agreement as successful and determined the lines and frames of further development.

On reviewing the situation of passenger traffic between the two countries, the two deputy prime ministers agreed to take measures, with the involvement of competent organs, to remove impediments to the development of tourism.

In addition to the protocol, Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol signed an operative schedule including tasks in detail for the coming period, mainly the ones posed by the decisions of the Budapest talks of the Hungarian and Polish prime ministers on September 4-5, 1986.

The Hungarian deputy prime minister met Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

On Monday Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, member of the PUWP Political Committee, met Jozsef Marjai. They exchanged information on the situation of their countries and surveyed priority areas of Hungarian-Polish cooperation. Present were Ambassadors Gyorgy Biczo of Hungary to Warsaw and Tadeusz Czechowicz of Poland to Hungary.

On Monday Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER GREET SED, HONECKER

LD062022 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 6 -- To mark the 37th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory cable to CC General Secretary of the Socialisty Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

The message carried wishes of many successes in realization of the 11th SUPG Congress resolutions and further achievements on the road to comprehensive development of socialist homeland.

"Continuing the act of constructing a new stage in the history of Poles and Germans' neighbourhood, basing on the significant provisions of the Zgorzelec treaty, we develop relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and nations, constituting a practical materialization of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. At the same time they are an important element in the structure of security Europe, based on the Yalta-Potsdam order and the reality of our continent's post-war development, they form an effective barrier against all revolutionist tendencies", the message read in part.

On the same occasion Chairman of United Peasants' Party Central Committee, speaker of the Sejm (Parliament) Roman Malinowski sent a congratulatory cable to chairman of the German Democratic Farmers' Party, Vice-Chairman of the Council of State Ernst Mecklenburg, with cordial wishes of realization of outlined goals for the farmers and entire nation.

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

LD070737 Warsaw PAP in English 0621 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6 -- Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski has received a group of distinguished political scientists, members of an international committee preparing the Third World Assembly of International Relations Societies, to be held in Washington in 1988.

The committee is chaired by Professor Mihaly Simai (Hungary) and includes chairman of the Polish Society of Political Science Longin Pastusiak.

During the meeting, Minister Orzechowski informed the participants on Poland's position of main issues of international policy.

RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN VETO BEING OVERRIDDEN

AU031719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Slobodan Kovacevic commentary]

[Text] If the agreement on the Reykjavik meeting -- in the circumstances in which [words indistinct] of Gorbachev and Reagan on American territory -- can be considered a foreign political success of the White House administration, then last night's vote in the Senate, in which the Republicans have the majority, is the real defeat of the U.S. President's foreign policy. The event seems even more strange when one knows that the President and his aides had more than enough signals that the veto would not be sustained; namely, less than a week has passed since the veto on sanctions was also convincingly rejected at the House of Representatives where, true, Democrats have a slight majority, but it was clear from the reaction of American public opinion that, this time, the President was not backed by the nation.

By the way, it is not the first time in Reagan's presidential career that his veto has been overridden. However, that has never happened concerning such an important question and at such an important moment for U.S. foreign policy. On the eve of Reykjavik, that is considered to be -- let us use a chess expression -- unnecessarily lost pace.

However, let us return to the sanctions. They can now be put in force in 90 days. Let us recall the legislative decisions adopted by both houses of the U.S. Congress this summer -- primarily under public pressure at home and confronted with an increasingly dramatic situation in southern Africa -- pertaining to measures to be imposed against Pretoria, the measures of halting all U.S. investment and a ban on imports of uranium, coal, textiles, and some other important commodities from South Africa. Also banned was the entrance to the United States of South African passenger planes. Reagan's argument when imposing the veto was that the sanctions would harm the black majority more and that they would in fact be counterproductive. The mood of the U.S. public, which does not share its President's opinion this time, was probably best expressed by prominent Senator Richard Lugar, who said: What is involved is not the efficacy of the measures, but whether the United States will be on the right or wrong side in this historic situation.

DELEGATE TO CEMA LEAVES FOR MOSCOW MEETING

LD070935Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Committee and permanent representative of the SFRY at the CEMA, left for Moscow today. He is leading the Yugoslav delegation at the 120th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

ALGERIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD061540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Faysal Boudraa, the minister of heavy industry, arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the FEC.

At a plenary meeting at which the Yugoslav delegation was led by Andrej Ocvirk, a member of the FEC and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, there was discussion of activities and measures for improving bilateral cooperation in heavy industry on a stable long-term basis. The delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will visit a large number of work organizations involved in heavy industry.

UGANDAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD061337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 October (TANJUG) -- Eriya Kategaya, minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office of the Republic of Uganda, arrived at noon today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the FEC. The guest from the nonaligned and friendly country will be staying in Yugoslavia from 6 to 12 October, during which time he will have talks with his host, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, and other prominent figures in the sociopolitical and economic life of our country.

Apart from Belgrade, Ugandan Minister of State Eriya Kategaya will visit the SR of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia.

The guest from the friendly African country was welcome and greeted at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Janex Zemljaric, vice present of the FEC, along with FEC officials and economic representatives.

Today, Minister Kategaya will visit Avala and lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

BURKINABE LEADER STOPS BRIEFLY IN BELGRADE

LD061136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1031 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution of Burkino Faso, made a brief stop over today at Belgrade's Surcin Airport on his way to the USSR. Capt Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution, was welcomed and greeted at the airport by Egon Padovan, member of the FEC; Ljubisa Korac, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, Jovan Pecenovic, assistant Federal secretary or Foreign Affairs; and by other officials.

PEACE MOVEMENTS NOT 'IMPORT FROM THE WEST'

AU301233 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From "Sunday at 10" program: Jelena Radovanov discussion with Youth Federation officials Midrag Vlahovic, Sandi Cesko, Milan Popovic, and Zoran Tajler -- speakers answering questions not identified]

[Excerpt] New social movements have become reality in some parts of our country, while in other parts they are still coming into being. The peace, ecology, feminist, and spiritual movements are attracting young generations more and more. What is the view of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia toward them?

Jelena Radovanov talks about this with Miodrag Vlahovic and Sandi Cesko, member of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Presidium Conference, and Milan Popovic and Zoran Tajler, expert political workers in the Presidium.

[Radovanov] Can we consider some new social movements such as the feminist, peace, and spiritual movements as a special ideology import from the West?

[Answer] Considering that the so-called new social movements express the radical and universal needs of the man and society of today, the need for protection from the destructive consequences of modern science, technology, and similar things, they cannot and do not represent an import from the West, but are in expression of our internal, authentic needs. The best example of this is the spontaneous antinuclear movement that -- not only in Slovenia but last year in Serbia -- was exceptionally developed and is still exceptionally alive regarding the planned building of a number of nuclear power stations.

[Radovanov] What is the attitude of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia toward these movements?

[Answer] Listen, we must face these questions that have been raised outside the existing forms of organization, institutions, and so forth, outside the youth organization, questions that have been primarily raised by young people.

[Radovanoc] (?Who) does not follow these questions?

[Answer] Not only are these questions not followed. Why are certain questions not followed up? Because of certain ossified organization, bureaucracy, because of insufficient vital contacts with the interests of young people, etc. It was objectively inevitable that these questions would be raised in certain forms, that they would be put on the agenda, I mean, that they would arise in the minds of a certain number of people, above all at all those points where this kind of democratization process, above all this process of socialization of our policy, has stopped.

[Radovanov] Does not our political system offer a sufficient number of possibilities for young people to express their peace initiative, considering its democratic broadness and considering our country's foreign policy, whose key point is the peaceful solution of international disputes?

[Answer] I belong to those who simply think that in our political system we do not have an efficient factor for the political mobilization of youth and other masses to create, expand, and concretely engage peace consciousness. I will give you an example. When the Americans bombed Tripoli nowhere in Yugoslavia was there a spontaneous or other kind of mass protest, except in Slovenia, and that was mainly due to the initiative of the local peace movement. I must stress that this is complementary to our overall system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and our nonaligned foreign policy, and not something that is outside it or even against it. [passage omitted]

LCY'S PEOPLE'S DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETS

LD021547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Continuous economic crisis and a crisis situation in society could have a negative impact on the country's defense and security. Therefore, in the interest of defense and security of society it is necessary to more speedily and efficiently resolve accumulated economic, ideopolitical, security, and social problems, it was pointed out today at a session of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which adopted a work program for the next year.

Starting from the tasks established by the 13th LCY Congress, the commission will focus its action on those actions that would contribute to a more successful realization of the role of the LC in all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the further stimulation of the process of socialization of the tasks of defense and security. In the activity of the LC, greater significance should be given to the questions of further development and strengthening of social self-protection, it was noted, and a more serious breakthrough should be carried out in the realization of the theory and practice of social self-protection.

INVESTMENT IN MILITARY INDUSTRY DECREASES

AU031220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview given by Velimir Radivojevic, president of the Association of Armament and Military Equipment Industries of Yugoslavia, to Branko Senic -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Radivojevic] The armament and military equipment industry is a part of the Yugoslav economy. There are no special laws, advantages, and privileges provided for it. [passage omitted]

[Senic] The requirements of this somehow unique family must surely be to some extent stricter?

[Radivojevic] Yes, one could say that. In the current 5-year plan we are paying special attention to scientific-research work and the development of armament and military equipment. [passage omitted] Today there are 400 different products [sredstva] used in equipping the Yugoslav People's Army, out of which only 10 were produced through licence cooperation and the rest was developed and produced in home factories.

Of course, not all of the scientific-research work and the use of its results is exclusively tied to the needs of the army: only about 25 percent of the existing technology is devoted to it. All the rest of the the technological developments is turned toward market production.

[Senic] Other figures and date deserve attention too. It is better to hear them from you than, as one colleague said, to look for them in the foreign press.

[Radivojevic] More than 50 associated labor organizations operate in the Association of Armament and Military Equipment Industries. Several tens of thousands of workers work in them.

But I must stress in particular that about 1,000 others who are not in our association are also actively taking part in the production of arms and military equipment. It is evident from the information that this is how many are taking part in the production of our tank. [passage omitted]

[Senic] We are investing in other fields but not with much success.

[Radivojevic] Investments have been made continuously during the past 10 years. The very high level of equipment in the armament and military equipment industry shows that most clearly, and it enables us to keep up with the world in the sphere of military technology. This is achieved through smaller and smaller investments. The participation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in the last 5-year period was 40 percent, while in the next, in fact in this current one, it was planned that this be reduced to 30 percent, depending on the budget. This is causing some difficulties but, jointly with banks and financial funds available to associated labor organizations, investments are being firmly carried out to end. [passage omitted]

ROLE OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH IN ARMY EXAMINED

LD010907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2051 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Scientific research work in the Yugoslav People's Army must play a more important role in the development of Yugoslav society. Concentration of qualified cadres and their further training are the main prerequisites for the development of scientific-research institutions in the Yugoslav People's Army, which will also have indirect effect on the development of the entire Yugoslav society. This was said at today's session of the Council for Scientific Work in the Yugoslav Armed Forces, which was presided over by Lieutenant Colonel-General Avgust Vrtar.

We are still in the process of agreeing on a strategy for the country's technological development at a time when our expenditure for scientific development is much smaller than in the developed countries. It is therefore necessary to create social, economic and political conditions conducive to increased efficiency and the country's more rapid progress. This is at the same time a precondition for enhancing Yugoslavia's defense capabilities and the preparedness of our armed forces.

The highest possible degree of cooperation between scientific-research institutions and the economy is needed if the scientific-research institutions and the economy is needed if the present view of science being exclusively an item on the expenditure list to be changed. Science in our country must become a genuine production force in society with increased involvement in the research work of importance for national defense, the council stressed.

EXERCISES HELD IN BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT

AU020901 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 86 p 6

[B.I. report]

[Text] In a regular program of combat training, the Belgrade army district units performed a series of exercises during the last few days at one of the military training areas. These exercises showed the effectiveness of the units at their own rear, with particular stress on the counterassault combat. This tested the readiness, skill, and durability of the soldiers for a fight in mountainous terrain. The units of the Yugoslav People's Army, territorial defense, and civilian defense all took part in this.

During this training the units manifested a high degree of combat readiness and willingness to act in the most difficult conditions. Fighting morale was on a high level. Some units, in orde to successfully accomplish their task, walked over 100 km. Thanks to good organization and the skill and joint action of the Yugoslav People's Army units and the units of the territorial defense and civilian structures, all set tasks were successfully realized.

MOJSOV RECEIVES RADIO YUGOSLAVIA DELEGATION

LD0671843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received representatives of Radio Yugoslavia, who informed him about the activities of this institution specializing in informing the world public about our country's domestic and external policies.

The representatives of Radio Yugoslavia told Mojsov that the large shortwave center under construction near Bijeljina was nearing completion. The center will improve audibility of Radio Yugoslavia programs throughout the world. Lazar Mojsov was also informed about the financial difficulties affecting this organization, and the need for appropriate statutory solutions to secure stable material conditions for the station to perform its function, which is of general interest and importance for Yugoslavia, was stressed.

TITO'S SON SEEKS BAN ON PUBLICATION OF WORKS

AU020818 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 86 p 8

[M.I. report]

[Excerpts] Zarko Broz, as one of the heirs to the royalties on the works of his father, Josip Broz Tito, has submitted an application through his lawyer, DrRajko Danilovic, for a temporary ban that would prohibit the newspaper publishing work organization KOMUNIST, a publishing center, from sellihng Tito's work until final judgement is made. [passage omitted]

It is interesting that the heirs to the royalities on Josip Broz Tito's works (sons, Zarko and Aleksandar-Miso, and wife, Jovanka Broz) are also in dispute with several other publishers (Narodna Knijga, Svjetlost, Prosveta, Napraijed, BIGS, Radnicka Stampa) but that a ban was requested only on KOMUNIST's publishing.

A decision about a temporary measure will be issued by the court later in a court order.

The court has accepted a proposal for testimoney.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND -- Bangkok, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Prem Tinsulanonda, prime minister of the Thai Government, today received a farewell visit from Ismet Redzic, the SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bangkok, who is completing his 4-year term in office as a Yugoslav diplomatic representative in friendly Thailand. On this occasion reference was made to increasingly favorable development of bilateral cooperation between Thailand and Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 3 Oct 86 LD]

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PACT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD071324 Budapest MTI in English 1147 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- The 5th conference of the general political offices of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states began Tuesday in Budapest. Delegations of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, the GDR, Romanian and Soviet armies, led by the deputies of chiefs of political divisions dealing with ideological work, have arrived in Hungary for the conference. The event was opened by Lieutenant General Istvan Horvath, chief of political division of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence. Participants are to discuss the theme "The fight of the socialist countries for safeguarding peace, and ideological work realized in the Armed Forces", exchange relevant experiences and evaluate results of their work so far.

BLOC SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIES MEET IN SOFIA

AU060939 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 3

[Plamen Enchev report: "International Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting opened yesterday at the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management attached to the BCP Central Committee. It is attended by leaders of institutes, centers, and chairs on party organization subjects from the Soviet Union, the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia, and Bulgaria. The meeting is discussing problems of party organization reflected in the documents of the most recent congresses held by the fraternal parties. The meeting was opened and chaired by Stanish Bonev, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management.

In his report Prof Dr Rachko Rachkov, director of the Center on Party Organization, pointed out the role of the 13th BCP Congress for the further development of our society and of the party. The qualitatively new conditions resulting from the scientific-technical revolution demand qualitative changes with the party leadership, as well as in innter-party life. The meaning, forms, and style of party work must be up to the requirements of the scientific-technical progress; the communists must develop qualities, virtues, and criteria likely to enable the party to assume the leadership of the innovative processes and to form a new economic, political, and ideological atmosphere.

The guest-delegates who took the floor stressed the importance of the strategic decisions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress as well as at the congresses of the other fraternal parties for the acceleration of the socialist countries' socioeconomic development and the consolidation of peace on our planet. The tasks require a profound and comprehensive reorganization in all sectors of life, which is headed by the communist and workers parties.

The meeting continues its work today.

MORAL OF 'DISINFORMATION' FOR REYKJAVIK

AU071313 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by New York correspondent Georgi Todorchev: "Day of Lessions" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /Yesterday two events shook some of the important foundations of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy on the eve of an even more important events of global significance — the Reyjkavik meeting./

First of all, the U.S. Senate rejected by a vote of 78 to 21 the veto imposed by President Reagan on the law providing for sanctions against the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa. [passage omitted]

/The second event of an unusually explosive character was the unmasking article published in THE WASHINGTON POST about the system of disinformation and manipulation of public opinion in the United States. Journalist Bob Woodward (who unmasked the Watergate affair in the U.S. press) supplied the opportunity for the accusations against the administration by his new research on the origins of the notorious 25 August 1986 WALL STREET JOURNAL article, which on the basis of "most reliable government sources" unleashed and fanned the psychosis against Libya and prepared public opinion for new military adventures against that country under the pretext of "struggle against terrorism."/

Entire newspaper pages and special televisions programs revealed facts and information about the methodology of this "specially concocted operation of psychological warfare" aimed at creating artificial tension and providing an opportunity for new military actions against Libya. The special instruction of the National Security Council in August gave directives to the CIA and other organs to spread rumors and disinformation among the U.S. mass media. "The White House and Its News: the Revelations Pose the Issue of Confidence"; "The Government Is Accused of Deceiving the Press About Libya"; "The actions Against Libya Are Questioned: Congress Will Investigate Reports in Incorrect Information From the White House" — these are some of the showing how shocked they are by the revelations. In a speedily convened meeting of the President with correspondents and observers at the White House, an effort was made to play down the revelations, which had been suspected for a long time and have been unmasked abroad, but which for the American public still represent a sensation. For as long as 3 hours Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, tried to resist the criticism about the intentional plans of deceiving the American public.

In this connection the U.S. press recalled other similar cases, such as the campaign against Nicaragua, the provocation in connection with the South Korean airliner KAL-007 invading USSR airspace, and so forth.

The current events here reveal the doctrinal or procedural elements of U.S. foreign policy that are obstructing the calming down and normalization of the international atmosphere, which are producing negative results, suspicion, and distrust. As never before, yesterday's events in the U.S. capital revealed in a very concise manner the for a quick evolution [as published] of political thought, and the need for a drastic change, for a "purification" of Washington's actions on the world scene with the purpose of achieving truthful realism, honesty, and justice in international relations. Only in such as atmosphere will it be possible to solve the complicated global problems, and those, in particular, that are expected to be discussed at the highest level in Reykjavik, and that categorically demand maturity and a statesmanlike sense of responsibility from the leading circles in the United States.

CUBAN COOPERATION TALKS ENDS; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU070925 Sofia BTA in English 0628 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Bulgaria-Cuba: New Stage in Their Bilateral Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, October 6 (BTA) -- The 19th session of the Bulgaro-Cuban Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended here with the signing of official documents. They outline a new stage in the further improvement and restructuring of the traditionally good forms of economic and techno-scientific cooperation that would correspond to the higher degree of integration and industrial cooperation in different spheres of the economies of Bulgaria and Cuba.

Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Mr Ernesto Melendez Bachs, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, signed an agreement on the general principles and conditions for economic cooperation between the Governments of Cuba and Bulgaria for the 1986-1990 period.

After that, the chairmen of the two parts of the commission, Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Antonio Esquivel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, signed a protocol on the work of the 19th session which would set the foundations of practical activities aimed at intensifying and modifying the structure of the economic cooperation. The most important element in this document are the initiatives on the fulfillment of the Program for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation and Socialist Integration Between Bulgaria and Cuba to the year 2000, signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fidel Castro.

The participants in the session outlined in their document the new directions of cooperation in the fields of mechanical engineering, electronics, metallurgy, agriculture, the chemical industry and in certain other branches of the two countries' economies which would result in improved specialization of production and a greater trade exchange. [passage omitted]

KARAMANEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MPR, DPRK

AU060928 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] The governmental economic delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, returned from Mongolia on 30 September. It had taken part in the 28th session of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The delegation also visited Pyongyang, where the 16th session of the Consultative Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Issues of the Governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DPRK took place.

During the visits the leader of the Bulgarian delegation was received by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, and by Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of Mongolia's Council of Ministers.

During the sessions of the bilateral commissions important decisions were adopted that determine the trends of further expanding and strengthening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and these countries.

Mangalijabyn Dash and Ha Tong-yun, the ambassadors of Mongolia and the DPRK to Bulgaria, were among those who greeted the delegation at Sofia airport.

DOYNOV MEETS GREEK, SOVIET ECONOMICS OFFICIALS

AU051832 Sofia BTA English 1713 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Plovdiv, October 5 (BTA) -- Today Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received Mr Yeoryios Katsifaras, minister of commerce of Greece. They discussed the possibilities for promoting trade and economic cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and Greek firms.

Mr Ognyan Doynov met Mr Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad of the Soviet Union. They discussed issues of the further broadening and deepening of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Ognyan Doynov received Mr Viktor Polyakov, minister of the automobile industry of the Soviet Union.

LUKANOV RECEIVES FRENCH ECONOMIC SECRETARY

AU031434 Sofia BTA in English 1251 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Didier Bariani, secretary of state of foreign economic relations of France who is paying a visit to this country in connection with the Plovdiv fair.

The French guest was received by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BELCHEV RECEIVES SFRY'S SALMA FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD051419 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Tibor Salma, chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian committee for economic cooperation and a member of the FEC, ended his working visit to Sofia today, where he has had talks with Belcho Belchev, chairman of the Bulgarian section of the committee and minister of finance.

In the talks between Tibor Salma and Belcho Belchev consideration was given to bilateral economic relations. The ministers discussed in particular long-term economic relations such as cooperation and specialization. On this occasion they also discussed how to overcome some difficulties and problems that have arisen in achieving the envisaged volume of trade. Views were exchanged on the forthcoming session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries which is to be held in Belgrade at the end of October.

FEC member Tibor Salma also conferred with Georgi Atansov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, on the further improvement of long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Tibor Salma also had a meeting here with Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of trade. In the talks attention was focused on trade in the border regions.

FEC member Tibor Salma also visited the International Technology Fair in Plovidv where he inspected the Yugoslav stand and acquainted himself with the latest achievements of the Bulgarian economy exhibited at this fair.

Ilija Djukic, Yugoslav Ambassador in Sofia, took part in Tibor Salma's meetings and talks with Bulgarian leaders.

MLADENOV MEETS YEMEN, IRAN COUNTERPARTS

AU021425 Sofia BTA in English 1220 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, conferred here with Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

They voiced deep concern over the tensions staying high in international relations through the fault of imperialism.

The two ministers condemned the aggressive policy of Israel in the Middle East and the aid rendered to it by the imperialist forces. Full support was expressed for the Soviet proposal on the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all parties concerned. The sides hold the view that in the conditions of escalating aggressiveness of imperialism and Zionism, the consolidation of all progressive and patriotic forces in the Arab world is a matter of particular importance.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali voiced concern over the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq. They reiterated their conviction that the disputes should be settled not by military but by peaceful political means.

The two ministers commended highly the promotion of bilateral cooperation between Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen and stressed the need for their further expansion and promotion in all spheres.

Mr Petur Mladenov also met with Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran.

The two ministers assessed positively the promotion of bilateral cooperation and agreed that there are opportunities for their further expansion, more specifically in the field of trade and the economy.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the need for joint efforts to be made so that constructive and mutually acceptable solutions could be found to the problems of peace and security in Asia.

The two ministers set forth their countries' positions on the Iran-Iraq conflict. The Bulgarian minister declared hiimself for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between the two belligerent powers.

MEETING WITH TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER PROPOSED

TA040615 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The Bulgarian Government has officialy proposed to hold a meeting between the Turkish and Bulgarian foreign ministers to discuss the problems between the two countries. According to an ANATOLIA report, the proposal was submitted by the Bulgarian mission at the United Nations to the Turkish mission there. It was reported that a meeting between Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, currently in [name indistinct] for medical treatment, and Halefoglu could take place in New York next week.

TWO TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GREECE

NC062115 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Two trade agreements, valued at $10 million a year, were signed in Sofia today. The agreements, which will run for 5 years, are between the Greek state exports firm [name indistinct] and the Bulgarian foreign trade organization. Under the terms of the deal, Greece will export agricultural products and light manufactured goods to Bulgaria, and will import chemical and other products from that country.

STANISHEV RECEIVES PALESTINE CP DELEGATION

AU041925 Sofia BTA in English 1825 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Acquaintance with the Experience of the BCP" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Palestine Communist Party [PCP], led by Mr Na'im al-Ashhab, member of the Politburo of the CC of the PCP, paid a visit to this country from September 29 through October 4 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Na'im al-Ashhab informed of the work of the Palestine Communists for the restoration and consolidation of the unity of the Palestine resistance movement on an anti-imperialist and patriotic basis and on their work among the population in the occupied territories.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev expressed the high assessment given by the Bulgarian Communists to the work of the Palestine Communist Party. He stressed the great importance of the unity of action of the progressive and democratic forces in the Arab world, above all of the Palestine resistance movement and Syria which is the mainstay of the anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist struggle in the region of the Middle East.

The two sides expressed support for the convening under UN aegis of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested countries including the PLO, and for the setting up of a preparatory committee within the framework of the Security Council as a first step to this end.

The two sides discussed some other issues of the international situation. They stressed the great importance of the peace-loving foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the countries of the socialist community for establishing an all-embracing system of international security and peace and for eliminating all mass-annihilation weapons by the end of the century. The extension of the term of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, as well as the meeting proposed by the Soviet Union between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik were assessed as an expression of the principled, consistent and constructive policy of the Soviet leadership, giving yet another real chance to the awaited turn to positive changes in the international climate and in the preservation of peace on the planet.

GHANA DEFENSE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS

AU061926 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 6 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, headed by its member Mrs Anna Enims, paid a visit to Bulgaria from October 1 through October 6, 1986.

The delegation was received by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. The participants in the talks discussed certain matters related to the broadening and further development of the contacts and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana.

TANCHEV RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION

AU061935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] On 6 October Comrade Petur Tanchev received the Tanzanian delegation led by David Holela, secretary general of the Executive Committee of the Revolution Party, which is visiting in Bulgaria.

Comrade Petur Tanchev briefed the quests on Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and the scientific-technological revolution that is being implemented. During the talks satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of Bulgarian-Tanzanian relations, and it was pointed out that possibilities exist for strengthening relations in the areas of economy and culture.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE ON 30 OCT

AU071926 Sofia BTA in English 1652 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 7 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's State Council convenes a second session of the Ninth National Assembly on October 30, 1986.

POLITBURO MEETS PLOVDIV FAIR EXHIBITORS

AU071941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] On 7 October in Plovdiv a meeting took place between the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the leaders of economic organizations represented at the 42d Plovdiv International Fair, which ended yesterday.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, BCP Central Committee Department heads, ministers, the first secretaries of the BCP okrug organizations, leaders of organizations and departments, and representatives of the mass media.

The meeting was chaired by Comrade Georgi Atanasov. Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke. Against the background of the Bulgarian exhibition at the fair, he analyzed the achievements in electronics, biotechnologies, machine-building, and other areas of national economy, and made essential conclusions related to further developing these important spheres on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution and the new qualitative growth in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was listened to with great interest and attention by the participants in the meeting.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES PRICING VIOLATIONS

AU071947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] In accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers on increasing the responsibility of the economic organizations and people's councils for the state of the domestic market, the Committee on Prices and the okrug people's councils inspected the prices of consumer goods. The violations in forming the prices that were revealed have been removed, and measures have been adopted to bring the prices into accordance with the ones established by law. Leaders and other officials have been punished for allowing the violations, and the amounts obtained by increasing the prices have been confiscated and added to the state budget as revenue.

The Committee on Prices reduced unlawfully increased prices of goods and services. Measures have been adopted to increase control on the part of the Committee on Prices, the Ministry of Trade, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils to prevent violations in forming the prices of consumer goods and to seek the strictest answerability of the violators, in accordance with the responsibilities ensuing from the decree of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

WARSAW PACT MEDICAL CONFERENCE -- The 15th scientific conference of Air Force medical personnel from the Warsaw Pact member-countries opened in Sofia on 16 September. The plenary sessions, which will last for several days, are being attended by distinguished specialists from the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, The GDR, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the CSSR, and Bulgaria. They will deliver scientific reports and, in an atmosphere of creative discussion, will debate problems concerning increasing the psycho-physiological work capacity of pilots and improving their health and work abilities, the system of their professional training from the point of view of flight safety, comprehensive methods of determining operational reliability, the systematic approach to and programmatic, purposeful management of the pilot's physical training, and so forth. [Excerpt] [Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Sep 86 p 3 AU]

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR PHYSICS CONFERENCE -- Varna, September 18 (BTA) -- The Eight International Conference on Nuclear Physics of the European Physical Society, which examined the structure of the cold nuclei, ended today at the Albena sea-side resort. The conference was attended by 110 nuclear physicists from 19 countries. The 28 reports examined fundamental and applied themes related to nuclear physics. [Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 18 Sep 86 AU]

PROSPECTS FOR REYKJAVIK MEETING CONSIDERED

LD071216 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Marcela Doleckova commentary]

[Text] The meeting between the highest representatives of the two biggest world powers is undoubtedly a reflection of the realism of both sides in understanding the present day world, that is, understanding of the fact that the future of our entire planet lies to a considerable degree in their hands. This very fact should therefore be a reason for an optimistic assessment of the prospects at Reykjavik. On the other hand, however, one cannot overlook the fact that ever since the White House agreed to the Soviet proposal to hold such a meeting it has been trying at the same time to reduce its significance and to suppress hopes for its results.

When the President sharply attakcs the elected representatives of his own country in connection with military issues, can one really expect from him a solid attitude to the talks with the other superpower? This question has necessarily been raised by Reagan's radio address last Saturday in which he rebuked Congress for approving amendments to the bill on next year's military budget. Among these amendments there is, for instance, a ban on the financing of antisatellite weapons tests for 1 year. A year in undoubtedly long enough for both superpowers to agree on the banning of such tests. Many experts, and not only on the Soviet side but also on the U.S. side are convinced that in light of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and the fact that American scientists have checked out the possibility of verifying the moratorium in situ, an agreement on banning nuclear tests could be an important result of the meeting in Reykjavik.

However, White House spokesman Larry Speakes declared last week that the United States is not prepared to conclude such an agreement with the Soviet Union, and President Reagan himself underlined last Saturday that if congress voted in favor of banning the tests, he himself would veto it.

The attitude to this specific issue shows that the preparations by the White House for the Reykjavik summit are full of contradictions, to say the least. The president is evidently under pressure from the forthcoming congressional elections and trying to meet the wishes of the American electorate, and this is why he agreed to the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. On the other hand, he is under pressure from extreme conservative forces who are already now rebuking him for his willingness to travel to Reykjavik. Moreover, their position is above all the president's own political conviction. This was demonstrated tellingly in his Saturday radio address when he said he would not sacrifice principles just to sign agreements.

The fact is, however, that today it is not principles which are at stake but the future of the world itself. If the result of the Reykjavik meeting were to contract merely into smiles for television cameras it would be a historic opportunity lost.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES ACTIVITES AT UNITED NATIONS

LD040504 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York Oct 3 (CTK correspondent) -- The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik should help solve the most urgent international problems, mainly in the sphere of disarmament, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 41st U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Polish colleague Marian Orzechowski stressed at their talks here.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met here also with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic. They discussed some questions of bilateral relations as well as topical international issues.

In his talks with Foriegn Minister of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, the two ministers exchanged views on some aspects of bilateral relations and stressed the possibilities of further extension of cooperation. They also discussed topical international issues, putting an emphasis on a peaceful and just solution of the Middle East problems.

The Czechoslovak minister and his Syrian counterpart Farouk al-Shar' agreed that relations between the two countries have been developing in harmony with the conclusions of the talks between Presidents Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad during the Syrian highest representative's visit to Czechoslovakia.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized Czechoslovakia's stand on ensuring lasting and just peace in the Middle East through the convening of an international conference attended by all sides involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Talks With Officials

LD072346 Prague CTK in English 2031 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] New York Oct 7 (CTK correspondent) -- The present international situation and the role and tasks of the U.N. in strengthening international peace and security were discussed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The U.N. secretary general said that in case of his reelection he would resolutely press for the peace mission of the United Nations. In this connection he highly appreciated the activity of Czechoslovakia in the United Nations and its resolute support for the aims and principles of this organization.

Later in the day, Bohuslav Chnoupek, who leads the Czechoslovak delegation to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, met with president of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury. The two representatives expressed the conviction that there exist good posssibilities for an efficient contribution of the current session to the cause of peace and international security. They also stressed interest in the development of friendly and mutually advantageous relations between Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh.

Interviewed on Session

LD072236 Prague CTK in English 2032 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] New York Oct 7 (CTK Correspondent) -- The current debate at the 41st U.N. General Assembly session demonstrates the growing effort of the majority of U.N. member states to step up international cooperation for the sake of solving all main problems of the present-day world, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today.

In an interview for CTK prior to his departure, Minister Chnoupek said the atmosphere of the General Assembly session is much more constructive than in the previous years.

Attention is naturally focused on questions of strengthening peace and international security, halting the arms race and achieving progress in disarmament, the minister said, adding that in this context the importance of the coming Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Iceland is emphasized.

Minister Chnoupek recalled the new accent that is put on the need to promote the policy of detente and to achieve a just peaceful solution to conflicts, and went on to point out that the general debate cannot ignore the concern of nations over the failure to achieve a basic turn for the better in international relations. The most reactionary imperialist circles are strongly criticized for threatening mankind's existence, the minister said.

Minister Chnoupek stated that it was again the socialist countries and in particular the USSR which presented to the world forum significant proposals based on the demand for new political thinking corresponding to the realities of the present nuclear era. These include especially the proposal for forming a comprehensive system of international space and security, followed by a whole set of proposals aimed at halting feverish armament, ensuring exclusively peaceful use of outer space, economic security of all states and the right of all nations to freely choose their own path of development.

The Czechoslovak delegation played an important part in asserting the package of the joint proposals of the socialist countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, adding that it contributed toward the General Assembly session becoming an important milestone in the effort of the world community to achieve a marked improvement of the international situation, to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and reach tangible progress on the path towards the complete liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

PRC'S LIAO HANSHENG, NPC DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD061028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation has arrived at the invitation of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Dentral Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. At Ruzyne Airport the Chinese parliamentary delegation was welcomed by Jan Marko, Valdimir Vedra, and Dalibor Hanes, vice chairmen of the Federal Assembly, and other officials.

VISIT FARMING COOPERATIVE

LD062306 Prague Televison Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by the vice chairman of its Standing Committee, Liao Hansheng, that arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the inivtation of Comrade Alois Indra, this afternoon visited the united farming cooperative near Mlada Boleslav. They acquainted themselves with the work of the agricultural workers who are growing cereals, beet and other plants on 1,800 hectares. The guests were interested not only in technology but also in the living conditions of the working people there.

Recieved By Kempny

LD071437 Prague CTK in English 1345 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 7 (CTK) -- The visiting Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress, led by Deputy Chairman of its Standing Committee Liao Hansheng, called at the highest representative body of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Czech National Council today.

Chairman of the council Josef Kempny, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, noted that Czechoslovak-Chinese relations have been intensively developing. The two countries have common aims -- to build socialist society and improve the living standard of the people, and are also linked by the precondition of their materialization, i.e. effort to preserve world peace. Josef Kempny voiced the conviction that the visit would become a corner stone of relations between the two countries and their communist parties.

Liao Hansheng thanked for the warm reception of the Chinese delegation in Czechoslovakia. He then said that the world now faced two urgent tasks: the preservation of world peace and economic development of all countries.

He said China's stands were clear: it favours immediate halting of nuclear tests and gradual liquidation of nuclear weapons. At the same time, it considers it necessary to limit conventional armament and is taking practical steps for this -- last year it reduced the strength of its Army by one million men.

Liao Hansheng went on to express China's interest in the development of cooperation with the socialist countries. It was documented for instance by last year's visit of a delegation of the National People's Congress to Poland and the GDR and the present visits to Hungary and Bulgaria which preceded the visit to Czechoslovakia. Their aim is to fully restore and strengthen mutual contacts, not only in economy, technology, culture and sports but also in the political sphere, especially between the communist parties.

The Chinese parliamentary delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia yesterday.

Received by Indra

LD072348 Prague CTK in English 2020 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 7 (CTK) -- The present period is extremely favourable for the intensive development of Czecholsovak-Chinese relations, Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra said here today.

During the talks with a visiting delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by deputy chairman of its standing committee Liao Hansheng, Alois Indra said the visit is a further step towards the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and stressed that the two sides have very close or completely identical stands on many fundamental international issues.

Speaking about international issues, Alois Indra said that the basic line of Czecholsovakia's foreign policy is the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty.

Czechoslovakia also strives for balanced and equal relations with the developing countries and for mutually advantageous relations and a constructive dialogue with the capitalist countries. It supports the Soviet prosposals aimed at strengthening world peace.

Alois Indra added that mankind expects U.S. President Ronald Reagan to show enough political realism during the forthcoming meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Iceland. While assessing the situation in various parts of the world, he underlined the importance of Asia and the Pacific and the comprehensive proposal for solving their problems, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok.

Liao Hansheng spoke highly of the positive development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations in recent years, and said he believed they would expand particularly in the political sphere.

He said his country pursues an independent foreign policy, observing the principles of peaceful coexistence with all countries and aiming at strengthening peace and at disarmament. China sincerely wishes the forthcoming meeting of the Soviet and U.S. top representatives in Iceland to have a positive outcome, the Chinese representative said.

He dealt also with the conclusions of the recent sixth session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and with the goals of China's 7th Five-Year Plan.

Alois Indra accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to China.

The Chinese deputies were informed about the work of Czechoslovak representative bodies.

Alois Indra gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation tonight, which took place in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

JAKES MEETS WITH PARTY LEADERS IN BONN

SPD's Rau

LD061419 Prague CTK in English 1310 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Oct 6 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes held talks with Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD), in Duesseldorf today, the second day of his visit to the FRG.

They stressed their parties' interest in improvement of the international situation by specific disarmament measures, recalled their joint initiatives, and stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Iceland.

Milos Jakes and Johannes Rau spoke in favour of continued political dialogue between their parties which contributes to better mutual understanding.

Johannes Rau emphasized that the SPD has always been supporting the development of economic relations between the FRG and the socialist countries as a significant factor of the policy of easing international tension. Effort for its "second phase" ranks among the main principles of the SPD election program.

Milos Jakes said that important in Czechoslovakia's strategy of acceleration is to intensify and make more effective external economic relations in which the FRG is the main partner of Czechoslovakia among the advanced capitalist states.

Back in Bonn later today, Milos Jakes and other members of the delegation met with Wolfgang Roth, member of the SED Presidium and parliamentary spokesman on economic and political affairs, to hear about SPD parliamentary activities in the economic and financial sphere and its election program.

SPD's Brandt, Voigt

LD071429 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The FRG -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is in the country on a working visit, was received today by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. They briefed each other on the topical issues that are the focus of their respective parties' activity and expressed interest in the expansion and intensification of political dialogue between the CPCZ and the SPD, which has already produced specific and stimulating results especially in the key area of disarmament initiatives. The two representatives also examined the current international situation and described as the most important task averting the threat of nuclear war through specific disarmament initiatives and through the creation of prerequisites for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems.

Milos Jakes also met in Bonn today Karsten Voigt, member of the SPD Presidium and SPD parliamentary spokesman for disarmament issues. They exchanged views on the most topical aspects of international political developments with special emphasis on the two parties' stands on specific variants of disarmament measures.

DPK's Mies

LD072345 Prague CTK in English 2113 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Oct 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes met German Communist Party Chairman Herbert Mies before leaving for home here today.

The two officials stated that the close cooperation of their parties helps to cement the unity of the international communist and workers movement. They described efforts to avert a nuclear holocaust and to maintain world peace as a lasting task.

In an interview for CTK, Milos Jakes appreciated the contribution of his talks with SPD leaders towards intensifying the dialogue between the two parties. The two sides agreed that this dialogue "helps create an atmosphere of good-neighbour relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, in tune with the fundamental foreign policy lines of the two parties. This line is reflected, inter alia, in the joint approach to the solution of some concrete aspects of the effort to strengthen peace in Europe and the world", Milos Jakes said.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD030337 Prague CTK in English 2103 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi Oct 2 (CTK correspondent) -- A two-year agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) -- the first of its kind -- was signed here today at the conclusion of the talks between the two parties' delegations.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, led by its Central Committee Secretary Michal Stefanak, and representatives of the Politburo of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) expressed interest in the development of relations, confirmed support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the peace efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement and resolutely condemned the U.S. imperialist policy.

The Indian representatives also stressed the significance of the joint struggle of all peace-loving and democratic forces for eliminating the nuclear threat and liquidating the hotbeds of tension in Asia.

At the close of its visit to India, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Michal Stefanak, was received by general secretary of the Communist Party of India Chandra Rajeshwara Rao.

He voiced satisfaction with the development of relations between the two parties and confirmed the interest in their extension.

Delegation Returns

LD040649 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by its Central Committee member and head of a department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Michal Stefanak, returned a visit to Japan, the People's Republic of China and India, today.

PITRA RECEIVES VISITING FRENCH COMMUNISTS

LD041352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the study delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, headed by Roger Gorse, first secretary of the federation in (Dodor). He informed the members of the delegation about the current state and future of development of socialist agriculture in our country. During the course of their visit, the French guests were informed about the experiences and activity of the CPCZ in the agricultural cooperatives and food industry enterprises in the central Bohemian and South Moravian regions as well as in the capital city, Prague.

The delegation spoke highly of Czechoslovak socialist agriculture, in particular when implementing the findings of science and technology.

PITRA RECEIVES BULGARIAN CP SECRETARY

LD062050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary Vasil Tsanov arrived in Prague today. He will familiarize himself with the results of the work of our party in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th congress in agriculture and food production, and in particular with their experience from the application of the improved system of managment of agriculture.

The Bulgarian guest was received today by Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They exchanged experiences of the implementation of agricutural policy of fraternal parties, in particular in the area of planned management and the application of scientific-technical findings, and they analyzed the possibilities of further cooperation.

HAVLIN MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV ACADEMICIAN

LD041349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today with Milovan Bosic, head of the department of history, archives and documentation of the LCY Central Committee, who is on a working visit at the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Josef Havlin informed the guest about the economic and political situation in Czechoslovakia and acquainted him with the aims of the education, science and cultural policy of the CPCZ and with the most important tasks of our social science center.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ARGENTINA

LD042038 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Argentina -- A Czechoslovak Delegation headed by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, has arrived by air in Buenos Aires to attend the 76th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The participants will discuss, in particular, the involvement of parliaments in strengthening peace and international cooperation, and in eliminating the vestiges of political and economic colonialism.

ENVIRONMENTAL SYMPOSIUM IN FRG CONTINUES

LD030258 Prague CTK in English 2031 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Duesselfdorf Oct 2 (CTK correspondent) -- The symposium of experts from the Czech Socialist Republic and North Rhine-Westphalia continued here today with lectures and a debate.

Czech experts provided information about measures to reduce noise and vibrations in the Czech Socialist Republic, the use of and information system in air protection in Prague, forestry in areas affected by sulphur dioxide emissions, and other problems.

Their colleagues from North Rhine-Westpahlia spoke about a smog warning signal system in their part of the FRG, research into air pollution and damage inflicted on forests and desulphurization equipment at thermal power plants.

Head of the Czech delegation Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, attended a reception given tonight by the government of North Rhine-Westphalia and president of its Diet Karl-Josef Denzer, and later ended his visit to the FRG.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO FINLAND

AU060919 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received Pavel Stulrajter, newly appointed CSSR ambassador to the Republic of Finland, on Wednesday [1 October], in connection with the latter's taking up his diplomatic post.

STROUGAL MEETS NEW ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS

LD230232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Lubomir Strougal has received Pavel Auersperg, who is taking up the post of CSSR ambassador to the Netherlands, in Prague today.

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS AT PRAGUE CASTLE

LD021744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received Rafflay Rasad, the new Ambassador of Indonesia to Czechoslovakia, who presented his credentials. During the reception they agreed that the level of Czechoslovak-Indonesian relation creates conditions for their further advancement, especially in trade and the economy.

The new ambassador of the Kingdom of Netherlands, Lambert de Marchant et d'Ansembourg, was received by the president of the republic today. In their talk they pointed to the positive development of mutual relations, and emphasized bilateral interest in their expansion and deepening.

The U.S. Ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Julian Niemczyk, presented his credentials to the president of the republic, Gustav Husak. On this occasion the need to develop bilaterally advantageous relations based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference in internal affairs was pointed at. This is in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and the efforts to improve the situation in the world.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS ARRIVE -- 'Abd al-Hamid 'Abdallah Al-Awadi, new ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the CSSR based in Vienna; Proces Bigirimana, new ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to the CSSR based in Moscow; and Laurent Kanya-Rubir, new ambassador ofthe Republic of Rwanda to the CSSR based in Moscow all arrived in Prague on Tuesday [9 September]. They were greeted at the airport by Vilem Pardubsky, head of diplomatic protocol at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ERICH HONECKER VISIT TO USSR

For reportage of GDR officials' attendance at Thaelmann ceremony activities in Moscow, including a speech by Secretary Erich Honecker, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'GREATEST SATISFACTION' OVER REJKJAVIK MEETING

AU072118 East BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 3 Oct 86 p 5

[Klaus Wilczynski Commentary: "The Forthcoming Meeting in Rejkjavik"]

[Text] It was with rare unanimity that the world public and leading politicians from states on all continents reacted to the report on the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Satisfaction with the realization of the important meeting -- described as a constructive step by the conservative head of the British Government, Thatcher -- is just as general as is the concurrent expectation of tangible results. Norway's Socialist Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland translated this expectation into hope for results in the field of disarmament.

The worldwide wave of approval makes it clear how emphatically people are placing their stakes on dialogue instead of confrontation, because only constructive dialogue can defuse the threatening international situation. And this applies particularly to the world powers. The climate between them influences the general situation decisively.

Now the dialogue between the leading politicans of the USSR and the United States, which began in November 1985, will be continued after overcoming quite a few obstacles. It is natural that this significant fact is also being acknowledged with the greatest satisfaction in our country, because the GDR regards it as an essential concern of its policy to work actively for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

Naturally, the Rejkjavik meeting can only be a first step. What is ultimately important is that measures result from this meeting that curb the arms race on earth and do not permit it to emerge at all in space. There is almost no need to mention how much must still be done for this purpose and what obstacles there still are on the road to this end. But a beginning must be made. Time presses, the clock of the nuclear threat to mankind ticks unremittingly. This clock must be stopped.

NATIONAL DAY MILITARY PARADE HELD IN BERLIN

LD071522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- The celebrations to mark the GDR's 37th anniversary began with a military parade by the National People's Army (NVA) in Berlin this morning. Tens of thousands of Berlin citizens and guests in the GDR capital, who formed a thick crowd along the parade route, welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, members and candidate members of SED Politburo, including Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other representatives of the state leadership and public life on the VIP rostrum. The city commandant of Berlin, Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, was present.

Guests at the parade included Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the group's Political Directorate, and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the NVA.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, including the dean, Dr Augusto Henrique d'Almeida Coelho Lopes, Portuguese ambassador to the GDR, as well as military and defense attaches were also present.

Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, was present.

Participants in the parade demonstrated their determination to provide a reliable military defense of socialist achievements and of peace.

The start of the military parade in the GDR capital was traditionally marked by the 10th chime of the Berlin townhall clock. A fanfare signal was given and commands rang out. The parade commander, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the land forces of the NVA, reported to Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense. The minister inspected the parade units to the sound of the parade march. He welcomed and congratulated the soldiers on the GDR's national day. The parade formations replied with three cheers. They presented arms as the combined bands of the NVA played the GDR's national anthem. The units then prepared for the march past.

In accordance with tradition, the marching troops first saluted Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership. There was applause from the thick crowds when the military ceremony began under the leadership of Major General Ullrich Bethmann, graduate of the Kliment Voroshilov Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and commander of the Ernst Thaelmann Ground Forces Officers' College. Officer cadets of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy paraded at the front with a ceremonial march. This year's graduates included Soviet, Polish, Vietnamese and, for the first time, Czechoslovak Army members. The GDR's highest military college makes use of the experiences of 14 academies of the USSR and other fraternal countries in education, teaching, and research.

They were followed by formations of the Ernst Thaelmann Ground Forces Military Academy, the Franz Mehring Air Force and Air Defense Military Academy, the Rosa Luxemburg Military Academy, which are struggling for the highest results in honor of the 40th anniversary of the GDR border troops on 1 December, the Karl Liebknecht Naval Academy, and the Walter Steffens Naval Collegs.

Motorized parade formations were then greeted. Special cross-country and airborne vehicles were followed by paratroopers of the unit named for the antifascist resistance fighter Willi Saenger. The soldiers, wearing orange berets, were followed by a reconnaisance unit in armored personnel carriers. Units of the Hans Beimler troop formation drove past mounted on 8-wheel armored personnel carriers. [passage omitted] Antitank troops then paraded along Karl-Marx-Allee.

The parade was then dominated by 40-barrel rocket launchers on Tatra-813 base vehicles, successor to the legendary "Katyuchas" from the "great patriotic war." The 122-mm projectiles with a range of over 20 km can be fired from the drivers' cab or by remove control.

An antitank division with 100-mm cannons, pulled by amphibious MT-LB traction equipment, passed the VIP rostrum. Armored tanks with motorized personnel from the Paul Hegenbart and Rudolf Renner units drove past in an equally precise arrangement. The soldiers and one-man antiaircraft Strela missile impressed the crowds. The BMP is an amphibious and airborne combat vehicle. Medium-sized T-72 battle tanks rolled across Karl-Marx-Allee. They belonged to the unit named for Heinz Hoffmann, who fought in Spain and was for many years GDR defense minister. Then came units of the Ground Forces Air Defense. After that three-barreled and double-barreled antiaircraft missiles were the focus of attention. The soldiers of the Hermann Duncker antiaircraft missile regiment demonstrated their high combat value in the operational service of the air defense of the Warsaw Pact states.

Missiles of the ground forces closed the military parade to mark the GDR's 37th anniversary. After the missile vehicles passed the VIP rostrum, the marchpast of the combined music corps ended the demonstration. They impressively conveyed the firm will of the army members to conscientiously protect the peaceful work of the working people, under the tried and tested leadership of the party of the working class and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other allied armed forces.

HONECKER ATTENDS NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

LD080859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- The celebrations on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR ended this evening in Berlin with a reception by the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR. Together with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership, meritorious workers celebrated the national day in the Palace of the Republic. They included outstanding workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, cultural and artistic workers, veterans of the workers' movement and young workers, who were honored on National Day with high state awards. The diplomatic corps was invited.

Erich Honecker gave a toast at the start of the festive meeting.

HONECKER RECEIVES LEBANESE PARTY LEADER JUMBLATT

LD071015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- A friendly meeting took place today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), on the occasion of the parade to mark the GDR's national day. The two men expressed satisfaction with the good state of relations between the SED and the PSP. They underlined their parties' readiness to expand cooperation to the benefit of their peoples. Erich Honecker underlined solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people for their national unity.

KESSLER ISSUES ANNIVERSARY ORDER OF DAY

LD061326 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] In an Order of the Day to mark the 37th anniversary of the GDR, Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense, has underlined the republic's policy for the welfare of the people and the strengthening of peace. The decisive contribution of the soldier is to support the historic initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states. In the future, everything necessary and more than merely one's daily duty will continue to be carried out for socialism and peace.

The interior minister and chief of the German People's Police, Army General Friedrich Dickel, also conveyed warm congratulations to mark National Day.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION

AU061748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [2 October] Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, received General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, deputy minister of national defense and head of the PPR civil defense. At the friendly talk in the Ministry of Defense, Army Gen Kessler reported on the achievements of the GDR working people and their soldiers after the 11th SED Congress. The aim of these initiatives is to actively work to implement the policy of the party of the workers class aimed at the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DEPARTING SFRY AMBASSADOR -- On 15 September Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received for his farewell visit Ljubomir Majeric, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the GDR. Egon Krenz expressed thanks for the ambassador's work in the interest of deepening the relations of trust, firm friendship, and universal cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of both countries and praised the high level of bilateral relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- Eckhard Bibow, GDR ambassador to the Swiss Confederation, was received by President Alphons Egli for the presentation of his credentials. The new ambassador stressed that the political dialogue and the mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between the two countries are in line with the two people's striving for peace and security. President Egli spoke out in favor of expanding the relations between the two countries, in particular in the economic and cultural fields. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

IRAQI, YEMENI, DANISH ENVOYS -- On 16 September Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received Riyadh Ali Sabie al-Azzawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the GDR, for the presentation of his credentials. Also received were 'Abd al-Wasim Isma'il al-Shururi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Henrik Holger Haxthausen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark, for the farewell visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 86 p 6 AU]

DAILY REPORTS U.S. 'DISINFORMATION' CAMPAIGN

AU071757 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 6 Oct 86 p 2

[Miklos Blaho Beke article: "Being Misled"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Oct -- The American press had been enjoying the pleasant boredom of August vacation when it had to begin a search for unexpected events in he sultry and humid climate. Two reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL leaked thenews, based on confidential government information, that Libya was preparing for fresh terrorist actions but U.S. intelligence discovered these plans and the United States was preparing for diplomatic, economic, and military retaliation. An Egyptian and American military exercise began in the region at that time and the fighter planes did indeed appear on radar screens, jarring the nerves of the enemy, but this time the planes did not cross Al-Qadhdhafi's "line of death." Undoubtedly, it seemed that the paper's information was well founded, again filling the atmosphere with tension, and Vernon Walters went to Western Europe to present proof to the allies. This was the case prior to the April bombing as well. What is more, Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage paid a visit even to Algeria and Tunisia, while the deputy commander in chief of the American troops stationed in Europe, Richard Lawson, went to Chad, as the paper said, to force out Libyan troops from this country in joint agreement with France.

In the lazy summer heat the papers and television stations did not go to sleep, but, in competing with each other, they reported one after the other on Tripoli's willingness to revive the series of assaults; and, as is usual in such a case in the United States, all the important papers and information bureaus mobilized their best people available during vacation in order to make them check what truth there was in the new and what intentions the government had. After the JOURNAL's "story," THE NEW YORK TIMES in its main front-page headline, suggested that "according to the United States, Libya is presumably considering new terrorist plans." The CBS EVENING NEWS said, based on government sources, that "Al-Qadhdhafi is organizing attacks against Americans in Europe." NBC said that "the Administration is again accusing Tripoli of spreading violent actions and that the Pentagon is working on plans for a new air raid." Sam Donaldson, White House correspondent for ABC, said, "the Libyan leader has returned and he is still dangerous; however, a calling off [visszahivas] cannot as yet be expected" [sentence as published]

But the bomb did explode. Not in Libya, not in Europe, but in the White House. It was not a real one, fortunately, "only" a political one, but the relationship of the government and press can be damaged at a time when the President is preparing for the minisummit with Mikhail Gorbachev in Iceland. Bob Woodward revealed in THE WASHINGTON POST that the August storm was not caused by real developments but by the National Security Council [NSC], perhaps John Poindexter himself, who submitted a 3-page report the the President and the NSC in the middle of the month of murderous heat waves. He wrote: "The key element of the new strategy is to mix up real and imaginable events, and the aim of this deceptive program is to make Al-Qadhdhafi think: His domestic opposition can overthrow him, his reliable mates are flirting with disloyalty, and the United States can prepare military maneuvers against him." At its meeting this report was accepted by the National Security Council on 14 August mainly because the government could not accept the idea that Al-Qadhdhafi was still in power. However, Poindexter divided the intelligence community just as he did the military leadership. Those who were worried argued that it was incorrect for Washington to threaten definite measures without doing anything. However, the majority of those present said that it is necessary to take a risk because the possible political advantage of this disinformation campaign could be enormous.

The JOURNAL article was later indirectly confirmed by the White House, which was still on vacation in Santa Barbara, but internal contradictions did not remain hidden. Quite a few government officials and news agency experts said, without attribution, that there is no clear evidence against Al-Qadhdhafi, and the recent article in the POST uncovered the confusion. The government had merely disseminated the charges against Libya, but never thought of using military retialation, and even Walters could not sound convincing in Western Europe, and, similarly, Lawson's trip to Chad was also a part of the "trick" and Washington did not negotiate with Paris about driving out Libyan units by joint efforts from this African country with French interests.

Both the President and Shultz were forced to come up with explanations following the publication of the long article in the POST. According to Reagan, the aim was to force Al-Qadhdhaif "to wonder when he goes to bed what the United States will do." The secretary of state explained that, even without a declaration of war, the relations between the two countries are reminiscent of warlike conditions, and under such circumstances, disinformation is not a condemnable policy at all. The head of the State Department quoted Churchill: "In war, truth is so valuable that it must be surrounded by lie-guards [hazugsagtestorok]." Dan Rather, the anchorman of the highly popular CBS Evening News, also spoke about lies, but in a totally different context. He expressed the indignation of the U.S. press, of course not because the administration is trying to pull the power carpet from under Al-Qadhdhafi. But it is the use of journalists and television reporters to publish untrue statements that is increasingly worrying the people in question who, in the period prior to the minisummit in Iceland, are increasingly strongly condemning this procedure. More than that, in a Saturday debate program, Strobe Talbot, the famous political writer of TIME magazine, pointed out that deceit, no matter for what goals it is used, cannot be compatible with a democratic order, the freedom of the press, and with the rules of the game separating the administration from the media. A procedure of deceit is characteristic of other societies. The other well-known participants in the debate also expressed their conviction that the administration will have to wait and see when the Americans and the allies will again believe in what is going on in Lebanon, for example, or anywhere else in the world.

At their press conferences, both /Reagan/ and Shultz rejected the POST's information, but the president did not deny the fact that memorandums existed on the subject and the secretary of state did not exclude disinformation as a political means. However, both clearly stressed that they did not authorize any government officials to report to newsmen about the content of the Poindexter memorandum. But they did not dissipate the suspicions. CBS White House correspondent Bill Plante raised the question whether the press fell victim to a conspiracy whether someone, as is already a habit with the Reagan administration, simply leaked something in order to assert his own view. The journalists were particularly angered by the fact that the FBI had started several investigations in recent months against influential papers for publishing much confidential information, but it seems -- says the head of the Washington bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES -- that official disinformation is not a crime. Meanwhile, however, the FBI is looking for the person who met with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reporters and now with THE WASHINGTON POST reporter.

In private talks, reporters complained that the Reagan administration is making an increasingly refined use of the press for disseminating and asserting its own position. They simply learned the rules and apply then successfully. But this case upset the retribution-craving press. The waves might of course subside and tempers may cool with time but at present one can hear nothing else but angry outbursts. UPI President Maxwell McCrohon discussed embarrassing moral issues, pointing out tht the affair will boomerang against those who made it up because the media will doubt every official word.

Eugene Roberts, member of the editorial staff of THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, spoke about the importance of the implacability of the media, stressing that it is precisely such events that prompt journalists to view and judge government activity from a distance. And Bill Thomas of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES most probably formulated the lessons of this swelling debate on the atitude of the press and its relations with the administration: "We must beware of one thing -- of being used. But this time we were cynically and cunningly drawn in a trap."

White House Denial

AU071809 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Oct 86 p 2

[MTI report: "The White House Denies Accusations of Secret Anti-Libyan Plans"]

[Text] On 3 October, the White House denied that the U.S. Administration had deliberately spread false information about Libya and the possibility of a new attack against that country, and all this in order to intimidate President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In its issue of 2 October, THE WASHINGTON POST published a detailed report on the deliberate discrediting campaign by presenting in detail the original secret documents. President Reagan himself tried to deny the accusations of the article and John Poindexter, admiral and national security adviser, who, according to the newspaper report, had made the proposal for starting the false news campaign, denied in a separate written declaration that deliberately false information had been given to the U.S. press. Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes, who was questioned for almost 1 and 1/2 hours on the spreading of false information and who made statements himself in August on plans of alleged terrorist actions, said that no action had been taken to deliberately mislead U.S. journalists, but he did not answer the question whether such steps had been taken abroad.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, however, defended the disinformation press campaign. He said: "If, as a private person, I read about the government's attempts to confuse someone who is guiding terrorist actions, I would say: Good, I hope the news is correct." However, the head of U.S. diplomacy denied the report published by THE WASHINGTON POST that such a decision had indeed been taken against Al-Qadhdhafi.

DEFENSE MINISTER KARPATI DEPARTS FOR CUBA

LD021010 Budapest MTI in English 0859 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- Heading a military delegation, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian defence minister, left for an official, friendly visit to Cuba on the invitation of Army General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

NETHERLANDS QUEEN BEATRIX ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD071257 Budapest MTI in English 1144 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- Invited by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands arrived on an official visit to Hungary on Tuesday. She is accompanied by her husband Prince Claus. Her party includes Hans Van den Broek, minister of foreign affairs, and Godert Villem de Vos van Steenwijk, Dutch ambassador to Hungary, who joined the party in Budapest.

The Queen of the Netherlands was met at Ferihegy Airport, decorated by Hungarian and Dutch national colours and banners of welcome, by Pal Losonczi and his wife, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council. The guard of honour of the Hungarian People's Army also lined up to salute the queen of the Netherlands. Present was Ivan Tivadar, Hungarian ambassador to the Netherlands.

Pioneers presented the Queen of the Netherlands with flowers. Then Queen Beatrix and Pal Losonczi heard the report of the commander of the guard of honour. After the Hungarian and Dutch national anthems, the Queen of the Netherlands and her host inspected the guard of honour. The members of the Dutch delegation were introduced to Hungarian public personalities, then, escorted by motor cadre, they drove to the parliament building, where Pal Losonczi and Queen Beatrix would open talks.

USSR'S MARCHUK, DELEGATION ARRIVE, OPEN TALKS

LD062023 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- A Soviet delegation, headed by Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, arrived in Hungary Monday on the invitation of the government.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Academician Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for technical development. Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

The Soviet deputy prime minister met Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The meeting was attended by Katalin Radics, head of the Central Committee Department for Scientific Public Education and Culture, Pal Tetenyi and Ambassador Boris Stukalin.

The parties have opened talks at the State Office for Technical Development Board on the development of Hungarian-Soviet technical-scientific cooperation and the implementation of the technical-scientific complex programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Meets Marjai

LD072312 Budapest MTI in English 1648 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, currently visiting Budapest on the invitation of the Hungarian government, Tuesday met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Also present were Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, and Goris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Guriy Marchuk held talks with Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, and visited Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Soviet deputy prime minister and his party also visited the Computer Engineering Research Institute and Innovation Centre, and the telecommunication cooperative.

MARJAI MEETS SFRY REPUBLIC OFFICIALS

LD072339 Budapest MTI in English 1905 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Ante Milovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Croatia, and three members of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, currently in Hungary to attend the programme of the Alps-Adriatic international work community presenting North Adriatic ports. The community includes representatives of two Yugoslav republics and provinces of Italy, Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The talks covered the far-reaching cooperation between Hungary and Croatia and Slovenia in the fields of politics, economy and culture. It was stated that links were successfully developing on the principles of traditional good-neighbourliness and mutual advantages. The parties pointed out the possibility of intensifying cooperation mainly in metallurgy and the electronics, chemical and energetic industries. They agreed to take joint measures towards a further dynamic increase in goods exchange.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD071832 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, has left for Moscow. He will take part in the session of the CEMA Executive Committee as the permanent representative of Hungary in the CEMA.

RADIO PROGRAM INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI

LD022323 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi by reporter Elemer Csak in New York -- recorded; date not specified]

[Text] [Csak] The secretary general of the United Nations has spoken about the danger of a financial crisis; the press, mainly the American press of course, is writing about the moral crisis of the world organization. At the same time, the Hungarian foreign minister said in his speech that the United Nations could play a significant role in nuclear disarmament, in the solution of regional problems, and in the development of a more just economic order. What do you base this optimism on?

[Varkonyi] I am convinced that the United Nations is an indispensible international political institution in our world, even though 41 years ago, when this institution was created, it was impossible to foresee the problems that we would be facing 4 decades later. I think, however, that no one can think up anything better than this organization.

It could be observed at the General Assembly this year as well that the overwhelming majority of the member states have confidence in the value of the United Nations but, as I said in my speech as well, the value of the United Nations is as much as the member states put into this joint work. And today, the most important common interest of all the member states is that we should create a system of international peace and security, that we should avoid a nuclear world war, which would threaten future generations and even the existence of human civilization as a whole.

[Csak] Our country happens to be the one which put forward a point on the agenda on behalf of the socialist countries. What is the essence of this system of security and can we talk about the reception it has received?

[Varkonyi] We addressed a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations signed by the foreign ministers of nine countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic. In this letter we asked him to put the proposal concerning the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security on the agenda of the 41st General Assembly. The socialist countries, among them our country, were led by the wish to set out, in line with the changes during the past 4 decades, the rules of international contacts and the development of a system amounting to the foundations of international peace and security, in a document which would by now contain the most important demands of our age.

What are these demands? Well, when we spoke about security 40 or 41 years ago, we took military factors into consideration. Now, there is a general agreement that security, international security, is not just a military issue, that it also contains political, economic, cultural, and humanitarian questions. Thus, approaching the year 2000 and the 21st century, security as such, on an international scale, must be approached as a complex issue and we must examine the questions of international peace and security in this complexity. This is what we put forward here at the 41st General Assembly.

The first reaction is basically positive; I am not aware of any negative reactions. I spoke to the chairman of the General Assembly this morning and he said that he is following this proposal with very careful attention and is willing to help in every way. The secretary general of the United Nations also gave the proposal a positive reception.

[Csak] I have not counted them but you must have had talks with at least 20 foreign ministers here, parallel with the session of the General Assembly. Naturally, it would be difficult to speak comprehensively about these now but perhaps you could say something about the nature of these discussions.

[Varkonyi] Well, I can tell you quite precisely that I have held 25 bilateral talks during the present session of the United Nations here in New York. In general, these were very useful meetings in two respects: First, we have been able to carry out an exchange of views on the general international issues and to coordinate our positions, or at least to explain our position and to listen to the position of the other side. This is always useful. In another respect, we have been able to carry out an exchange of views concerning questions relating to our bilateral relations. In general, these talks have concluded with very useful results, with both sides understanding the issues which we raised in the course of these discussions, examining them, and these will have an influence on the future development of our bilateral relations.

I think the Hungarian People's Republic has a very fortunate international situation and position, because in the sphere of our bilateral relations we are trying to achieve good relations with basically every country which is willing to develop such relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. This is why I have been able to meet with foreign ministers from America, Asia, and Latin America. Naturally, I met with foreign ministers from Europe as well, with whom, fortunately, since the situation by now is such, I get together almost every 2 months. However, we are using this opportunity as well to have an exchange of views on the most important issues in Europe.

What we spoke about was the preparations for the follow up conference on Europe security which will begin in Vienna on 4 November. We agreed with all the colleagues that we will do everything to make this conference successful and that we should make a further step forward in the process of European cooperation.

As for the regions of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, we spoke in connection with these about the zones of crisis and situations of crisis. The foreign political principles and efforts of the Hungarian People's Republic, whose main thrust is that all crises, all these crisis situations, must be settled together with the participants, through negotiations in which those concerned take part, in a peaceful manner, received warm praise.

Well, such a crisis situation exists in the Middle East as well. Our position in this respect is also absolutely clear and obvious. Incidentally, I have set it out to the Israeli foreign minister as well, nanely that in our opinion a solution to the Middle East crisis can only be envisaged if it is discussed at an international conference where all the participants in the crisis would be present, held under the aegis of the United Nations. There are already suggestions that preparations should be made for this with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council of the United States. We support this.

[Csak] I can say on the basis of experiences gained over several sessions that when the dialogue between the two great powers get nowhere or becomes sharpened, there is a sense of expectation felt in the world organization. What sort of change did the announcement of the Reykjavik meeting between Gorbavhev and Reagan bring?

[Varkonyi] Compared to the General Assembly last year, the present one has been held in a much more relaxed atmosphere. This is due to the fact that the Soviet and the American foreign ministers held not one, but several talks, more or less a series of talks. Naturally, these talks also concern this event which everyone, the majority of the member states of the United Nations, regard as an episode which had to be handled responsibly and in its own place, and which American propaganda here rather blew up and enlarged and tried to make appear as an obstacle which could perhaps make further contact between the two great powers, a discussion between them on the most important issues of disarmament, impossible.

This endeavor has ended in failure and the fact that the two foreign ministers have agreed not only on issues affecting bilateral relations but also on this meeting in Reykjavik between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, that is, Comrade Mikhail Gorbavhev and President Reagan, is having a very good and positive reaction. This has had a very positive affect on the atmosphere of the General Assembly as a whole; It seems as if once again the wind of detente is blowing a little in the corridors.

Varkonyi Returns

AU072121 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Oct 86 p 3

[MTI report: "Peter Varkonyi Returned from the UN General Assembly"]

[Text] On Sunday [5 October] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi returned from New York. The head of Hungarian diplomacy had been at the headquarters of the world organization as head of the delegation attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

KAPEK DELEGATION LAYS WREATHS AT 1956 MONUMENT

LD070707 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Prague City Committee of the CPCZ Headed by Antonin Kapek, its chief secretary and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Budapest today for a working visit. Members of the delegation laid wreaths at the monument dedicated to the heroes of people's power in the Hungarian capital, which commemorates the courageous fight put up by the defenders of the headquarters of the Secretariat of the City Committee of the MSZMP against counterrevolutionaries in 1956. Talks have also opened in Budapest today between delegation of the City committee of both capitals during which both sides briefed each other about the implementation of the tasks arising for Prague and Budapest after the party congresses in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS PCI'S ALESSANDRO NATTA

LD060925 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 86

[From "The Week" program; interview with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, by unidentified reporter -- Natta's answers in Italian with superimposed Hungarian translation; recorded -- date and place not specified; no video available]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] [Passage omitted] How would you characterize the current situation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and what are the aims of its struggle?

[Natta] As I said in my closing speech at the L'UNITA festival, the PCI now considers its task to be the launching of a new, energetic, political and social struggle, or -- if you like -- to go on the offensive again. It is our conviction that, in our country, not only the demands but also the conditions have evolved for the left to repulse the attack of conservative politics, the so-called neo-liberalism.

[Reporter] Comrade Corradi, first secretary of the Milan party committee, told me at the L'UNITA festival, that although the PCI is a party of opposition it can, at the same time, regard itself as a party of government. What did he mean by this?

[Natta] Numerically, we represent 30-31 percent of Italian voters. We have quite a wide representation in Parliament, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. We are present in the leadership of many regions. We govern such regions of central importance in Italy as Emilia and Toscana. And although as a result of a different orientation of the socialists our share has fallen at some places, we still govern many cities.

[Reporter] Let us now get away from Italy, the West, and talk about the world at large. The Soivet-U.S. dialogue has, in my opinion, got nearer to certain solutions, concrete measures, in the areas of disarmament and the strengthening the trust. How do you regard the role of small and medium-size countries here in Europe?

[Natta] We have always been of the opinion that in the areas of disarmament, cooperation, and detente the greatest responsibility falls -- logically -- to the two superpowers, to the United States and the USSR. But we have never thought that all the responsibility could or should be shifted on to the two superpowers; that we should leave everything simply to their goodwill and sense of responsibility. It is my conviction that the more ties develop and strengthen among the various countries -- among European countries, for instance, the east and the west -- in economic, cultural, and political areas, the more strength and incentive this will give to detente itself.

For this reason we have always highly regarded the initiatives and stances adopted by the Hungarian People's Republic, for example. This is why we ourselves have tried to urge the Italian Government to take an initiative and not wait for someone else to make a move and do something.

[Reporter] As you are aware, the Italian Government is not the only government seated in Rome.

[Natta] You are referring, I presume, to the Vatican. Well, we feel we must also urge this other government. And we have done this. We have recognized what it does well, but we have also spoken about the things we find are not right. I have been an active participant in some of these criticisms. We have mentioned the L'UNITA festival in Milan. Well, at our festival in Rome 2 years ago, I said in my speech that we did not regard the statements made about liberation theology, and the people of Latin America -- by Cardinal Ratzinger, for example -- as correct. And this was not some sort of anti-Catholic stance on our part. On the contrary. I fight precisely for the peoples' freedom, independence, for equal rights for all nations, and have referred to the stance, struggles, and sacrifices made by Catholics, among others.

[Reporter] Comrade Natta, you are probably aware that in a few days' time a meeting of Marxists and Catholic theologians is to take place in Budapest?

[Natta] Of course I am aware. I consider it a very positive initiative. Indeed, we are glad that it is going to take place.

[Reporter] In the socialist countries, and especially in the USSR and China, concrete practical steps are being taken to modernize society. What is the view of yourself and your party on this process?

[Natta] Let me begin by saying that we have greatly appreciated the experiences of your country, Hungary. We have regarded it as an intelligent example from the point of view of how new solutions, renewal, must be sought when the problems demand a new approach. And, let me recall this also, in past years this was precisely the point we raised -- somtimes with a critical intention -- in commention with the USSR too. We regard it as an important and favorable phenomenon that the reform process, which wants to inject a new type of dynamism into economic life, wishes to secure the participation of broader masses and a more intense democratic life for Soviet society as well. I can say the same thing about China. So, naturally, we would like all this to become not just some kind of interesting, noteworthy phenomenon but -- first and foremost -- we wish that it should be accompanied by success.

DAILY COMMENTS ON ANTI-LIBYA 'DISINFORMATION'

AU071018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek report: "A Secret Plan for Overthrowing Al-Qadhdhafi Has Been Revealed"]

[Text] Bob Woodward, WASHINGTON POST journalist who made a major contribution toward the discovery of the Watergate affair, wrote an extensive article in this paper's Thursday issue about a "secret disinformation plan against Al-Qadhdhafi."

This plan was worked out at a 14 August meeting at the White House. A three-page memorandum based on this plan was presented to President Reagan by his security adviser, John M. Poindexter. This memorandum said: "One of the key elements of the new strategy is the combining of real and fictitious events by means of a disinformation program. Its basic purpose is to make Al-Qadhdhafi suppose that a high level of opposition exists against him inside Libya, that his trusted advisers are disloyal, and that the United States will shortly use military resources against him."

According to the Poindexter memorandum, the plan involved "a series of closely coordinated moves of a secret, open, diplomatic, and military nature." "This plan," Woodward writes, "was the latest stage in the administration's policy, approved last year, of trying to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi."

During the working out of this plan, fears arose that the plan might "provoke Al-Qadhdhafi into new terrorist actions. However, senior representatives of the administration reached the conclusion that the advantages outweight the risk." Omitting the unfounded accusations against Al-Qadhdhafi, it should be stressed here that senior officials inside the administration have assumed it is permissible to expose American citizens to terrorist actions for the sole pourpose of overthrowing the head of a foreign state.

The White House plan also contained elements concerning France. Seeing that France does not wish to employ its influence in Chad against Al-Qadhdhafi, the program's authors have decided to force French politicians to support the program with the help of military men." Because some French generals want to cooperate with us against Al-Qadhdhafi," said the White House memorandum, "they should be energetically encouraged to 'sell' our proposals to their civilian leadership."

The White House plan revealed by Woodward shows yet again how the most influential circles in the administration understand the concept of respecting the sovereignty of other states.

'Interesting Admissions'

AU071147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 p 7

["Z.B."-signed dispatch by "Our permanent correspondent in Washington": "Admissions of a President and an 'Administration Official'"]

[Text] If one wanted to gauge the amount of confusion into which the administration has been thrown by -- to use rather tactful language -- the affair concerning the "secret disinformation plan against Al-Qadhdhafi," then one could do so by being present at the press conference given by Larry Speakes, the White House press spokesman, and the briefing given by a "senior administration official."

Let us recall that the "disinformation plan" was revealed in the 2 October edition of THE WASHINGTON POST by journalist Bob Woodward, known for his part in exposing the Watergate affair.

The administration denies that disinformation was at any time an element of its policy. Nevertheless, a number of interesting admissions were made during Thursday's press conferences and briefings. The President said: "Memorandums travel to and fro, and if I challenge the veracity of this article (by Woodward) then I cannot deny that he did have something on which to base it in parts." "Al-Qadhdhafi should go to sleep each evening not knowing what we are going to do next."

The senior administration official went further than Reagan and said: "We must distinguish between audiences, we must distinguish between 'disinformation' and 'deception.'" [last two nouns in English] The first -- let us suggest -- refers to what THE WASHINGTON POST described as passing on false information to the American and foreign press. As for the second term, the permissibility not of 'disinformation' but of 'deception,' let us consult the Stanislawski dictionary. 'Deception' means 'deceit, trickery, deception, lying, and misleading.'"

USSR'S RYZHKOV TO VISIT IN 'MID-OCTOBER'

LD021651 Warsaw PAP in English 1541 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 2: CPSU CC Political Bureau Member, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ryzhkov wil pay a visit of friendship to Poland in mid-October at the invitation from the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Polish Government.

DAILY HAILS JARUZELSKI'S CHINESE VISIT

AU022149 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Piotr Ziarnik commentary: "Visits of Momentous Significance"]

[Text] On 30 September Wojciech Jaruzelski and his aides will leave Beijing for Warsaw, having completed the visit to the PRC even now, 12 hours before departure, we can evaluate this visit as busy, useful, and productive for the two sides. The visit was really busy, and all talks took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere and filled the planned schedules. Central Committee Secretary J. Czyrek and Vice Premier Szalajda also had separate talks.

The importance and significance of this visit are determined by the PRC's role as an important partner for every country and as a factor in the international arena. The other reason for his momentous significance is that this Polish summit visit was the first for almost 30 years. The decisions made during the talks confirm this fact.

It is a fact that the visit took place in a favorable atmosphere and established a dialogue at a time when a new development policy is being promoted in the socialist countries. The visit took place at a time when intensive searches are going on for the most effective ways to implement development goals. The talks held and decisions made during the visit are therefore of crucial importance for our development targets. This is because the PRC is interested in expanding cooperation with our country and views this cooperation as beneficial for its own development.

It is important to exchange information when implementing economic reforms. The Chinese leaders are interested in our solutions to the various problems that they themselves continue to face. It is also obvious that our dialogue with the PRC will help us achieve our foreign policy goals, especially the most important goal of strengthening world peace and improving international relations.

The Polish-Chinese summit talks have proved the great significance of the tradition of friendly Polish-Chinese relations, which were established a long time ago. Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed this during the reception given by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Traditional friendship promotes mutual trust. That which links us should be and is more important than that which divides. That is why, despite differences on some issues, we will consolidate whatever is good for the dialogue, which it was decided to continue on a high level in the coming future. At the same time, it was decided to expand cooperation in all sectors, including the economic, trade, cultural, and scientific-technological sectors.

All this makes it possible to assert that a far-reaching approximation of positions and views on issues of importance for the two countries was achieved during the visit. The Chinese hosts were greatly impressed by the positions held by the Polish side.

POLITBURO VIEWS USSR TIES, APPROVES PRC VISIT

LD072244 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7: The Political Bureau of the PUWP CC today evaluated development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

It recommended steady implementation of a 1982 resolution on strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship and enriching it with objectives stemming from the 10th congress of the PUWP and 27th congress of the CPSU.

The Bureau also examined plans of the Party's parliamentary floor group in carrying out the resolution adopted by the 10th China.

PRESS REVIEW RESULTS OF U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Violates GATT Regulations

LD012247 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The results of the policy of economic restrictions against Poland by the United States and some of its allies have cast a shadow over economic life in Poland for more than 4 and 1/2 years.

Their introduction was accompanied by the quickly compromised idea that the restrictions were exclusively against the Polish Government. In fact, the barriers which grew in economic cooperation between Poland and the West very significantly hampered the development of production and consumption in our country, and therefore, affected and continue to affect negatively the standard of living of our citizens. It is obvious today that the U.S. Administration, when applying restrictions against Poland, was guided purely by its own interests and not the interests of the Polish nation. How can one describe those people in Poland who, usurping the leadership, supported this anti-Polish act and did not hesitate to even criticize the attitudes of others, including the Catholic Church, who had a different attitude to the restriction? Within the framework of the restrictions the United States suspended the most-favored-nation status, a status which as a matter of fact is a normal procedure between trade partners. By suspending the most-favored-nation clause against Poland the United States violated not only the bilateral agreement but also the fundamental principles and regulations of the international organization GATT.

Origin and Effects

AU071746 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 pp 3, 7

[Article by Krystyna Szelestowska and Rudolf Hoffmann: "The Genesis, Course, and Effects of the U.S. Sanctions Against Poland"]

[Excerpts] Exceptionally rich documentation prepared by distinguished specialists, including the report on the state of Poland's debts and on ways of overcoming them, clearly tells us that the increase in our debts was caused to a major extent by the economic restrictions applied by the United States and by some capitalist countries inspired by it.

Let us quote some of the figures given in the above documents: Poland's debts at the end of June 1986 amounted to $31.3 billion, two-and-a-half times the total value of Poland's annual exports and five times the value of the foreign currency earned by exports to the capitalist countries. In the meantime, the losses suffered by Poland as a result of the Western restrictions are estimated to be about $15 billion, almost half of our debts. [passage omitted]

It has transpired that the sanctions, which according to the loud words of their author Ronald Reagan were meant to hit at the PPR governments, have in fact hit at the whole of Polish society. This has been admitted by official U.S. circles, including President Reagan himself, who said at a 24 July 1984 press conference: "We knew that some sanctions were affecting not only the Polish Government, for whom we felt not much sympathy, but also the Polish people."

This statement, worthy of note because of its honesty, does not concur at all with President Reagan's much earlier statement made exactly 10 days after the introduction of martial law, in other words 23 December 1981, when the White House chief announced immediate measures aimed at practically suspending economic contacts with Poland. Ronald Reagan said at the time: "These actions are not directed against the Polish people."

However, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, is of a different opinion. He said at a press conference in Washington on 21 September 1985 during his U.S. pastoral visit that he believed from the very outset that the American restrictions against Poland are harming our nation and have caused heavy losses.

The disruption of normal economic relations with Poland, which is what President Reagan's introduction of "sanctions" really meant, was initiated by the United States for political purposes on behalf of its global, imperial interests, and not — as he tried to convince the world and our society — out of concern for millions of Poles. [passage omitted]

Following the lifting of martial law and following Sejm elections, the White House came to the conclusion that, in the face of the growing signs of stabilization in our country, it was now time to modify tactics toward Poland which had proved ineffective and difficult to justify in the eyes of the world and according to which Poland had been presented as a country "covered with concentration camps in the freezing snow." In 1984 the American Government began to apply a policy of so-called small steps, whereby the administration withdrew some secondary restrictions. Air communication between Poland and the United States was restored and Polish trawlers were admitted to American territorial waters. This policy lasted from August 1984 to February 1985, and the withdrawal of the above-mentioned restrictions cannot be regarded as an aim to normalize relations with Poland. Although the United Staes finally abandoned their blocking of Poland within the Club of Rome at the end of 1983, they still delayed by 3 years the process of restructuring our debts and normal financial-credit relations with 16 other Western states within the Club of Rome framework. [passage omitted]

Almost 5 years have passed since President Reagan's proclamation of sanctions. Normal life has returned to Poland. Although we are still struggling with many difficulties, we are working on accelerating Poland's delayed development and on overcoming the crisis. Political normalization and the results of the policy of national accord are visible. Almost everyone who committed offenses against the state and pubic order has left penal institutions. Poland is returning to the international arena, consolidating its international position in it. We have become members of the IMF.

The United States is still continuing some restrictions that were introduced for purely political purposes. Washington has merely partially withdrawn restrictions, but is still maintaining bans and restrictions which have a negative effects on our economy and on the possibility of settling our debts. The United States is still refusing us credits, offering us cash purchases which we can also make in other countries. Our exports to the traditional American market are still burdened with high customs tariffs which practically eliminate us from the competition.

And yet the Poles have not collapsed, even though the restrictions are painful for us. We have not bowed to American diktat and economic pressure. Despite the obstacles placed before its path, the Polish economy has been steadily developing for several years. Neither have we remained alone and isolated from international society, as was the intention of Washington. The countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, stood firmly at our side during these difficult times and rushed aid to us. Political and economic relations with many Western states are normalizing, and a feeling of realism is appearing. [passage omitted]

As Wojciech Jaruzelski said in Zielona Gora in September: "Poland is not concerned with special relations, but normal ones. This normalization lies not only in our interests, but to no less a degree in the interests of our Western creditors. The withdrawal of restrictions and the development of economic relations is one objective condition behind the repayment of debts."

Poland and the Poles have been caused harm. We have the moral right to expect elementary compensation in the form of a restoration of normal relations.

Measures Condemned

LD061131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0505 GMT 6 Oct 86

["On the Sidelines of Current Events" presented by Jan Gadomski]

[Text] The title of this regular morning feature allows me to avoid describing once more all the losses suffered by Poland and Poles as a result of the sanctions and restriction imposed by the U.S. Government on us. These facts are well known today by the majority of my listeners. They have been talked about very much, especially recently. But, as a side note to this painful balance one must ask a question: What is the crux of the matter?

The situation is as follows: Thanks to the measures taken by the Polish Government there is no excuse for these sanctions, and the excuse defined by the U.S. authorities themselves some time ago no longer exists. But the sanctions remain.

They are being opposed by a unanimous and extraordinary choir. It is extraordinary because it comprises the state authorities of the Polish People's Republic, prominent representatives of the church, emigre political activists who do not like the government of the Polish People's Republic very much, the so-called opposition in the country, and what is most important, all citizens of the state between the Odra and Bug rivers, alike. Thus, it is a choir of voices which, with the exception of the stance on the Polish state frontiers, I cannot recall having sounded so unanimously.

And what is the result of this? Nothing. The U.S. Government is contemplating; the sanctions in force, the losses of Poland and of Poles are growing.

The Polish nation was some time ago punished by the U.S. Government with these sanctions for undertaking to solve problems on its own and for discarding the tragic role ascribed to it by the Washington scenario. Poland has been punished beyond all doubt with sanctions as a result of the helpless anger which became prevalent in Washington when it turned out that Poland would not detonate an explosion inside the socialist community and in this way fulfill the old dreams of Washington anticommunists. Obviously, they are not able to win but neither have they mastered the wise art of being a good loser.

Is the continuation of sanctions against Poland, when there is no more excuse, supposed to be a proof of U.S. adherence to the same policy toward our country, or is the reluctance to lift the sanctions based on the hope for a new excuse, perhaps being prepared not without Washington's blessing? Is there justification in the accusation --not a new one -- that the U.S. Government uses toward Poland and Poles as part of a method -- the worse the better-- with the hope that if the situation is economically worse it will be worse politically?

Perhaps one can exhume the hopes that have already been buried? These questions come naturally today, just on the sidelines of events, although they are not questions of secondary importance. It is up to the U.S. Government to provide prompt replies to them.

OPZZ DELEGATION MEETS AUSTRIAN TU LEADERS

LD062049 Warsaw PAP in English 1917 GMT 6 Oct 86

[By Pap Correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Oct 6: Today, on the second day of a visit to Austria, the official delegation of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) held talks with the leadership of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OEGB).

The meeting was attended by OPZZ chairman and PUWP CC Political Bureau member Alfred Miodowicz, and other members of the Polish delegation. The Austrian delegation was led by OEGB President Anton Benya.

After exchanging information on trade unions' activity the two sides discussed bilateral cooperation. It will expand in many fields, including labour protection, working conditions, vocational training and exchange of information on natural environment protection. They also spoke about questions concerning the most vital interests of working people.

Much attention was paid to international issues and the situation of Polish organizations in the international forum. Alfred Miodowicz recalled Poland's recent initiatives aiming to consolidate cooperation within the international trade union movement.

The Austrian side described these as significant factors which would make it possible for the Polish trade union movement to restore its position in the international trade union movement, and stressed that it would extend support and assistance in this field. Anton Benya also emphasized the importance of joint actions for peace and disarmament.

URBAN TALKS TO PRESS, CALLS SOLIDARITY 'VICIOUS'

LD072227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Marek Kassa report on Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's 7 October press conference; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Here is Marek Kassa at the microphone to report on today's press conference for foreign journalists given by the government press spokesman:

Today's meeting began with a question from a Finnish correspondent who asked if the Provisional Solidarity Council [TRS] has now been formed and who are its members:

[Urban] "Sir, you have clearly confused the rooms, you are in the room in which the press conference of the government spokesman is being held, and not the gathering of an illegal group."

[Kassa] Next a representative of the Norwegian press asked Urban to elaborate on the words of Czeslaw Kiszczak that the positive opposition will gain a sphere of actions:

[Urban] "With pleasure. Generally, I wish to make the following comment. The divisions which were clearly visible in Poland in 1981 and to some degree in 1982 too, are today completely outdated. I have, for example, in front of me, results of the research carried out by the Public Opinion Research Office [OBOP] regarding the needs of Poland and the Poles, where, among others, political attitudes were researched as well. There is one column which is interesting here; it says something about the political attitudes and the membership of the trade unions which existed in the past. According to this research the attitudes which have been classified by researchers as oppositional, or contrary, are expressed by 2.8, I repeat 2.8 percent of the former Solidarity members, and such attitudes are also expressed by 2.3 percent of members of other, former, trade unions. Therefore this remnant of political divisions, in accordance with membership of Solidarity, is expressed only in fractions of a percent. I think that this realistic situation gave rise to the words of General Kiszczak, spoken at the party conference in Konin, that all people who evaluate the situation realistically, irrespective of their critical attitide to our policy but based on the grounds of the Constitution should gain wider possibilities for participation. Such is our policy and such a policy has been in existence for a long time. The words: It does not matter where someone comes from but what his attitude is today -- are the words said by General Jaruzelski a very long time ago, and such words have been repeated many times and are still valid. For instance talks are in progress on establishing a Consultative Council of the Council of State. A group of serious people is coming forward, people of various orientations who, while observing the Constitution, while retaining their identities -- including their beliefs -- wish to participate actively in the public life.

"But such a council -- and here I am answering your question directly -- it is not the only possible platform for the participation of people who until now stood aside or expressed opinions critical toward our policies but also for people who are patriotic, realistic and are people of good will. It is not necessary, either, to multiply the number of new institutions so that such persons gain influence on public life through constructive participation (?in it). Also open to them, and I wish to stress this, are councils, committees and commissions that work with the government."

[Kassa] One of the next questions was: Does the government spokesman imagine that such persons as Zbigniew Bujak or Lech Walesa will participate in the Consultative Council of the Council of State?

[Urban] "No, I cannot imagine this and I don't think that the Western press imagines this either. I have here, for instance, a few abstracts of articles in the American press and titles in the press. THE WASHINGTON POST: 'Solidarity Challenges Jaruzelski'. We read in the text: The aim of the council is to return the free trade unions and other public groups independent of the (?authorities). THE NEW YORK TIMES: A dispatch by Mr Kaufman entitled 'Solidarity Challenges Warsaw." The evaluations contained in these articles, whose titles I have just quoted, indicate the embarassing [kompromitacyjny] character of this initiative, called in any case a provisional council, a drawing room initiative [salonowa], which is of significance mainly to foreign correspondents in the West."

"However, I shall answer this question more broadly in an indirect fashion. On the day Zbigniew Bujak, was arrested at the conspiratorial flat of Ewa Kulik and Konrad Zielinski, computer diskettes were found containing the coded documents of the so-called TKK [Provisional Coordinating Commission of Solidarity]. The MSW [Ministry of Internal Affairs] services have decoded these documents: They contain correspondence, documents and accounts. In these documents and letters there is no, it is true, talk about Polish matters or political thoughts or ideological reflections -- these documents show that the conspiracy was dealing mainly with its own internal quarrels.

"They contain accusations and counteraccusations and explanations and mainly deal with fiscal matters: Most often the family quarrels dealt constantly with the problem of disappearing money. The documents show that the money for the activity and living expenses came to underground Solidarity from the West, from various sources, including, indirectly, government sources. For instance this year, $542,000 were earmarked for the former Solidarity by the American National Democracy Fund, whch is assisted by the U.S. state coffers. These dollars, francs, and so on, were then shared among the people of the underground.

"The following facts are of interest as regards the secret archives of the TKK: It transpires from the letters of the leader of akind of an embassy of the underground in the West, Jerzy Milewski, and from the letters to Milewski, that Milewski is the representative of Lech Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak in the West and recognizes them both as his bosses, and they recognize him as their ambassador. According to the letter from Milewski, which I will show you in a minute, it transpires that the director of Radio Free Europe, Zdzislaw Najder, is Milewski's adviser and is the adviser of the emigree Solidarity. Therefore these documents show the direct organizational links, and not just ideological links, between the RFE, the TKK and Lech Walesa.

"Computer cassette [as heard] No. 11 contains a list of equipment destined for Poland from Sweden, to be delivered by a M.K. Lek, some kind of a collaborator of conspiracy who deals with this sort of thing. This list contains the so-called eavesdropping bugs, that is the miniature listening microphones, telephone bugging equipment and electric truncheons used to disable people with electricity. This is a strange kind of trade union equipment. Cassette No. 18 contains a letter from Jerzy Milewski to the TKK. Milewski writes that the American secretary of state is not interested in the Polish opposition, but, and here I quote: Ronald Reagan has great personal sympathy for us as a former trade union anticommunist who fought, immediately after the war, against Moscow's attempt to take over Hollywood. End of quote.

"The McCarthy era, rejected by the majority of Americans -- recognized as a totalitarian paranoia and a stain on American honor and a period of American errors and mistakes -- is the very thing which is referred to as an ideological bond by the representative of Lech Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak in the West. Do you expect, taking these excerpts from these documents as an example, that any Pole would believe that Walesa, Bujak or others are aiming at honest cooperation with the authorities of People's Poland, so that within the framework of the socialist system they could act for the good of Poland? They are very vicious [maja czarne podniebienie]."

[Kassa] And here is what, among other things, Jerzy Urban said in response to a question as to whether it is possible to create in Poland competing trade unions:

[Urban] "Those who speak about trade union pluralism do not have this in mind. They have in mind the setting up of hostile organizations of a political character, and they do not hide this intention. After all they admitted a long time ago that the trade union movement was a kind of camouflage for a movement which they first called a social movement and today call a political movement, whose aim is to change the political system in Poland, the Polish alliances -- all this is called by them a true independence."

[Kassa] Michael Kaufman of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked if it was possible, since the opposition had minimal support, to let it act officially, as it could be ridiculed, for instance. The spokesman replied:

[Urban] "We understand our mission this way: The authorities of the Polish PR are responsible, together with the whole society, for the state, for stability in its life, the future of Poland the the nation -- and these are not values which can be played with. Therefore, irrespective of the decreasing range of support for the extremist opponents of the socialist system, we do not envisage allowing open activity which is harmful to our country."

[Kassa] During the conference Jerzy Urban said that the change of attitude of the Polish Polonia Congress vis a vis the sanctions is due to, among other things, the fact that in Polonia there was understanding of its weak position in connection with bad Polish-U.S. relations and it is also aware of the losses borne by their families in Poland. Apart from that the spokesman denied once again the rumors on devaluation and the freeze on wages.

CHURCH SOURCES VIEW RELATIONS WITH STATE

PM021358 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Sep 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Resumption of Church-State Dialogue"]

[Text] Warsaw -- According to a reliable source, the joint church-state commission will meet today for the first time since the release of the political prisoners. The two sides will certainly welcome this decision and advocate national dialogue. But it will be difficult to reach agreement on the form dialogue will take. In fact there are still many sources of tension between the church and the state.

According to ecclesiastical circles, the church is strongly in favor of the principle of prominent people close to the episcopate participating in a consultative council which the government is considering forming. But it is opposed to the plan to form a "social and economic council under the auspices of the State Council" put forward by authorities. "Why create this council under the chairman of a body which has no real power?" a church official asked me. And he added: "This would only have any sense if it was preceded by a reform of the constitution transferring most of the party first secretary's power to the State Council. At present such a step would merely give an official appearance to an insignificant consultative body."

In view of the present situation, the church would prefer the creation of a simple "discussion forum" in which it would encourage the participation of intellectuals close to the episcopate and the opposition, some of whom might even enjoy the confidence of [former Solidarity leader] Mr Walesa. Ecclesiastical circles seem to prefer that these people should be "new faces" not involved in the confrontations of recent years.

Agricultural Foundation [subhead]

In addition, it is obvious that an agreement on a visit to Poland by the pope in June 1987 would greatly encourage dialogue between church and state in the country -- a dialogue which has just been seriously undermined by the government's refusal to allow the operation of an agricultural foundation backed by the church. General Jaruzelski would probably like to be able to announce the supreme pontiff's visit during his forthcoming visit to the Vatican but things are not simple in this sphere either.

The commission will have a try and find some agreement on the places John-Paul II will visit in Poland. The pope wants to visit Gdansk, whereas the authorities refuse to allow him to visit the home of Walesa and Solidarity. The deadlock is particularly serious, because, as a church official told me, "the Holy Father will either visit Gdansk or cancel his trip and we will make it clear to the country that Gen Jaruzelski is responsible for the failure."

Meanwhile the church continues to strenuously defend human and civil rights. For instance, in a pastoral letter read in all the country's churches last Sunday the bishops protested the "domination" of the government-controlled media.

"Socialist secularization remains the state's official program," the episcopate remarks before pointing out that a "materialistic view of man and society" is still being imposed on the country "at school and in the press." This condemnation is strengthened by this observation: In a 95-percent Catholic country, the Catholic press only accounts for 1.1 percent of all newspapers published! Depriving social groups of their rights is "an injustice, a social scourge, and a way of disturbing the peace."

In these circumstances, the Polish bishops call on the faithful to "think in a critical way" and to express their opinions "boldly." Above all they urge them to show a "critical and independent spirit" in judging the official mass media and not to accept the distorted views of the situation which they present. This shows that the discussions at this session of the joint church-state commission are crucially important. They promise to be lively.

FORUM VIEWS STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

AU010804 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 25 Sep 86 p 2

[Krysztof Pilawski report: "The Forum of Catholic-Social Thought -- Cooperation Platform"]

[Excerpts] "The state and the Catholic Church are different in their natures and their aims. The Catholic church is concerned chiefly for supernatural phenomena and the state for earthly issues. However, although the state and the Catholic Church are divided, their division should serve as a basic for favorable cooperation."

This is what Jerzy Ozdowski, vice marshal of the Sejm, said during the first postvacation Forum of Catholic-Social Thought, which is a branch of the PRON National Council. The session discussed the principles of state-Catholic Church cooperation in the light of Catholic social teachings.

J. Ozdowski's speech was followed by a discussion lasting several hours on how lay Catholics can participate in the country's sociopolitical life. Many critical remarks were addressed during this discussion to the authorities for their failure to exploit adequately the potential of believers in promoting issues that are important for the country. The participants in the discussion also stressed that many Catholics are passive toward public life because they are lazy and selfish. [passage omitted]

Our political adversaries often claim that no true political life is possible in Poland, that the "regime" tolerates only a single philosophy and argument, and that he who opposes them suffers repression. This is why prisons are full of innocent "prisoners of conscience."

Such views are most often circulated by people who live far away from Poland or, if they do live in Poland, who succumb to their wishful thinking and disregard reality. It is not true that Poles are forbidden to express their views freely. The program for national agreements has been implemented for a few years now, and the agreement platform includes all those citizens who, regardless of their philosophies, ideas, and convictions, want to be of good service to socialist Poland.

Cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church -- between atheists and believers -- is one of the most important issues that determine the success of the concept of agreement. No one wants to deny that we are divided by doctrinal differences. However, there are many fields in our life in which our aims and activities should be united. These fields are mainly economic reform, the democratization of life, cultural issues, the protection of the natural environment, health and social care, the ties between the Poles abroad and the motherland, and peace. It seems that the state and the Catholic Church have been condemned to cooperation to spread among our people. The separate state and church efforts to sober up the nation have still not produced any worthwhile results, and this is true of other social deviations.

The Forum of Catholic-Social Thought is an excellent platform on which to devise methods of actively committing the Catholics to public life. The forum is a signpost for those believers who are on the sidelines of events. it is also a living example to prove to some representatives of the clergy that state-Catholic church cooperation does not mean that their ideological and institutional identity can be undermined in any way.

MESSNER URGES UNIONS TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

LD032059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Poznan Dispatch by reporter Janusz Grot]

[Text] A 2-day conference of chairman of trade union organizations from over 200 significant enterprises throughout the country began today at the Cegielski works in Poznan. The program for the first day comprised meetings of trade unionists with representatives of the government. They were attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, ministers and deputy ministers of labor, wages and social welfare, construction, health and social welfare, mining and energy, and also the heads of central institutions, organizations and departments: the State Insurance Bureau, the State Work Inspectorate, the Polish National Bank, and the Polish Economic Society. Proceedings were chaired by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ).

In the discussion which followed the speech by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, who described the current economic situation in the country, the trade unionists criticized, among other thing, the state of housing construction, wages and prices, work conditions and its organization, the possibilities for enterprises to make use of hard currency allocations. Premier Zbigniew Messner expressed his opinion about some of the views in his speech:

[Begin Messner Recording] The activities of trade unions, by their nature, are closely linked, on a daily basis, with the activity of the government and the administration. Therefore, it is not surprising that very often, there are, on this basis, various types of even controversial discussions in this sphere.

They do not suggest anything bad; on the contrary, they should help achieve a better solution of problems. In this connection, cooperation between the administration and the trade unions is a necessity, not some kind of gesture, not some spectacular solution -- it is a necessity if we want to achieve progress. We may speak of many barriers, but independently of these objective and subjective barriers which manifest themselves, one barrier at this momente in the current sociopolitical situation of the country, is the most dangerous. That is the psychological barrier, that of consciousness. It has been present in our society since 1981, like a thorn, because of the difficult economic situation. But that difficult economic situation is not such as some wish to present it. I do not want to be misunderstood -- I do not want to be understood as a man who says things are well in the country, that many social groups live very well, that there is no differentiation, that there is no impoverishment in many circles. All that is true, but it is not true that in this country, suddenly coming from nowhere -- and there were such voices here today -- there is poverty and tragedy or that we are living on the edge of almost hunger and despair.

If I have exaggerated I apologize in advance, because I am aware that someone will accuse me in this hall that I am somewhat disassociated from life. I have exaggerated on purpose in order to oppose the argument that we have brought our country to poverty. This is simply not true. And this barrier is the most difficult to overcome. Society should believe that there is a future before us, that we can move forward, that Poland can afford it, and that we are an affluent country.

I only want to say that we should use our trade unions to overcome this psychological barrier. [end recording]

[Grot] Tomorrow is the second day of the trade union meeting in Poznan. The agenda will be filled with organizational matters connected with preparations for the second assembly of the OPZZ.

MESSNER ATTENDS MEETING; PIOTROWSKI HONORED

LD042230 Warsaw PAP in English 1959 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 4: -- At their today's meeting in Katowice, managers of enterprises and plants related to the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry pointed to regular work of Polish miners and power industry workers that stimulated the entire Polish economy in the stage of overcoming difficulties over the past few years.

Participants in the meeting extended recognition and thanks to former minister of mining and power industry Czeslaw Piotrowski.

He received the following honorary titles: Merited Minier Of People's Poland and Merited Power Industry Worker of People's Poland, conferred upon him by the Council of State.

Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner took part in the meeting.

GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING CALLED 'POSITIVE EVENT'

AU031344 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1050 GMT 3 Oct 86

["A Moment Propitious to Promoting International Dialogue" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 03-10-1986 -- "ROMANIA LIBERA" of October 3 carries a commentary titled as above which shows:

Romanian and international public opinion learned with keen interest and hope about the October 11-12 meeting in Reykjavik between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in preparation of the Soviet leader's visit to the U.S.A. agreed upon last year in Geneva. The decision on holding the impending summit in the Icelandic capital is undoubtedly a positive event apt to provide conditions for fruitful and constructive meetings and talks between the two big powers to solve the major issues of peace, security, disarmament and understanding and collaboration in the world.

Socialist Romania welcomes this decision as it welcomed any Soviet-American summit, in accordance with President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception on the singular potential of interstate dialogue, international dialogue, direct contacts between highest state responsible factors, for a better knowledge of viewpoints and positions, for jointly identifying specific modalities of action and achieving accords on particularly important issues which confront the contemporary world.

As known, Romania hailed the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last year, which did not however end with tangible, significant actions to halt the arms race and pass to disarmament. The Soviet-U.S. summits are fine occasions to make true steps in improving the international situation in keeping with all peoples' fundamental interests and aspirations. It must be said that these basic interests, these vital aspirations of mankind to live in a world free of arms and the peril of an all-destructive nuclear war have not found so far a material expression in corresponding accords and understandings. On the contrary, the international situation keeps being [a] very grave, outcome of the arms race, nuclear first of all, of the maintenance of hotbeds of conflict and tension in various zones. [sentence as received] In this context, the achievement of important accords on enhancing interstate confidence at the Stockholm conference is most welcome. Apart from this, these accords signify more proving that when action is taken in good faith, when real political will is shown, when the wish to reach understandings is displayed, the states of the world can make substantial progress in improving their relations, in lessening tension and solving disputed issues by political dialogue, by negotiations. The very demarches undertaken to reach an agreement in principle on the oncoming Soviet-U.S. summit, strenuous demarches which had to overcome a series of obstacles and difficulties, prove that when action is taken with the real wish to reach accords, this is possible, dialogue being the surest path.

Most serious international developments require urgent specific actions for the cessation of the arms race on earth, prevention of its extension to outer space, for a passage to disarmament as big powers, the USSR and the U.S.A. carry special responsibilities for world peace and security and people place high hopes in the achievement of accords between the two states on safeguarding peace and strengthening international security. Romania also takes the view that peace, disarmament should be the outcome of all states' and peoples' efforts, as these issues are vital for mankind.

The current international situation calls for deeds not words in disarmament. Welcoming the agreement on the Icelandic summit, Romanian public opinion, alongside public opinion everywhere, is confident that the new Soviet-American dialogue will be an important event worldwide through accords and understandings meeting all peoples' interests, the interests of peace and security throughout the world.

IMF SESSION DELEGATE COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBTS

AU061549 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 4 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Washington 3 October (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor at the annual meeting of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] which is taking place in Washington's Romania's representative, Alexandru Babe, minister of finance, referring to the burden of foreign debts that has become more and more unbearable for the developing countries, stressed the need for a global approach to the problem of foreign debts which should especially bear in mind: the cancellation of debts for countries with a national income of up to $500-600 per capita; a substantial cutback in debts for countries with a national income of $1,000-1,200 per capita; and a 50-70-percent reduction in the debts of the other developing countries; a long-term rescheduling of outstanding debts without interest or with interest of 3-4 percent at most; and the establishment of a ceiling of 10 percent for repayment of foreign debts from annual export revenues.

The Romanian delegation expressed the view that a solution to financial-currency problems also requires a new substantiation and restructuring of concepts and means of action by national and international financial-banking bodies, an area in which the IMF and IBRD should take more decisive initiatives and offer patterns worthy of being pursued. In this sense, the Romanian delegation proposed that at least part of foreign debts should be paid in the national currencies of the given countries, on the basis of mutually advantageous understandings.

ROMANIAN-CUBAN JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU022029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1522 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 02/10/1986 -- The seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Cuban Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on October 2.

The two sides examined the current stage of bilateral economic relations that develop in the spirit of the orientations set and understandings reached during top-level meetings and talks. In that context new ways and steps were analysed conducive to the deepening of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, to the expansion of production specialization and cooperation in production in domains of joint interest among which machine building, electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical industry. [sentence as received] New measures were adopted for the broadening and diversification of mutual goods deliveries.

At the end of the proceedings the two co-chairman of the commission, Aneta Spornic, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, signed the protocol of the session.

BORBA VIEWS EXPECTATIONS OF RAYKJAVIK MEETING

AU072059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 86 p 2

[Slobodan Pavlovic commentary: "Icelandic Gambit"]

[Excerpts] Almost a decade has passed since tiny Reykjavik left the margins of big world events and one morning found itself buried under American and Soviet flags. That was -- those who play chess will remember immediately -- in the summer of 1972, when grandmasters Bobby Fischer and Boris Spasskiy arrived in the north of the European north [as published] to compete in the match to decide the world champion. [passage omitted]

This match, however, has a much longer, more insecure, and dangerous road that began in Geneva last November and is now to be continued in Iceland, with the idea of being continued and following its continuous track via Washington and Moscow.

The grandmasters from the Kremlin and the White House have surprised the world with the "theoretical novelty" in the opening of their second game: They exchanged pawns called Daniloff and Zakharov and are now entering the middle game which will turn the spotlights of the entire international public toward Reykjavik. After not even a complete year, the worried and impatient world has the opportunity to more or less breathe a sigh of relief: The dialogue is resumed, the leaders of the superpowers continue the game of meetings and negotiations, leaders whose political confrontations have piled up and aggravated during past years, thereby increasing their mutual distrust that could not be restrained even by the encouraging episode at Lake Geneva.

The international community will never reconcile itself to the fact that only the big ones decide its fate, but in its message to Reykjavik it will again demand of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev -- for the beginning -- to rarify the poisoned cold-war atmosphere between the two blocs and reactivate the already existing mechanisms of mutual negotiations, understanding, and agreeing.

The experiences of Geneva of 1985 tell us that this is not too big a demand, and the events of the last 10 months warn that the right moment for renewing the climate of confidence between the great two has come.

Reykjavik has already gone down in history once -- a decade-and-a-half ago. It could do so again this time. Very easily.

1987 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED

LD071706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct TANJUG -- Yugoslav-Albanian trade negotiations ended in Belgrade today with the signing of a protocol on trade for 1987. The protocol envisages the volume of exchange to the value of $126 million, which is approximately 20 percent above the estimate of the realization of trade for this year. The main items of Yugoslav export are products of ferrous metallurgy, metal manufacturing equipment, consumer goods and food, while Albania will export to Yugoslavia electricity, chromium, bitumen, and consumer goods.

The protocol was signed by Metodi Smilenski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade, who at the end of talks was received by Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

The heads of the delegations stressed the need for more direct cooperation between Yugoslav and Albanian firms, which would contribute to widening the selection of products in exchange, strengthening business attitude and improving the quality of products. Also, stress was laid on the need to establish long-term agreements on cooperation between firms that are carrying out the most important tasks, because it would contribute to improving the dynamics of deliveries to each other and to widening trade lists with new products. A contribution to this is also made by the recently established railway link Shkoeder-Titograd, it was stressed in the talks between the two delegations.

USSR TO SUPPLY EQUIPMENT FOR POWER PLANT

LD061911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dragutin Kosovac, president of the Energoinvest management board, and Vladimir Rogozhin [name as received], deputy chairman of the Tehnopromeksport of Moscow, today in Sarajevo signed a $126 million contract to supply Soviet equipment for the first set of 500 megawatt [mw] capacity for the Tuzla B thermoelectric power plant.

This will start the construction of the biggest electroenergy complex in Bosnia-Hercegovina, whose total capacity will be four time 500 mw and will be the continuation of the development of the Banovici and Kreka coal mines, which will supply coal to this electric power plant.

The first set of 500 mw capacity and a coal mine of the appropriate capacity will be built by joint forces and assets of the electricity generating boards of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia, on the principles of pooling labor and resources, while the electric power from this project will supply consumers on these three republics.

Today's contract was signed on the basis of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial projects in Yugoslavia signed between the governments of the USSR and Yugoslavia. As was stressed during the contract signing, it represented the continuation of successful cooperation between Soviet organizations and equipment supplies and the Bosnia-Hercegovina electricity generating board, which has so far built thermoelectric power plants aggragate capacity of 900 mw using Soviet technology.

Representatives of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly, Bosnia-Hercegovina Chamber of Economy, electricity generating boards of the three above-mentioned republics, and Viktor Fedorovich Maltsev, Soviet ambassador to our country, were present at the signing of this contract.

FOREIGN MINISTER OFFICIAL NOMINATED UN ENVOY

LD061811 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1540 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 6 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav State Presidency has nominated Dragoslav Pejic (57) as new Yugoslav ambassador to the U.N. The current Yugoslav ambassador to the U.N. is Ignjac Golob.

Prior to his nomination, Pejic held the post of assistant Yugoslav foreign minister.

Dragoslav Pejic has been in the diplomatic service since 1956. He was the Yugoslav ambassador in Beirut, foreign policy advisor to the Yugoslav State Presidency president and minister advisor in New Delhi. He has also held the positions of press and culture attache in Baghdad and advisor in the Yugoslav mission to the U.N. in New York.

In the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, Pejic was specially engaged in Yugoslavia's activities in the field of the policy of non-alignment and has participated in the work of groups of experts at several non-aligned conferences.

LIBYA'S JALLUD RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOY

LD061402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, a member of the most senior Libyan leadership, today received on a farewell visit Vvuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador in the Libyan Jamahiriya. On this occasion they discussed cooperation between the two friendly countries. Staff Major Jallud expressed Libya's readiness to solve problems in economic cooperation in the interest of its further development, especially in the present, complicated world economic conditions that are affecting the economic position of both Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

FEC ECONOMIC CONSOLIDATION PROPOSALS OUTLINED

LD071241 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coatian 0957 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Test] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- At last night's session of the Federal Executive Committee [FEC] presided over by Branko Mikulic, the FEC established its stand on proposals for the possible economic and financial consolidation of economic banks in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. These proposals were prepared by a special interdepartmental working group.

Proceeding from the conclusions and stances of the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the difficult material position in these sociopolitical communities and on the need to take measures to ease this situation, the FEC assessed, according to a communique issued by the federal Secretariat for Information, that the problems confronting these two republics and the province of Kosovo are so complex and difficult that they cannot be overcome without the involvement and participation of the entire Yugoslav community on the basis of solidarity, but they must have an economic justification. Any continuation of this situation in these regions, according to the FEC assessment, would have a negative effect on the overall situation in the economy and banking in the whole country.

The basic aim of the measures being proposed by the FEC to the SFRY Assembly is primarily intended to mitigate the problem of high indebtedness and the nonliuidity of the economy and banks in these sociopolitical communities and to ease the problem of securing working assets and so on. According to the FEC proposals, this could be ahieved by granting certain concession, in particular, the deferment of dinar debts to the federal fund for providing credits for the more rapid development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and to the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and by making certain concessions in the covering of exchange rate differences, when making dinar deposits, and when settling foreign exchange obligations abroad and so on.

In proposing all these and other measures the FEC has been careful to see that they have the least inflationary effect possible on other economic developments in the country.

In the assessment of the FEC the measures proposed do not mean that Yugoslav society should, with its resources, carry out an improvement in the financial position of organizations of associated labor and banks in these regions, but merely stimulate the activities of all economic subjects, above all, in these sociopolitical communities to achieve their economic and financial consolidation. This consolidation would be carried out on a selective basis and encompass only those economic subjects that expert analysis confirms can pull themselves out of their present difficulties and are of importance for the economic and overall social development of these republics and the province of Kosovo.

The assumption, in using certain concessions which are being proposed in the FEC measures, is that organizations of associated labor and the banks must put together their own program of measures for their economic and financial consolidation, or for the improvement in their financial position, and it cannot be a crude accounting operation but must be based on healthy development programs based on the optimal use of production capacities and specialist cadres, increasing the efficiency of business operations and changing the overall behavior of management and self-managing structures, and strengthening their responsibility for achieving business results.

The FEC proposals for possible measures for the economic and financial consolidation of the economy and banks in these sociopolitical communities will be put to the SFRY Assembly, the assemblies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and other organs and organizations for consideration.

FEDERAL PUBLIC PROSECUTER'S RESIGNATION SOUGHT

LD020235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, a group of delegates demanded that Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic be relieved of his duties. The final decision will be made at the next Federal Chamber session. The reason for this request, according to the delegates, is Bakic's failure to deal with some "serious criminal offenses in the Decani and Pec municipalities, which developed into a particular kind of state violence."

Delegate Miodrag Trifunovic, who spoke on behalf of the others, said that the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office had rejected criminal charges against Bajram and Muhamet Ukhadzaj, brought by Vukasin Lazarevic from Belgrade, on the grounds of the limitation of actions, stressing that this decision provoked national and religious hatred and intolerance.

CROATIAN BODIES DISCUSS, SECURITY SITUATION

LD251036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2220 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- The presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, and the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Socialist Republic of Croatia discussed the current political-security situation in the republic at a joint session held today. It was stressed that after the recent congresses a positive mood has been created among the people, which can serve as a basis for extensive ideopolitical activity in society aimed at bringing about positive changes in the socioeconomic development.

The initial activity has demonstrated that the efforts at launching these processes are thwarted by the complex economic situation and an inadequate level of motivation to tackle the existing problems and difficulties.

It was stated that, as a result, the root of negative tendencies lies primarily in too slow a pace at which shortcomings in the economy are being eliminated; the lack of efficency in the functioning of the institutions of the political system; and deterioration in the material and social position of a wide range of working people and citizens and in individual examples of the attempts at negative politicization of the public from unacceptable positions which question and threaten no only our revolutionary past but also the prospects for overcoming present difficulties.

In light of all this it was agreed that all the subjective forces of socialist self-management must vigorously and in an organized way counter all tendencies which in any way threaten the achievements of our revolution, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the further development of socialist self-management, and the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. At the present juncture the so-called "cases" are to a considerable extent dominating our social and political scene. It was stressed that discussions about these issues should be conducted in a democratic and reasoned manner within the institutions of the system or those environments which initiate them. In doing this it must be ensured that all the facts are considered in a comprehensive and objective way, that all the possible mistakes are established and substantiated, and on this basis, conclusions which can be used as a basis for the further development of democratic relations and the strengthening of the subjective forces of socialist self-management formulated. The methods used to politicize these issues and to impose them as an allegedly crucial issue of our further development were assessed as unacceptable.

It was agreed that the judgments and views expressed at today's session would provide a basis for drawing up an assessment of the political-security situation in Croatia and for defining the specific tasks and activities to be realized in the coming period. On this basis, all the organs of sociopolitical organizations at the republican level and all republican organs will amend and specify their operative plans of work for the current 1-year period. These operative plans must not be static and unchanging but should be constantly updated and adjusted to the demands and needs of our social and socioeconomic development and the mood among the working people and citizens. Their consistent realization will at the same time enable us to safeguard and strengthen overall stability in society, which is a prerequisite for a more consistent and creative implementation of the resolutions and stance of the 13 LCY Congress and the Croatian LC Congress.

PRESIDENCY TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN CROATIANS

LD062247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Burgenland Croatians could make a significant contribution to even more successful overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria. This was stressed by Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia during a talk held today with presidents of societies and organizations of Burgenland Croatians in Austria.

A delegation of Burgenland Croatians, staying on a 2-day visit in Zagreb, today also held talks with Andjelko Runjic, president of the Croatian Assembly, and Anti Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia, in particular on promoting economic and cultural cooperation.

They stressed that there were great, but insufficiently used possibilities, primarily in the area of establishing higher forms of economic cooperation, joint investment in opening plants and in the development of tourism, border traffic, and so forth. Mention was also made of the fact that compensation packages should be widened [as received], and it was pointed out that even more resolute support should be given to concrete actions and plans by the organizations in the Varazdin region in the area of cooperation with the Burgenland economy. In these activities the role of economic chambers, which, as it was said, should steadily stimulate new forms of economic cooperation, is also of significance.

Questions of overall cooperation with the Austrian Province of Burgenland were also discussed in the talks between Jozo Petovic, president of the Croatian Chamber of Economy, and Ivica Trnokop, president of the Republican Committee for Relations with Foreign countries, and members of the delegation.

In the talks between Marijan Kalanj, president of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference, and Burgenland Croatians, both sides stressed the need to further promote cooperation in the area of culture, science, education and information. At the same time stress was laid on the need to constantly monitor and realize the question of implementing the Yugoslav-Austrian Convention on national minorities, the more so since there were still parts of this agreement which were not being consistently implemented.

COURT REJECTS CROATIAN DISSIDENT'S CLAIMS

AU030751 Paris AFP in English 0403 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 3 (AFP) -- A former Croatian political prisoner, Dobroslav Paraga, is claiming compensation from the state for his suffering during four years in Croatian jails.

Magistrate Marjan Susanj rejected the case, which made Yugoslav legal history, on behalf of the Yugoslav republic of Croatia. Mr Paraga has eight days to appeal.

The 26-year-old Catholic student was sentenced in May 1981 to four years in prison for circulating a petition calling for an amnesty for all Yugoslav political prisoners.

In a letter to the independent magazine NOVA REVIJA, he said he spent a total of 271 days in solidarity confinement, suffered "physical torture" such as being refused food for several days and being locked in a freezing underground cell, and was severely punished if he protested.

Mr Paraga carried out a number of hunger strikes in a bid to obtain political prisoner status and to practise his religion, during which he claimed he was "brutally force-fed."

The republic's representative in court said Mr Paraga was to blame for his poor health because he had refused to work in prison and had tried to "illegally organise" his fellow prisoners.

MACEDONIAN SAWP HOLDS TALKS ON MUSLIMS

LD051551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Islamized Macedonians represent a good part of the overall population of the Debar municipality.

Unlike in the seventies, when official assessments were made on the basis of statistical data from the 1971 census and when this population was counted as a nationality, today this is understood to have been a misconception. It was then believed, wrongly, that the Debar municipality was settled chiefly by Albanians. This greatly damaged the national awakening process of the Macedonian Muslims. As a result, they had to fight, apart from greater Albanian nationalists, these kinds of misconceptions as well. The renaissance of the Macedonian Muslims, which began in an organized way 7 years ago, is the continuation of the awakening of the national consciousness of these Debar municipality inhabitants, which began as early as the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies.

This was stressed in the talks that were organized by the municipal conference of the Macedonian SAWP of Debar in collaboration with other sociopolitical organizations and the Presidium of the municipal community for cultural and scientific events among the Macedonian Muslims. The talks were devoted to the current problems concerning the increasingly rapid national renaissance process of this section of the Macedonian people in Debar and the villages of the municipality.

The talks also noted the continually hostile action of Tirana in radio and television broadcasts, which stimulates the Albanian separatists against the country that is their homeland. It was particularly stressed that Islamized Macedonians want to continue living in brotherhood and unity with the Albanians in the SR of Macedonia, without any kind of mutual pressure.

Also stressed was the need to accelerate differentiation among various teaching cadres in the Debar municipality, especially in the Mosa Pijade primary school in the district of Debar -- an area inhabited predominantly by Islamized Macedonians -- where there have been phenomena of individual educational workers purposefully omitting textbook units in which there is mention of the conversion of Macedonians to Islam during the period of Ottoman enslavement.

PRESIDENCY COUNCIL ASSESSES MACEDONIAN DEFENSE

LD020239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Skopje, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- The council for National Defense of the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia today assessed that the defense organization of organizations of associated labor in this republic was very good and that, particularly in recent years, the degree of capability for work in war and other special conditions was raised to a level that ensures successful realization of set tasks.

As reported, positive assessment was made of the results in the area of recruiting for the needs of military service. The need for further organized activity on improving health, educational, and physical prevention among young people during their training for military service was stressed.

According to the council's assessment, preparations for mobilization are very good, but it is also necessary to plan more intensive activities for improving the level of preparation and readiness of all subjects of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES TAXES

LD022025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- In Bosnia-Hercegovina the coordination and completion of republican and municipal regulations has been carried out, while the process of strengthening and training the organs administering social income has begun. In this way systematic prerequisites for establishing realistic tax bases have been ensured, it was assessed today at a session of the Republican Executive Council, presided over by Marko Ceranic, vice president of the Executive Council.

Discussing a report on the organization and functioning of the administration of social income in the republic, the council assessed that the developed tax system is being implemented with delays. According to the council, the reason lies in the shortcomings of organizational, cadre, and material character, as well as in slow training and modernization of these services.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LEADERS ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY

LD301106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- As a result of evidence that they performed the criminal act of receiving bribes and (?engaged in) illegal (?behavior), on the basis of articles 230 and 232 of the republican criminal law, Ranko Nikolic, a member of the Executive Council of the assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and Danilo Velasevic, an assistant secretary of the Republican Secretariat for Justice and Organization Administration, have been arrested.

At last night's extraordinary session of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina, as journalists were told at a press conference today, the detention and initiation of legal proceedings against these two officials of the republican administration organs was approved. Danilo Velasevic was relieved of his duties and the council immediately proposed to the republican assembly that Ranko Nikolic be relieved of his duties as a member and secretary of the Executive Council.

For a long time now, activities have been under way in this Republic to strengthen constitutionality and legality and realize the LC stance that no one, whatever office he holds, can be exempt from legal responsibility for impermissible or punishable acts if he commits them.

MIKULIC, DOLANC RECEIVE CARINTHIAN SLOVENES

LD080624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 7 (TANJUG) -- The protection of the rights of the Slovene and other Yugoslav national minorities in neighbouring countries is one of Yugoslav's permanent interests and concerns, as set out by Yugoslav State Presidency member Stane Dolanc, Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic and Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia President Marija Todorovic in talks here today with a delegation of the Association of Slovene Organizations and the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes in Austria.

The delegation of Carinthian Slovenes is headed by presidents of the two organizations Feliks Vizar and Matevz Grilc.

The Yugoslav officials underlined that consistent respect of obligations defined in international contracts, U.N. resolutions, the CSCE Helsinki accord and other international acts is indispensable for the protection of the rights of national minorities. National minorities are a significant factor in the strengthening of friendship and economic and cultural cooperation between neighbouring countries, the Yugoslav side set out.

The delegation of Carinthian Slovenes informed its hosts about the position of the Slovene minority, and about the activities of Slovene organizations in Austria. Members of the delegation underlined the necessity of implementing obligations under Item 7 of the Austrian State Treaty on the rights of National Minorities.

The guests informed the Yugoslav officials about their activities in preserving the Slovene national identity, that is, in preventing assimilation of the Slovene national minority in Austria. The importance of a consistent respect of the rights of the Slovene national minority in Austria in the area of education and bilingual practice was also underscored.

SLOVENE LC DISCUSSES CAUSES OF WORK STOPPAGES

LD062042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- In most cases work stoppages are workers' reaction to the vioation of their self-management rights. Work stoppages cannot be treated as "industrial conflicts" but as a class conflict instigated by workers who exercise no control over the surplus of their labor -- instead, the state is doing it on their behalf. This view was expressed by Milan Kucan, president of the presidium of the Slovene LC Central Committee, in his closing speech at today's session of the Presidium. The discussion at the session proceeded from the documents about work stoppages prepared for the next sesson of the Presidium. The discussion at the session proceeded from the documents about work stoppages prepared for the next session of the Slovene LC Central Committee. Adopting the draft documents, the Presidium suggested that more attention should be focused on how to improve the LC's activity in dealing with and eliminating the causes of work stoppages.

Milan Kucan also drew attention to the fact that every time a work stoppage occurs the first to be put into action are the committees for all people's defense, although it would be more normal for the workers councils and trade unions to be first to act in such situations. In Kucan's view, members of the LC should have the capacity to detect promptly and eliminate possible causes of work stoppages. Communists in our society, Kucan said, have no such capacity because for years they have been no directions as to their conduct in such situations. The behavior of the committees for all-people's defense and members of the LC once a work stoppage occurs has so far been such as to bring into discredit their reputation among workers.

The presidium also adopted a program of work for the Slovene LC Central Committee and its organs up to the end of the current year and for next year.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO POLAND -- Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Branko Puharic, previously director-general of Zagreb Radio and TV, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Polish People's Republic. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 2 Oct 86 LD]

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ZERI I POPULLIT REPORTS DISTRICT AWP CONFERENCES

AU032133 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 25 September publishes on page two a 1,300-word report by Albert Shala on the proccedings of the 25th AWP Conference in Kruje District, held 22-23 September. Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended the proceedings as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference elected new, unnamed officials of the district's AWP Committee and reelected Xhelil Gjoini as first secretary.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 27 September publishes on page two a 1,500-word report on the proceedings of the 24th AWP conference in Sarande District, held 25-26 September. The conference was attended by Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member. It elected the new leading organs of the district's AWP committee and delegates to the Ninth AWP Congress; names of specific individuals were not given. Qemal Bregasi was reelected first secretary.

The same newspaper carries, also on page two, reports on the AWP conferences held in Diber and Gramsh districts, held respectively on 24-25 September and 25 September. Petro Dode, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference in Diber, and Vito Kapo, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference in Gramsh as AWP Central Committee delegates. Faik Kopace and Rrapush Meta were both reelected as first secretaries in Diber and Gramsh districts, respectively.

ZERI I POPULLIT of 28 September publishes, also on page two, three separate reports on AWP conference held in the districts of Vlore, held on 26-27 September; Puke, held on 25-26 September; and Tropoje, held "recently." The Vlore District AWP conference was attended by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Enver Halili was reelected as first secretary of the district's AWP committee. The Puke District conference, which reelected Ibrahim Hamza as first secretary, was attended by Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member. In Tropoje District, the AWP conference was attended by Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary; the conference reelected Rakip Balla as first secretary.

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 30 September publishes on page one a 750-word unattributed report on the proceedings of the 24th AWP conference in Berat District, attended by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The report states that Halil Hasko was reelected first secretary of the Berat District AWP Committee.

Further Details

AU071153 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 2, 4, and 5 October, carres on page two of each issue, three 1,500-word reports each day on the proceedings of district AWP Conferences.

On 2 October the paper carries a report by Kostaq Duka on the 25th AWP Conference in Korce District, held "recently". Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Dhimiter Petro as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

The same paper carries a report by Frano Cako on the 25th AWP conference is Mat District, held "recently." Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Zylyftar Dyrmishi as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

The same paper carries a report by Roland Musta on the 24th AWP conference Permet District, held on 26-27 September. Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference as the delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Sulejman Pepa as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 3 October carries a report by Sedat Braja on the 25th AWP conference in Gjirokaster District, held on 26-27 September. Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Manxhar Binaj as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

The same paper carries a report by Thimi Nika on the 26th AWP conference in Elbasan District, held on 27-28 September. Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Xhemal Dymylja as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

The same paper carries a report by Halil Bucpapaj on the 24th AWP conference in Kukes District, held "recently." Sotir Kocollari, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Miti Nito as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 5 October carries a report by Bardhyl Minxhozi on the 24th AWP Conference in Mirdite District. Jashar Menzelxhiu, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Gjela Biba as first secretary of the AWP District Committee. The same paper carries a report by Bashkimi Koci on the 24th AWP conference in Skrapar District, held on 27-28 September. Themie Thomai, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Elmaz Puto as first secretary of the AWP District Committee. The same paper carries a report by Thanas Dino on the 24th AWP conference in Tepelene District. Nimet Cani, AWP Central Committee candidate member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Skender Kuci as first secretary of the AWP district committee.

TIRANA DISTRICT REPORTS ECONOMIC SUCCESSES

AU041445 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia has received a letter from the 24th party conference of Tirana District, through which they inform him with great joy of the overfulfilment of the plan of maize production, thus realising the annual plan of bread grains. With great joy we inform you that the working people of agriculture of Tirana District have realised the annual plan of the production of bread grains through the overfulfilment of the plan of maize production by 12 per cent. This success is added to the realisation in time and with quality of the plan of the production of beans and tobacco, the production of meat and vegetables, etc. In most of agricultural economies or special plots a yield of 130 quintals per hectare has been taken. Some of them delivered 1000 quintals of maize over the plan. Along with the cooperativists, thousands of voluntaries from the city worked on this important front. This year we undertook a bold initiative which influenced on the realisation of the plan in general: the great action to increase effectiveness, to give to the budget 85 million leks over the plan. This and to have an accumulation of 80 million leks over the plan. This pledge, whose time limit was the end of this year, has been carried out 3 months ahead of time. The 9 month plan of industrial production is realised 102.5 per cent, thus the pledge to ensure 46 million leks over the annual plan is already realised. The volume of transport was realised in ton/goods 107.9 per cent and ton/km 104 per cent, export 102.5 per cent, public services 102 per cent, etc.

'CONTRADICTIONS' IN PREPARATION FOR REYKJAVIK

AU080753 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Oct 86 p 4

[Capitan Ivan Genov article: "Contradictory Impressions on the Preparations for Reykjavik in the United States," from the "Weekly International Review"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Approximately 1,000 journalists are expected to arrive in Reykjavik to report on the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. There will be even more of their colleagues who will comment on the event from their own work places. This tremendous interest in the event is fully justified. The millions-strong world public expects the dialogue on the most important questions of our epoch -- the questions of war and peace -- to produce a real opportunity for an improvement in the world situation.

The consistent, peaceloving policy, as well as the wide-ranging, anti-nuclear initiatives of the Soviet Union show that the USSR is going to this meeting fully prepared for a constructive dialogue. However, the impression of the political baggage that is being prepared in Washington prior to the departure for this long trip to Iceland -- an exotic, far-off country of icebergs, geysers, and volcanoes -- is somewhat different, and even controversial.

On the same days that the news about the forthcoming meeting was spread throughout the world, a new nuclear test was carried out in the United States -- under the name of "Labquark". This was the 21st test since the announcement of the USSR unilateral moratorium on all test explosions -- and a new test with the ASAT anti-satellite system was also performed. The first 15 of the most recent U.S. strategic B-1B bombers were stationed at the Dies [spelling as transliterated] base, in Texas. It was announced that in the future the flights of space ships of the "shuttle" system will be primarily used for military purposes. The "cut" budget of the Pentagon was fixed, amounting to the astronomical figure of $291.1 [as published] billion. The first group of U.S. military personnel from the United States has arrived in the Netherlands, namely in Woonsdrecht [spelling as transliterated] to prepare the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles on the Netherlands' territory. Such news, selected from the information flood, testify that people in the United States not only fail to slow down, but on the contrary, are accelerating the speed in developing the "star wars" program, as well as the program on the deployment of new offensive weapons -- both strategic arms and medium range ones.

What is the purpose of such militarist outburst on the eve of an event that people await in the hope that they will not be deceived in their hopes for a better and more secure world? Obviously, this is again the old and painfully notorious demonstration of strength. After the news about the meeting was reported, certain Western political observers and commentators hastened to explain it as a "concession" to the USSR and complained that Washington did not demonstrate enough "firmness."

This stand is wrong in its very essence. To talk about "winners" and "losers" in a meeting that maps out real possibilities for a businesslike discussion on universal human problems is, "mildly put," a provocation against common sense. The same applies to the position of strength used in diplomacy and in major policy. Such attitudes are outdated since the early days of Truman, who tried to "scare" Stalin with the atomic bomb.

Nevertheless, the concern about the illogical and unbalanced actions of the United States is alleviated to a certain extent thanks to the well-balanced and strong position of the USSR -- everything for the sake of peace. This position inspires us with optimism. [passage omitted]

SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR WITH U.S. OPENS IN SOFIA

AU081258 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The application of the results of scientific research in practice: This is the subject of the first Bulgarian-U.S. seminar which commenced its work today in the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia and will continue until 16 October. Our reporter Ilyana Konstantinova informs us about this morning's session.

[Begin recording] The aim of the bilateral scientific meeting is to discuss topical questions of mutual interest in the fields of the management of science, computer technology, bioengineering, and forestry management. Prominent scientists and economic figures from both countries are taking part in the seminar, which is organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. The first session is being chaired by Academician Blagovest Sendov, chairman of the Committee for Science and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, in opening the dialogue, pointed out that the specifics of the questions being discussed at the contemporary stage of scientific development and, specially, under the psychological difficulties, are the same for different countries at the contemporary rate of application in practice.

[Announcer] The program, as far as I am informed, envisages lectures and working meetings?

[Kontantinova] Yes, and the first lecture was delivered by Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies. The lecture was devoted to Bulgaria's economic development during the past 42 years. He reviewed our experience in scientific research activity in the various Bulgarian institutes and units and their connection with practice. Concrete examples show good results from the Bulgarian-U.S. scientific studies already set up in certain directions, as well as prospects for further cooperation. Melvyn Levitsky, the U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria, is taking part in the seminar. [end recording]

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR AUTOMOTIVE MINISTER

AU081932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] On 8 October Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council.

ATANASOV RECEIVES INDIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU081700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] On 8 October Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Gurdial Singh Dhillon, India's minister of agriculture and rural reconstruction and chairman of the Indian part of the joint Bulgarian-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ognyan Dynov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET GDR LEADERS ON HOLIDAY

AU080610 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 86 P 1

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers -- date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of the Bulgarian people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, the fraternal GDR people, and to you, dear comrades, the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the establishment of the first German workers' and peasants' state in your history.

The coming into existence of the GDR on 7 October 1949 was an event of everlasting significance for your country and represented a turning point in the history of Europe. For the first time, as a result of the defeat of Hitler's fascism by the Soviet Army, it became possible to implement the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin on German territory; for the first time there was an opportunity to fulfill the legacy of numerous generations of German revolutionaries in your country.

Under the leadership of the SED -- the Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- the GDR achieved remarkable successes in building socialist society; within a short period of history, it attained and is presently enjoying a high, international prestige. The 11th SED Congress mapped out new future prospects for the dynamic development of your country in united formation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community member countries.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples are constantly developing and further expanding on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed on 14 September 1977.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your national holiday, we beg you to accept the most sincere congratulations for new successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, for the prosperity of the fraternal GDR people, for lasting peace, and for social progress throughout the world.

HUNGARIAN HAMORI-LED YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU081952 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the Communist Youth Union of hungrary headed by Mr Csaba Hamori, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and first secretary of the CC of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, started its visit to this country.

At the meeting with the secretariat of the Young Communist League Mr Csaba Hamori and Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, expressed their mutual satisfaction with the cooperation between the two youth organizations and the desire for its further deepening and widening.

The complete understanding on the problems of youth and the similarity in the ways for their solution are a good basis for the cooperation.

The two sides exchanged information of the activity and tasks of the two organizations, as well as of their preparation for the forthcoming session of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in November in Budapest.

Mr Andrey Bundzhulov and Mr Csaba Hamori voiced their support to the proposal Pyongyang to host the World Festival of Youth and Students.

Received By Aleksandrov

AU082118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] On 8 October Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received Csada Hamori, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth league. At the talks a high evaluation was given to he cooperation between the Dimitrov Komsomol and the Hungarian Communist Youth League in strengthening and expanding the friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the peoples of our countries.

ZHIVKOV MEETS SOFIA CITY LEADERS, TOURS PLANTS

AU021925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The fulfillment of the plan for Sofia's socioeconomic development this year was examined at a meeting held by Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the bureau of the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council. Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, spoke about the work of the BCP committees and organizations, state organs, and labor collectives in the capital.

In his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelt on the need for a new concept of Sofia's devlopment and the utilization of new approaches and methods to solve the problems.

After the meeting, the party and state leader visited the metal-cutting machines combine. He acquainted himself with our first automated flexible production system and with the system which manufactures asymetrical body parts and toured the computer center. The business-like working meetings held by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the capital ended with a visit to the Nikola Vaptsarov mill combine, which is at a world technical level and has great capacities at its disposal for in-depth grain processing.

BCP COMMITTEE ON PUNISHMENTS, REHABILITATIONS

AU021351 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Gencho Boshnakov report: "The Pure Name of the Communist"]

[Text] a regular session of the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission was held yesterday. It was chaired by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the commission. The session discussed petitions and objections from punished party members. The party membership of 10 people was restored, while the punishments of two other members were amended to milder ones, and the petitions of three other members were not accepted.

Prolonged work is coming to an end, work that will bring out the truth regarding the punishments of certain party functionaries who were closely linked to the BPC's struggles against fascism and capitalism, people who, because of the concurrence of different circumstances, had suffered numerous misfortunes in their lives.

Ivan Garvanov, for example, has been rehabilitated. He was a distinguished leader and functionary of the Pernik BCP Organization during the 1932-44 period, who worked in the underground and was sentenced to death, and who perished in a skirmish with the police on his way to his partisan detachment, but who until this day was marked by the stigma of being an undisciplined party member and an agent-provocateur. Following the additional information collected, including the testimonies of his comrades in arms, who were his close friends, it was ascertained that the suspicions to which he was subjected, and which, for understandable reasons, it was difficult to corroborate in those "hot" days of life and death struggle against fascism and capitalism, were unfounded. On the basis of the decision adopted yesterday by the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing commission, the bureau declared that the decision of the Bulgarian Workers Party (Communist) Control Commission of 1948 was correct, and that there is no proof that Ivan Garvanov was an agent-provocateur. The bureau also confirms the decision of the BCP Okrug Committee in Pernik of 1973, which defined him as a loyal, consistent, and devoted Communist, who sacrificed his whole adult life to the party and did everything within his power for the victory of the party cause. The Bureau commits itself to clearing Garvanov's party records from all slanderous accusations and data, which do not reflect the truth about his life and revolutionary-communist activities.

Certain topical problems were also discussed at yesterday's session. Attention was paid to the fact that the competent organs do not always do their duty based on the BCP Statute, thoroughly and conscientiously analyzing the social origins and background, as well as the qualities of the candidates for party membership, for whom they are the guarantors, and fail to fully and accurately include such facts in their recommendations. Criteria for stricter party responsibility will be applied in the future in this respect, and greater exactingness will be displayed toward those cadres who fail to implement the party decisions with creative spirit, consistency, and thoroughness, as well as toward those who fail to accomplish the assignments entrusted to them in connection with the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

BCP IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR HELD IN SOFIA

AU032058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A 3-day seminar in which leading ideological cadres participated, was held in Sofia. The seminar was organized by the BCP Central Committee. Lectures were given by the most responsible party and state figures, who examined in depth and great detail the ideological problems and aspects stemming from the postulations and decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the subsequent developments concerning a qualitatively new growth in the economy.

Questions were discussed relating to the increasing role of the party's ideological work at the current stage, the improvement of party-organizational activity, and increasing the responsibility of party organs and organizations. Special attention was paid to the party's economic policy under the conditions of the requirements for the accelerated introduction of the achievements of modern scientific and technical progress, as well as to further improvements in the social direction.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

AU061346 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Colonel Rangel Zlatkov and Captain Stefan Shopov: "Party Organizational Work -- On Modern Level"]

[Excerpts] Plovdiv, 29 September, (telephone report from our special reporters) -- A meeting of the organizational workers of the Bulgarian People's Army has taken place in Plovdiv. Its goal was to further clarify the tasks of the political organs in the qualitative reorganization of party organizational work according to the high requirements of the 13th BCP Congress. Major General Petur Iliev, deputy chairman of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, read a report entitled: "The Tasks of the Political Organs in Qualitatively Reorganizing the Party Organizational Work." He analyzed the state of the issues and tasks under consideration on a broad political and practical foundation, in a well-grounded, principled, and competent manner. Especially important problems were reviewed whose successful solution would significantly contribute to further enriching, diversifying, and making more effective the multiple forms, means, and methods in the work of the political organs and party organizations of the Bulgarian People's Army. The concrete analyisis of what has been done until now appealed to the participants. The approach, included in the analysis, confirms the truth about the need to know the real state of matters. Concerned statements were made about further improving the work of the political organs, party committees, and primary party organizations in increasing and ensuring the vanguard roll of the communists.

Exceptionally useful evaluations were voiced of the work for increasing the party strictness and improving the qualitative and social composition of the organizations with a view to strengthening the party nuclei in those units that have especially great obligations in increasing soldiers' combat readiness and political education.

The report devoted much space to reorganizing the activity of the primary party organizations. Many positive and weak aspects were pointed out. The goal is to increase the influence of the Army primary organizations to improving the combat readiness and ability of units. Every party organization must live amidst a constant search of new ways of improving its work.

The work with the cadres is an exceptionally important aspect of the qualitative reorganization of party-organizational work. A broad place was devoted to this issue, especially in everything connected with the party organization's role and their being led by the political organs. The main thing now is the reconstruction in practice of the work of all units on whom the state of the party-organizational work in the military detachments depends, by eliminating certain essential weaknesses, which were concretely pointed out. Against this background, the obligations of the instructors on party-organizational matters emerge with a special force. The workday of these instructors must begin and end at the party organizations. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFRICA -- The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Environmental Protection and Reproduction Commission under the National Assembly, has returned from its visit to Angola and Mozambique. The delegation was met by Milena Stamboliyska, deputy chairman of the National Assembly. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS BRATISLAVA

LD081342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC], led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, which is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived in Bratislava today. It is accompanied by Dalibor Hanes, chairman [as heard] of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations. Following their arrival by air, the members of the Chinese parliamentary delegation and their entourage departed for the Square of the Slovak National Uprising where they laid a wreath, thus paying homage to the heroes of the national liberation and antifascist struggle of the Czechoslovak people.

Received By Salgovic

LD082051 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The NPC delegation headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation was received in Bratislava today by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. He informed the Chinese guests about the place the Slovak National Council has in the political system and about economic and social developments in Slovakia. He also spoke about the current tense international situation, and welcomed the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Liao Hensheng praised the great changes and successes achieved by the Slovak people over the years in building socialism. He pointed out that China holds an optimistic view on the preservation of peace in the world. Both sides then informed one another about concrete forms and methods of activity of their representative organs. Viliam Salgovic gave a special lunch in honor of the Chinese delegation.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE UNIONS WITH USSR

LD080952 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received Vitaliy Sologub, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium member of the AUCCTU, and chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Council of Trade Unions. The two representatives briefed each other on the activities and tasks of the Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions, on their share in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and on questions of mutual cooperation between the two trade union organizations. Karel Hoffmann presented to Vitaliy Sologub a commemorative medal of Antonin Zapotocky with a ribbon for his personal contribution to the development of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions.

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS PRAGUE

LD081640 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 8 (CTK) -- Problems and prospects of development of economic cooperation and trade between Czechoslovakia and Poland were discussed by the Foreign trade ministers Bohumil Urban of Czechoslovakia and Andrzej Wojcik of Poland who ends today his two-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

While reviewing bilateral trade in the 1981-85 period, the ministers underlined its dynamic development in the last three years of the five-year plan period when an annual average 17-per cent growth was registered, and machinery and equipment continued to account for 73 per cent of mutual deliveries.

Later in the day, the Polish foreign trade minister had talks with Chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission Svatopluk Topac. They exchanged information about the planned changes in their management systems.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081353 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to GDR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name, we send you, the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and all people of the GDR ardent comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on your fatherland's national holiday.

The emergence of the GDR after the defeat of Hitlerite fascism in World War II opened the path toward establishing, for the first time in history, a state of workers and peasants on German soil that is now developing the glorious traditions of the German revolutionary workers movement.

We in the CSSR sincerely respect the significant successes that are being achieved by the GDR people under the SED's leadership in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The foundations of successful progress lie in the party's principled policy, in the working people's creative initiative and resolve, and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The GDR is making a significant contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and toward deepening their mutual cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Its active share in the joint struggle to preserve world peace and avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and to achieve social progress in the world, has won it high international authority and wide recognition.

We are convinced that the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, socialist states, and nations will continue to develop successfully and to deepen on the well-tried principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries.

On this significant day we wish you, dear comrades, and all Communists and people of the GDR many further successes in the fulfillment of the demanding tasks set by the 11th SED Congress.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the People's Chamber, a congratulatory telegram on the GDR's national holiday.

The CSSR National Front Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Council of the GDR National Front.

The Central Trade Union Council sent a congratulatory telegram to the FDBG on the occasion of the GDR's national holiday.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, a congratulatory telegram on his country's national holiday.

The Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union sent the FDJ a greetings telegram.

DAILY REPORTS JAKES ACTIVITIES IN BONN

AU081351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 86 p 1

["(KU)"-signed Bonn dispatch: "Useful Talks"]

[Text] Bonn -- Comrade Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, visited Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, the FRG's most industrial federal province, in Duesseldorf, which is the seat of the provincial government, on 6 October. J. Rau is simultaneously deputy chairman of the SPD and this party's candidate for the office of Federal Chancellor.

Their exchange of views concerned political and economic issues that stand in the forefront of attention of both parties and countries. On the same day Comrade Milos Jakes met Wolfgang Roth, member of the SPD leadership. In the afternoon Comrade Jakes inspected the Friedrich Engels Museum in Wuppertal. In that industrial city Comrade Jakes also visited the Hemscheidt plant, which produces mining supports which have also been delivered to the CSSR since 1970.

In the evening Comrade Jakes was received at the headquarters of West German provincial bank WLB. Juergen Senger, member of the banks' board, briefed him on topical economic and financial-political issues. After that the WLB bank's management and the FRG-CSSR society, headed by its chairman, John van Nes Ziegler, gave a dinner in the guest's honor.

During his stay in the FRG, Comrade M. Jakes in accompanied by Zbynek Sojak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's economic department; and Dusan Spacil, Czechoslovak ambassador in Bonn. The talks on economic issues were also attended by representatives of the Czechoslovak trade section of the CSSR representative office in the FRG.

BULGARIAN CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD061253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for State and People's Control headed by Stoyan Stoyanov, vice chairman of the committee, arrived in Prague today for a 4-day working visit.

The delegation was received at the start of their talks by Frantisek Ondrich, minister chairman of the CSSR People's Control Commission. The Bulgarian guests will brief themselves about the status of people's control in Czechoslovakia, the orientation of the system of control authorities after the 17th CPCZ Congress, and about measures being prepared concerning control of the rapid application of scientific and technological findings in practice, the push for higher quality, and the intensification and raising of the effectiveness of the Czechoslovak economy.

HUSAK, SYRIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TREATY MESSAGES

LD082121 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria have exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Gustav Husak's message stressed the importance of the treaty for intensifying cooperation and solidarity of the two countries in the campaign for strengthening international security and for a just settlement of the Middle East problems.

OFFICIAL LOOKS AT UPCOMING WPC MEETING

LD082303 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 8 (CTK) -- "The Czechoslovak delegation will go to Copenhagen with great experience from the Prague world assembly for peace and life, against nuclear war", chairman of the Czechoslovak preparatory committee and Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek has told CTK.

In connection with the World Peace Congress to be held in Copenhagen from October 15 to 19, he said it has an agenda very similar to that of the Prague assembly. In seven centres, the congress will proceed from themes proposed by the U.N. on the occasion of the International Year of Peace. Special forums will deal with the key questions of the latest proposals presented by the socialist countries in the United Nations. The agenda will also include meetings of representatives of various professions such as clergymen, scientists, physicians, trade unionists, members of parliaments, organizations of women and youth.

This wide spectrum promises a very open dialogue on all vitally important questions of the present world, Tomas Travnicek said.

He further stressed that must as there exist sincere fighters for peace on our planet, there exist forces opposed to peaceful competition and coexistence of states with different social systems. These forces will surely try to harm the course of the world congress. "I am convinced that these attempts will be isolated and that the overwhelming majority of participants will arrive at the congress with the good will to seek a common path and to jointly struggle for the noble idea of life on this planet without nuclear weapons...after all, the congress will take place in a very interesting atmosphere: It will be held immediately after Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with U.S. President Reagan." The Reykjavik meeting is, inter alia, the result of the pressure of the peace forces, an activity initiated by the Soviet Union and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Czechoslovak representative said.

HUSAK, OTHERS ADDRESS MILITARY GROUP ON ARMY DAY

LD062208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received at Prague Castle a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, to mark Czechoslovak People's Army Day and the 42d anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation. Present at the reception were CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Candidate Presidium members of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, and Frantisek Pitra; party Central Committee Secretariat members Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Committee Jaroslav Hajn.

Comrade Vaclavik emphasized the great importance of the Kukla tradition for our Army at present. He emphasized the effort of its members, currently concentrated on consistently fulfilling the tasks that were set to them by 17th CPCZ Congress. Main attention is concentrated particularly on improving the quality of training and education, the standard of managerial and organizational work, reinforcing a moral-political state, and discipline.

Comrade Vaclavik thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, Czechoslovak Government, and Comrade Husak personally for the attention devoted to the needs of the army and securing favorable conditions for strengthening its political and combat readiness. He assured him that the Czechoslovak People's Army would do its utmost to fulfill responsibly its tasks.

Comrade Gustav Husak greeted the participants in the meeting and congratulated the members of our Army on Czechoslovak People's Army Day that brings back the memory of the heroic fights at Dukla, with which the direct liberation of our homeland began. He stressed that the enormous sacrifices by Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers in the fight against facism will never be forgotten. Friendship and alliance between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, born in the joint fight for freedom, was proven fully by more than 40 years as a reliable basis for our homeland and the peaceful life of our peoples. It represents a permanent orientation of our foreign policy that fits their vital interests, the needs of our times, and the prospects of our future, emphasized Comrade Husak.

Comrade Husak went on to say that the lessons taught by World War II acquire now, during the stormy development of science and technology which has brought about weapons of mass destruction, exceptional efficiency and particular urgency. The most important thing is to utilize in time all the possibilities to avert a new nuclear threat and preserve peace. It ensues for all the states -- regardless of their social system -- that they should contribute toward halting the arms race beginning with practical measures toward disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

From these new viewpoints, from the deep conviction that the settlement of relations between states and nations could not be achieved by arms but only by peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition [soutezeni], proceeds the enormous peaceful effort to implement the far-reaching peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. Their proposals are ever more reacted to and suppported by the world's progressive democratic forces and by an ever growing number of realistic thinking representatives from governmental circles in the West.

The results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare also demonstrate the growing international support for the effort to achieve disarmament. Due to this, Comrade Husak went on to say, some positive indications have started to appear international development: progress in unfolding a political dialogue and prospects for tackling some urgent issues. For example, the Stockholm conference on measures to strengthen confidence, security and disarmament in Europe showed that with good will, it is possible to attain beneficial results acceptable to both sides. He pointed out, however, that in the key issues, progress has so far not been reached.

On behalf of Czechoslovakia Comrade Husak welcomed the agreement on the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. He expressed hope that this meeting would provide an impetus for attaining progress, particularly in talks on the issues of limiting nuclear armaments and disarmament.

Comrade Husak emphasized that Czechoslovakia fully participates in the peace effort of the socialist community and this by fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction and by advancing international relations and taking an active part in international talks. He emphasized the key importance of the appeal of Warsaw Pact countries from this year's session of their Political Consultative Committee in Budapest that contains important proposals for the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe.

He recalled the joint initiative of Czechoslovakia, GDR, and the West German Social Democratic Party to set up a chemical-free zone in central Europe. He also stressed that we consider good relations with all our neighbors, including the Western ones a stable component of our peace policy. We assess international development realistically, Comrade Husak continued. The aggressive circles of imperialism do not give up their aims. They hinder the peace effort, trying to change the existing strategic balance for their benefit. Therefore, the struggle to halt the arms race and disarmament will not be easy in the future either.

Ensuing from this is the significance of strengthening the unity of the socialist community and its defense organization, the Warsaw Pact. We cannot weaken the effort to safeguard the necessary standard of our country's defense capability, inseparably tied with our peace policy, in the current complex situation in the world. In this connection, Comrade Husak praised the positive results achieved by our Army in fulfilling the results connected with safeguarding our homeland. He stressed that new requirements, set out by the 17th party congress, are valid also for the Czechoslovak People's Army with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states. He stressed in particular the mission of the armed components in educating the young people in the spirit of socialist patriotism, internationalism, and strengthening the moral principles of socialism. The extensive possibilities of the Army in this direction must be used better than they have been used so far. He voiced recognition on behalf of the Army members for the selfless help they grant to the national economy. In conclusion, Comrade Husak wished the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army new successes in fulfilling the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He expressed the conviction that they will continue to exert every effort honestly to fulfill their mission in safeguarding the peaceful life of our peoples. After that, Gustav Husak, together with the other party and state representatives, had a cordial conversation with the participants in the meeting.

Prague Celebration

AU080615 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Festive Gathering on the Czechoslovak People's Army Day"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The working people and youth of Prague and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army commemorated the 42d anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation and the Czechoslovak People's Army on 6 October at a gathering in the Na Vinohradech Theater in Prague. The delegation of the CPCZ Central committee was led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. Additional members of the delegation were Army General Milan Caclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; Vladimir Blechta, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee.

The guests also included Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior; representatives of the organizations of the National Front, of sections of the Ministry of Interior, and of the People's Militia; and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and other Soviet generals and officers filled the places of honor. The military and air attaches of the embassies of socialist countries in the CSSR were also present.

A Hussite chorale resounded at the beginning of the gathering, when a military unit of honor entered the stage, carrying seven historic combat banners.

The gathering was addressed by Comrade Tomas Travnicek and then greeted by Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR.

The gathering ended with the rendering of the Internationale.

TRADE MINISTRY CRITICIZED FOR DOMESTIC MARKET ILLS

AU031119 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Improving Work According to Concept; the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission Convened"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission convened in Prague 30 September. The meeting was chaired by the commission's chairman, Jaroslav Hajn.

The commission discussed the results of its review of how the leading staff of communists and the party organization of the Ministry of Trade in the Czech SR are realizing the party's policy, particularly from the viewpoint of further strengthening the stability of the domestic market.

The commission stated that in the past period the domestic market has been stabilized and the population's basic needs were satisfied. Although there was a certain improvement in the offer of goods, serious shortcomings continue in the activity of the Ministry's domestic trade department, in the range of products, and in the availability and quality of goods, which are frequently of inferior technical standards. [paragraph continues]

Consumer interests and socialist property are still not consistently protected, deficits and damage are not being effectively forestalled, and appropriate conclusions are not being drawn from dishonesty in sales. So far, we have not succeeded in achieving a sufficient increase in sales of industrial goods compared to sales of foodstuffs. An unsatisfactory situation continues to exist in supplier-consumer relations, in the provision of spare parts, and in the services offered; the situation as regards unsaleable goods and stocks is being resolved only slowly. Cooperation between trade and production is too inflexible; not all opportunities for enriching the domestic market with new and updated products in all price categories are being utilized. One of the main reasons for this state of affairs is the inadequate standard of the management of internal control in the Ministry and in the organizations subordinated to it. In the activities of the ministry it is essential to sharply improve the way of working according to a fixed concept, the solution os structural and supply problems in production, and research into consumer demand; react promptly to rapidly changing demands; combat administrative work methods more efficiently; and draw appropriate conclusions from the nonfulfillment of adopted resolutions.

Fulfillment of the socioeconomic program formulated by the 17th CPCZ Congress requires the party organization and all leading staff of the Ministry to have a demanding party approach to and a keen sense of responsibility for satisfying the need to further improve supplies to the population.

The commission then discussed the results of the audit of selected economic sectors of the Prague City party organization, and the analysis of the standard and efficiency of work done by the West Bohemian Regional Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The commission also aquainted itself with the CPCZ'c economic results in the first half of 1986, and with data on how the CPCZ Central Committee departments are dealing with the suggestions put forth at annual membership meetings, party conferences, and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT -- Milos Vesely, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to Egypt, presented his credentials to Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on 21 September. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Sep 86 p 7 AU]

INDONESIAN ENVOY RECEIVED -- On 22 September, Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Raffly Rasad, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of Indonesia to the CSSR, in connection with the latter's presentation of his credentials. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING BULGARIAN ENVOY -- Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of thge CPSL Central Committee, received Petur Danailov, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, in connection with him ending his diplomatic mission in the country, in Bratislava today. During a conversation Comrade Jozef Lenart paid tribute to Petur Danailov's personal contribution to the development of mutual relations and cooperation between both fraternal countries. The Bulgarian diplomat paid a farewell call also on Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 6 Oct 86 LD]

PZPR'S MESSNER ARRIVES IN GDR, WELCOMED BY STOPH

LD090902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, arrived in the GDR today for an official friendship visit at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Messner is accompanied by Bogumil Ferensztajn, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee; Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Minister; and by other figures.

Talks Begin

LD091240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Official talks have begun in Berlin today between the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the GDR and the PPR, Willi Stoph and Zbigniew Messner. Other personages from the two countries are taking part in the consultations in the Council of Ministers building.

MUKRAN-KLAIPEDA RAILWAY FERRY OPENED

AY080620 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Mukran -- On 2 October the GDR-USSR railway ferry line was put into operation as scheduled between the new harbor of Mukran on Ruegen Island and the partner harbor of Klaipeda in the Lithuanian SSR. Shortly after 1100 the "Mukran" ferry, under the command of Captain Gerhard Thiemann, left the home harbor and took a course for Klaipeda. With the completion of the first pier as well as of major parts of the railway station with its nearly 70 km rail network, an important phase of the presently biggest GDR-USSR integration project in the transportation sector has been concluded after 54 months of construction.

Over 2,000 construction workers, railway men, docker workers, and seamen gathered for the opening of the line at a meeting at the Mukran ferry habor pier. They cordially welcomed Otto Arndt, minister of transportation; Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction; Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction; and Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk SED leadership. On behalf of the Soviet side, the meeting was attended by Boris Trunov, deputy minister of maritime fleet; Vladimir Alekeseyev, deputy minister of transport construction; and Algir Brazauskas, Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania. [passage omitted]

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN, LEIPZIG

AU080625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Excerpt] Berlin/Leipzig (ADN) -- On 4 October Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received in Berlin for a friendly exchange of views a Chinese youth delegation under the leadership of Liu Yandong, chairman of the All-Chinese Youth Federation.

In the course of the cordial talks Eberhard Aurich explained to the guests projects under the FDJ designation "11th SED Congress." Liu Yandong gave an account of the efforts of the Chinese youths in implementing the decisions of the CPC in preparation for the 13th party congress, to be held in 1987. She expressed the certainty that important incentives for the development and deepening of the friendly relations between the young generation of the two countries will emanate from the forthcoming official friendship visit to the PRC of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The interlocutors agreed that it is necessary to jointly struggle for the preservation of peace on the earth, to halt the arms race, and to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind.

On 5 October the Chinese youth delegation continued its stay with a visit to Leipzig Bezirk. Annemarie Pester, first secretary of the FDJ bezirk leadership, briefed the guests on how the more than 200,000 youths of the Saxonian industrial bezirk are helping to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress. [passage omitted]

WEST BERLIN MAYOR INVITED TO 750TH ANNIVERSARY

LD082148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, sent an invitation to the Eberhard Diepgen, governing mayor of West Berlin, to take part in the GDR state ceremony to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin. The invitation was conveyed to the West Berlin Senate today by Kurt Loeffler, deputy chairman and secretary of the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin.

The deputy chairman of the GDR committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin and Mayor of Berlin Erhard Krack today invited Everhard Diepgen, governing mayor of West Berlin, to the meeting of mayors from all over the world.

HONECKER DECORATES MITTAG WITH KARL MARX ORDER

LD082130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee on Guenter Mittag's 60th birthday were conveyed today by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Erich Honecker decorated the meritorious party and state official with the GDR's highest award, the Karl Marx Order, for his exceptional services in shaping socialism in the GDR and to the SED's economic and social policy and bestowed on him the title "Hero of Labor."

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Ambassador to he GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov presented Guenter Mittag with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

The member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committe and deputy chairman of the State Council also received numerous birthday congratulations from politicians and industrialists whose states and groups of companies have stable economic ties with the GDR economy.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH DPRK -- Pyongyang 8 Oct (ADN) -- A plan for scientific cooperation up to 1990 between the academies of sciences of the GDR and the DPRK has been signed by the presidents of the two institutions, professor Werner Scheler and professor Chong Ki-chol. The document provides for an intensification of bilateral relations between the academies, especially in the fields of laser spectroscopy, semiconductor physics and informtion technology, and also in carbon chemistry and biology. During its visit, the GDR delegation visited scientific establishments of the Korean academy, and acquainted itself with the state and results of research work. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 8 Oct 86 LD]

ACCORD WITH NICARAGUAN JURISTS -- The president of the GDR Jurists Association, Dr Guenter Sarge, president of the Supreme Court, and of the Association of Democratic Jurists of Nicaragua, Dr Ramirez Gonzalez, signed a protocol on cooperation between the jurists of the two states. The guests from Nicaragua acquainted themselves with the socialist administration of justice in Gera, Erfurt, Suhl, and Dresden Bezirke and reported on the situation in Nicaragua at solidarity meetings at the universities of Berlin and Jena and with jurists in Meiningen and Pirna. The delegation was received for friendly talks by Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice, and by Heinrich Borchert, GDR deputy prosecutor general. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH CAMBODIAN TU -- On 1 October Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received a delegation of the Cambodian Trade Union Federation headed by its Chairman Mat Ly, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolution party. In the talk both sides expressed their will for further deepening their relations and signed a long-term agreement. Harry Tisch briefed the Cambodia guests on the initiatives of the GDR working people in socialist competition and stressed the trade unions' contribution to intensifying the national economy in the interest of consolidating socialism. Mat Ly reported on the efforts of the Cambodian people and expressed thanks to the FDGB and the GDR people for the political-moral and material solidarity of the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH INDONESIA -- Opportunities for intensified bilateral cooperation were central to economic talks conducted by Ernst-Ulrich Grande, GDR deputy minister of electrical engineering and electronics, in Jakarta. During his visit of several days the minister also conducted negotiations with several enterprises and firms about increasing mutual commodity exchange. He discussed with Prof Dr Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economy, finance, and industry, the development of economic relations between the two countries since the latter's visit to the GDR in October 1984. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH MONGOLIA -- On the weekend of 27-28 September Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, and Byambyn Debaasuren, Mongolian minister of people's education, signed an agreement on cooperation in the years 1986-90. At the conclusion of his visit of several days to the GDR, the Mongolian minister visited the Berlin Suche-Bator secondary school on 27 September. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 86 p 1 AU]

MEETING WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY -- On 24 September Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin, received Peter Kirchner, chairman of the Berlin Jewish community, in the Rotes Rathaus for a talk that took place in an open atmosphere. They discussed questions of further developing the good relations between the city government and the Jewish community. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER PLANS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD082206 Budapest MTI in English 1824 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Mir Hosein Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is to shortly visit Hungary on invitation of Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

Hungarian-Iranian Relations [subhead]

Inter-state relations between Hungary and Iran are settled. Diplomatic relations date back to the period before the Second World War. Relations were discontinued during the Second World War, and renewed in 1951. Following the victory of the Islam Revolution the Hungarian People's Republic was among the first to recognize the Iranian Government, as well as the Islamic Republic of Iran, following its proclamation on April 1, 1979.

High-level political relations were first established in February, 1982, when an Iranian goodwill delegation visited Hungary. The series of contacts was launched with the meeting between the foreign ministers: Peter Varkonyi visited Iran in November, 1983, and Foreign Minister Velayati visited Budapest a year later. Between 1979 and 1985, several meetings of ministers and deputy ministers were held to discuss all issues of ecnomy, trade, transport, agriculture and health of interest to both sides. The first meeting of prime ministers will be held shortly, when Mir Hosein Musavi visits Budapest.

Bilateral economic relations showed a modest development prior to the victory of the Islam Revolution. From early 1979, the East European socialist countries, including Hungary, made efforts to establish appropriate cooperation with Iran. In this interest they provided major assistance to ease the Western economic blockade. A rapid development took place with respect to bilateral economic relations, and since 1982, an economic joint committee has promoted the exploration of more modern cooperation forms particularly in trade, agriculture and industry.

Iran has been one of Hungary's most important trade partners among the developing countries since the early 1970's. Turonver particularly grew between 1979 and 1982. Hungary is primarily a supplier of raw materials and semi-finished products. The Hungarian commodity export list includes machinery and installations, rolled goods, aluminum products, cables, electric facilities, rod vehicle tyres, chemicals, foods, medical instruments, pharmaceuticals and agricultural machinery. Iranian products popular in Hungary are shoes, fabrics and garments, and there are also significant imports of Iranian petroleum.

As a result of cooperation, Hungarian experts participated in the building of the cooling tower of the Isfahan power plant, in setting up slaughterhouses, spinning mills, and agricultural farms, in commissioning educational facilities.

The current visit to Budapest of the Iranian prime minister is expected to be a new step in expanding relations and an additonal opportunity for Hungarian companies to participate in joint execution of investments, including reconstruction of the war-torn areas as well as to help set up industrial and agricultural processing units and health care facilities.

With respect to cultural relations, cooperation established in education is the most significant. Some 30 Iranian scholarship-holders are currently enrolled in Hungarian universities and colleges.

USSR'S MARCHUK CONTINUES VISIT TO BUDAPEST

Sees Lazar

LD081032 Budapest MTI in English 0955 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Guriy Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, in Budapest Wednesday.

Present at the cordial friendly meeting were Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, and Boris Stulakin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

Signs Protocol, Departs

LD082309 Budapest MTI in English 1954 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Deputy Prime Minister Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, left Budpest Wednesday. Guriy Marchuk signed a protocol with Pal Tetenyi, president of the Hungarian State Office for Technical Development, about further developing technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

NETHERLANDS' QUEEN BEATRIX ENDS STAY

Dines With Losonczi

LD080910 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- As reported, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands arrived on an official visit to Budapest Tuesday on the invitation of Pal Losonczu, president of the Presidential Council. Pal Losonczi and Queen Beatrix held cordial talks on the relations between Hungary and the Netherlands, the trends of further development, and international issues of general concern.

In the afternoon Pal Losonczi hosted a gala dinner in honour of Queen Beatrix and her husband, Prince Claus, in the parliament building. President were Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and prominent representatives of Hungarian public and cultural life.

In his toast at the dinner, Pal Losonczi expressed his welcome for the Dutch queen and Prince Claus and party, and hoped that their Budapest visit, talks, and meetings will contribute to better understanding, promote mutual confidence, expand relations between the two countries and peoples, and serve the improvement of the international atomosphere and the furtherance of the Helsinki process.

Pal Losonczi noted with satisfaction the view held in common that, despite the different social systems and alliance affiliations, both countries hold it equally important to contribute to curbing armament, lowering the level of military confrontion, and improving east-west relations.

On topical international issues, the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council stressed that at present the most important task is to prevent war, as a thermonuclear holocaust would threaten the existence of human civilization.

Pal Losonczi said that today's international life shows some promising signs, such as the invigoration of Soviet-U.S. dialogue and the successful dangers, however, we attach vital importance to curbing nuclear and conventional armament and preventing the use of outer space for military purposes. The next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is expected to bring an agreement which promotes these aims.

Pal Losonczi pointed out that the international situation depends overwhelmingly on the Soviet-American relationship, but experience, mainly in Europe, shows that smaller states can also do a great deal to improve atmosphere and promote confidence. He said, "I assure you that Hungary intends to work for the same ends as it has done in the past. Guided by this spirit, we are preparing for the Vienna follow-up conference which we want to promote smooth implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the cause of all-European cooperation."

Discussing Hungarian-Dutch relations, Pal Losonczi said that interest in Hungary towards the Netherlands culminated in the 16th and 17th centuries, when Hungarian graduates from Dutch universities became pioneers of humanism, reformation and enlightenment and their works came down to the country's cultural history.

The Hungarian president stated, "the historic traditions of our relations and our interests based on present-day realities equally encourage us to go ahead with mutually advantageous cooperation. We, on our part, are content with the undisturbed development of our relations, but are convinced that there still are possibilities which have not yet been tapped or even explored."

In her reply, the Dutch queen pointed out, "inter-state relations extend to a multitude of different areas. Cultural interchanges are the medium of international dialogue which provides the most distinct picture of countries and gives colour and form to all other links. The presentation of our national image of culture is the aim of our present trip." [passage omitted]

Meets Kadar, Departs

LD081320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The queen of the Netherlands has ended her talks in Hungary and left Budapest. Previously, Qeen Beatrix and her husband, Prince Claus, met Janos Kadar and his wife and an official discussion then followed. This was also attended by Pal Losonczi and the two foreign ministers.

At the meeting, which was held in the parliament building, the tweo sides stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing well, and contribute to the strengthening of European cooperation.

LAZAR RECEIVES BULGARIAN COOPERATION OFFICIAL

LD021147 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, in the parliament building Thursday. Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the committee, was present at the cordial friendly meeting.

GASPAR MEETS FRG TRADE UNION LEADER IN BUDAPEST

LD040513 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Friday met Erwin Kristoffersen, international secretary of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB). They exchanged views about relations between SZOT and DGB, ways of further developing cooperation between the two organizations, and timely issues of the international trade union movement.

FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

LD041557 Budapest MTI in English 1959 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland visited Hungary from September 30th to October 3rd. The delegation was headed by Lauri Kangas, secretary of the Finnish Social Democratic Party for foreign affairs.

The guests were received by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, who held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee and with Guyla Horn, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the meeting, in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they examined topical issues of international life, and opportunities for further advancing bi-lateral relations. The delegation left Budapest on Friday afternoon.

KAPEC, CSSR DELEGATION CONCLUDE BUDAPEST VISIT

LD082209 Budapest MTI in English 1829 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Prague party committee, which visited Budapest under the leadership of Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovia Central Committee and first secretary of the Prague party committee, left Budapest Wednesday. The delegation paid a three-day visit to Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP Budapest Committees, and held talks with Karoly Grosz, member of the SWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, about relations between the two towns, and further developing cooperation. Antonin Kapek met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

GASPAR LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 'WORKING CLASS' CONFERENCE

LD072355 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Sandor Gaspas, president of the WFTU, has left for Moscow. At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, he will take part in the international scientific conference entitled: "The Working Class and Our Age."

MEDVE MEETS STOPH, RETURNS FROM GDR

LD041358 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) - Laszlo Medve, Hungary's minister of health headed a delegation for an official visit to the German Democratic Republic on invitation of GDR Minister of Health Ludwig Mecklinger, from September 28th to October 3rd. They held talks on topical issues of health policy and on health and medical science cooperation between Hungary and the GDR. Laszlo Medve was received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Minsters.

The delegation arrived home to Budapest Friday.

SZABO SAYS DROUGHT 'BIGGEST PROBLEM' IN AGRICULTURE

LD050627 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The biggest problem in Hungarian agriculture has been and is drought, said Istvan Szabo, member of the party Politburo and chairman of the National Council of Producer Cooperatives [TOT].

Speaking at the delegate conference of producer cooperatives in Szolnok County, he announced that next year's regulators are due to be published soon. These will unequivocally strengthen the position of agriculture, he said. The goal is to achieve simple renewal in all the producer cooperatives and state farms in the country, to maintain output at current levels at average farms, and to reach expanded renewal at the best large farms. The changes in the regulators will create the possibilities for this, said Istvan Szabo, chairman of TOT.

SANDOR NAGY DISCUSSES WORK DISCIPLINE

LD282145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, by correspondent Katalin Rangos]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] According to a statement by Government Spokesman Rezsoe Banyasz, it is the opinion of the government that to achieve the plan tasks set for this year, harder and more disciplined work in needed, and better use must be made of working hours. So, work discipline has recently become a central question, and for this reason Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, was asked here in the studio by Katalin Rangos to outline the trade unions opinion on this matter.

[Nagy] We interpret this government resolution, which has the trade unions support, to be aimed, above all, at ensuring that the workers, as far as possible, should be at their places of work during working hours, and that they should work while they are there. This is a very complex matter.

[Rangos] This also depends on the economic environment, that the workers should have work to do while they are there.

[Nagy] Some people do not work decently, not just because of various circumstances but because they have lost their discipline, or because they do not consider it necessary, or because it is not demanded of them for a variety of reasons. It is worth trying to make it known to these people -- somewhat more strongly than at present, and not just on the part of th head of the enterprise or from the leaders of the establishment but from the working collective itself -- that those who do not work decently harm all of our production, and that they also affect the will of others to work.

[Rangos] Is it always in the interest of the enterprise to dismiss poor workers? Many factors have to be considered.

[Nagy] Of course. I think, or more precisely, I hope, that our economy, economic regulations, and economic environment develop in such a way that it will not be in the interest of the enterprise to fill their work force with low paid, poor workers who are no more than paddling -- because they can afford to pay for a good expert at the cost of these low wages. Their interest should be that those who are employed there should work decently for their wages. [passage omitted]

Let me add something, as what we have said so far may create the impression that what we are concerned with is exclusively and above all else, related to what workers do at the work bench, at enterprise and agricultural organizations -- and how they do it We are not concerned with only manual workers, and I would dare say that it is not there that an improvement in work discipline begins. It begins, where it is needed -- for we must not make the mistake of considering everyone undisciplined in this country -- somewhere in the offices, in establishments, in managerial work, at all levels. We cannot say we will start here and not talk about somewhere else -- we have to think of everyone equally. [passage omitted] Now, what do I consider the determining factor? Very simply, that the losses caused by mismanagement should be less and less taken on by the state and the budget. This is a decisive factor. If I cannot rely in the future on being helped out of any great trouble by the budget, even if I have mismanaged, then I am forced to do everything within my power, to be precise, to get deliveries in, to bind my partners to me, to be a real economic partner.

[Rangos] So, if the enterprise is having difficulties, I have the threat of dismissal, and not just me, but say 700 people under me too, ad absurdum...

[Nagy, interrupting] Ad absurdum, yes, in theory in extreme cases we can take this even up to there, but even if we do not take this thought that far, as hoepefully it will not happen this way.

[Ranagos, interrupting] But it should be a concrete threat?

[Nagy] Yes, it should be a concrete threat, and I think it will be a concrete threat in that the enterprise will have to stand on its own two feet, and not rely on someone rescuing it all the time out of the common money. As a result of this, enterprises and people, whether managers or workers, will be forced to take their work seriously.

PAP PREVIEWS ZBIGNIEW MESSNER'S VISIT TO GDR

LD081448 Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 8 Oct 86

[By Tadeusz Skamruk]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 8 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner is starting his official visit of friendship to the GDR tomorrow. The visit will be an important step forward in the implementation of decisions and aims adopted during the talks of Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski held here last December. It will also help to develop all-round neighbourly cooperation between both socialist states.

It is worth stressing that the cooperation between this country and the GDR, the process of getting acquainted with each other and of bringing both societies closer together, and the establishment of close contacts in many walks of life go back to 1949, that is to the moment of the foundation of the first German state of workers and peasants.

The GDR recognized the border on the Odra and Nysa rivers as Poland's western border by signing the Zgorzelec Treaty, its first act of international legal status, in 1950. At present the bilateral cooperation is based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1977.

Both sides invariably attach great importance to the strengthening of relations of friendship and close cooperation between Poland and the GDR, further deepening of brotherly ties with the Soviet Union, and joint activities within the political-defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Treaty to consolidate socialism in both countries, strengthen the unity and cohesion of socialist community states and guarantee peace and security in Europe and the world over.

Cooperation between the PUWP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), between parliaments, governments and political parties, between the patriotic movement for national rebirth (PRON) and the GDR National Front, between trade unions and youth organizations of Poland and the GDR is conducted at a high level. Both countries want to continue and enrich this cooperation with new forms.

The many-year programme to develop cooperation between Poland and the GDR in science, technology and production till the year 2000, signed by both countries' leaders last December, is aimed at still more effective use of science and technology as the most important links in the economic strategy to comprehensively intensify national economies in both countries.

The Polish-GDR trade is expected to exceed 11 billion roubles in the years 1986-90, which means a 30-percent growth when compared witdh the previous quinquennium.

Both Poland and the GDR stress the will to further strengthen friendship, develop and multiply the achievements of mutually advantageous and good-neighbourly cooperation. To tighten the Polish-GDR brotherly collaboration means not only to strengthen the potential of both socialist states but also to permanently increase the possibilities of their influence on the future of Europe and the world.

JARUZELSHI, MESSNER GREET PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081704 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Chinese counterparts on the 37th PRC anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, chairman of the PRC, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council chairman, in Beijing:

On your national day, the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, we send you, esteemed comrades, and the PRC State Council and Chinese people sincere greetings and best congratulations on behalf of the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, the Polish people, and on our own behalf.

The creation of the PRC was the culmination of a long and heroic struggle by the Chinese people against imperialism and domestic reaction and for national and social liberation. The Polish people, together with the whole of progressive mankind, greeted with joy and recognition the victory by the Chinese revolution led by the CPC. We are monitoring with interest and positive feeling the historic transformations and achievements during socialist construction in your republic.

We express sincere satisfaction with the favorable development of Polish-Chinese relations, as well as our interest in expanding them further in the spirit of the traditional friendship that is based on the Polish and Chinese people's joint attachment to the ideals of peace and socialism. We are convinced that our personal contacts and talks will serve to enhance cooperation and encourage joint activity in the international arena for the sake of perpetuating peace and security, achieving disarmament, and developing equal relations between states.

On the national day we wish the Chinese people happiness, success, and development for the PRC.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR State Council chairman; Zibniew Messner, chairman of the PRR Council of Ministers.

PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELIGION, CATHOLIC CHURCH

AU021237 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Sep 86 p 7

[Interview given by Cao Jinru, deputy head of the PRC State Council Religious Office, to Grzegorz Rydlwski: "About Religion and Churches in China" -- in Warsaw, date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Rydlewski] World commentators agree that considerable change is taking place in China's religious policy. Any comment?

[Cao Jinru] In the past few years the party and the state have done much to create the necessary conditions under which churches and religious associations are able to fulfill their missions in line with freedom of conscience and religion and in line with the principle of the separation between the state and religion, education, and the privacy of religious beliefs. Our citizens can freely determine whether they want to believe and in what they want to believe. They can also change their attitude to religion any way they like.

We are trying to make good the wrongs inflicted on religion during the cultural revolution. At that time the authorities forgot that the process of the withering of religion takes time and tried to speed up this process by force. At present the churches in China enjoy the necessary personnel and material conditions for their activities, and many religious premises, which the cultural revolution turned into storage facilities, have been returned to religious associations. Our churches are able to train priests and spread their word. Our churches are run by self-governing bodies that are independent of state authorities. Their activities are based on respect for the principle of self-government, self-financing, and doctrinal and personnel work that is independent of any foreign center.

[Rydlewski] It is being said that two Catholic churches are active in China....

[Cao Jinru] Only one Catholic Church is active in China. To understand our solutions in this regard it is necessary to take into account historical events. In particular, it is necessary to stress that by tradition Catholicism in our country continued to develop under the protection of imperialist powers. Before the PRC was established in 1949, the Catholic Church had been run by foreigners. [passage omitted] Following this establishment, without heeding the views of the Chinese Catholics, the Catholic hierarchy continued activities against the new state authority. At the 1957 Beijing congress, the patriotic Chinese Catholics decided to solve the issue of the church independently, in line with the principle that "we are first Chinese and then Catholics." They decided to nominate bishops themselves, and this was why Pope John XXIII accused them of schism.

[Rydlewiski] Since then, PRC-Holy See relations have been very sensitive and tense. Could this be changed?

[Cao Jinru] It is a fact that the Holy See has proposed establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC, but we take the view that two issues must be solved beforehand. First, the Holy See must recognize the PRC Government as the only legal Chinese government and should break off diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Second, the Holy See must not interfere in our country's internal affairs. It must respect the present status of the Catholic Church in our country, which means that it should recognize our church's personnel, organizational, and fiscal self-government and independence as well as its own programmatic concepts and experience in social doctrine rooted in the patriotic doctrine. CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang propounded this stand of our government during his recent visit in Rome. [passage omitted]

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ROMANIA'S MILEA, HOLD MEETING

AU081147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] PAP -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, State Council chairman, and head of the PPR Armed Forces, has received Colonel General Vasile Milea, RCP Political Executive Committee candidate member and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the subject of the present political-military situation in the world, especially in Europe. Against this background, the efforts of the socialist countries toward national security, the defense of peace, and the development of international cooperation were discussed. The development of cooperation between the PPR and Socialist Republic of Romania and between the armies of both countries was also discussed.

Lieutenant-General Victor Stanculescu, a member of the Romanian delegation, took part in the meeting.

The following attended on the Polish side: Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense; and Generals Jozef Uzycki and Zbigniew Nowak.

Ion Tesu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Poland, was also present.

The State Council chairman decorated the members of the Romanian military delegation wit PPR Orders of Merit as an expression of their personal contribution toward consolidating the comradeship-in-arms between the Romanian Army and the People's Polish Army.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS NAVY

LD040052 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3 -- Alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party CC and National Defence Minister gen. Vasile Milea and members of a delegatin of the Romanian Armed Forces, now on an official visit of Friendship to Poland, visited the Polish Navy today.

The Romanian guests were told about tasks, service and training of navy units during a meeting with members of the Navy command.

Gen. Milea also visited the navy college in Gdynia and the officers' college of pilots in Deblin.

TRADE WITH DPRK, MONGOLIA, PRC DISCUSSED

LD061951 Warsaw PAP in English 1650 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6: In an interview for PAP member of the Polish delegation Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda presented the current state of economic and trade relations with the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China and described directions of cooperation in the near future either agreed or outlined during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to those states. Excerpts:

"Economic cooperation between our states has become a natural need and brings about calculable benefits for each of the sides.

"I believe that our recent hosts are interested in a possibility to use broadly conceived ahcievements of the Polish technological know-how, namely, licences, blueprints, machines, equipment and services by highly qualified specialists and also industrial experience and production technology.

"Our earlier views were confirmed during talks in Ulaanbaatar. We have jointly agreed that expanding cooperation is possible and profitable for the two sides. This has been confirmed by the trading agreement for the years 1986-1990 which provides for turnover to reach 105.5 million roubles, with Poland's exports to amount to 49.6 and imports from Mongolia -- to 55.9 million roubles.

The import surplus results from credit repayments on the part of our partner. It was used for construction or modernization of various plants in Mongolia. Mutual deliveries will rise by about 30 percent compared to the past five-year period, and the turnover in the past five-year period was by 45 percent higher than envisaged by the trading agreement for the years 1981-1985."

"The strivings of the two states for the consolidation of economic links have been expressed in a long-term programme of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Mongolia till the year 2000, signed recently," Szalajda said.

"The long-term trading agrement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the years 1986-1990 envisages a turnover reaching 443 million roubles. It means a nearly 100-percent growth if compared with the previous five-year period.

"We agreed that we would pursue cooperation on the development of the Andjuk coal basin. Polish specialists will work out technical blue-prints of mines and shafts deepening. Talks are under way on cooperation in the production of mechanized wall complexes and mine rescue equipment. However, the list of topics is much wider. It includes, for instance, cooperation in starting up the production of helicopters in the DPRK. Cooperation in electronics has also been taken into consideration. Our partners are also interested in the development of their shipbuilding industry as they consider us highly experienced in this field."

"Cooperation between Poland and the People's Republic of China has been provided with the necessary institutional frames through the setting up of a committee for economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation and the signing of a five-year trading agreement and a programme of scientific and technological cooperation till the year 1990," Szalajda went on to say. "We want to have a broader share in the process of modernizing the Chinese industry. This mainly concerns mining and power engineering where we have unquestionable achievements as well as tested equipment and technological solutions. Other branches include the machine tools and the building machines industries, motorization, electronics, telecommunication, metallurgy, agricultural and food industry. Our proposals include blue-rpints, technological know-how, participation in constructing and equipping plants. We are interested in technical and technological solutions used by the Chinese industry.

"I would like to stress that during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to Mongolia, the DPRK and China much significance was givent o issues of economic cooperation. The outcome of those talks will provide an impulse for elevating bilateral economic relations with these states to a qualitatively new level. I am convinced that practical implementation of the adopted decisions will be bneficial both to us and our partners. The point is to concretely implement what has been agreed upon."

JARUSELSKI VISITS SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY

LD021310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Academy of Social Sciences [ANS] of the party Central committee has begun its academic year. The inauguration of the academic year was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski who decorated the merited professors and employees of the ANS with state decorations. The inaugural speech was delivered by the reactor of the ANS, Professor Jarema Maciszewski. [passage omitted]

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE

LD070744 Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6 -- Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and CC Secretary Marian Mozniak addressed today's voivodship report and election conference of the party in Elblag, northern Poland, attended by 212 delegates representing the 25,600 party members in the voivodship.

Emphasising the vast importance of peace initiatives launched by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and his country, as well as other socialist states, Wozniak said:

I believe that Polish international initiatives will enable Poland to regain prestige in the world. This will require a strong economy which has been badly hit by economic restrictions, as cooperation links have been served and the country has lost supplies and sale markets.

It should be stressed that we are not seeking special relations with the world, but normal functioning of the economy, which is also in the interest of Poland's western creditors, Wozniak told the delegates.

The conference adopted a resolution on chief directions of the implementation of Tenth Congress decisions by the Elblag party organization, calling for maximum effectiveness at every point.

Boleslaw Smagala was elected first secretary of the Voivodship PUWP committee.

WORKERS MAKE PILGRIMAGE TO JASNA GORA

AU081415 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 39, 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Tadeusz Szyma report: "Workers"]

[Excerpts] The all-Poland September pilgrimage of the working people to Jasna Gora was organized for the first time just 4 years ago. It was initiated during the martial law period by the late Father Jerzy Popieluszko. [passage omitted] This year on Sunday 21 September, about 100,000 believers gathered in front of the Jasna Gora monastery, a number that was much larger than in 1985, let alone the earlier years. [passage omitted]

Henryk Cardinal Gulbinowicz, who also attended last year's Jasna Gora pilgrimage, addressed the pilgrims on several occasions, acquiring the honorable title of "the metropolitan of the labor world." Addressing the pilgrims at Jasna Gora on 20 September, he referred to the present situation created by the release of over 200 political prisoners and expressed the hope that this release would be followed by the genuine liberalization and democratization of life in Poland and that conditions would be created in the spirit of true pluraism for the authentic participation of all our countrymen, representing various orientations, in the legal activities for the sake of the common good (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981). [passage omitted]

The following day Father Rufin Abramek, the prior of the Paulists, read to the pilgrims gathered for the high mass a message sent especially to them by John Paul II. Welcoming the pilgrims, among whom prominent places were occupied by many activists of outlawed Solidarity who were released from prison, the prior stressed that the call of conscience should have precedence over all other calls devised by man (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981).

The issue of the recent amnesty, which still continues to excite public opinion at home and abroad, was also discussed during his high mass sermon by Father Jerzy Banaszkiewicz, who appraised the amnesty as an act of justice, one that the Polish community, which should base its hopes on profound faith and not on the fickleness of fortune, expected for a long time and greeted with anticipation. [passage omitted]

REPORT CRITICIZES AMNESTIED POLITICAL PRISONERS

AU081534 Warsaw POLITKYA in Polish 4 Oct 86 p 3

[Article signed by "D.P.": "Political and Economic Life"]

[Excerpts] The release of all political prisoners has opened a new chapter of political life in Poland. We say "political life" because such life does exist in Poland, despite efforts to present our country as an immobile, petrified puppet strangled by the authorities' steely embrace. [passage omitted]

Although opportunists and their sympathizers in the West gave some measure of welcome to the amnesty, they refuse to view it as the crowning glory of the authorities' policy of gradual liberalization in line with the progress made in claming down people's moods. As soon as the decison to free political prisoners was announced, they put forward new demands, including the most frequent and more or less veiled demand for legalizing oppositionist activities. [passage omitted]

A new chapter in our history is now beginning. It is probable that some of the amnestied, wanting to demonstrate their unbending position, will want to demonstrate their combativeness with the help of new press interviews, by making speeches in churches and other ecclesiastical premises, and by some other means. At the same time, they will watch the response of the authorities in order to find out how far they would tolerate various activities. There is no doubt that the authorities' response will be calm and not nervous, but the thing is that there is no reason to assume that activities that weaken the state will be legalized in Poland in any shape or form. At present Poland is beeing keenly watched by foreign journalists and diplomats, who have now grown curious and who want to find out about the behavior of the main forces [glowne sily] in the country. [passage omitted] The conviction that our people will not let themselves be led down the garden path and be embroiled in a senseless adventure and that economic problems are of the highest importance for Poland continues to gain the upper hand.

It is unfortunate that these most important problems are the most difficult ones and that the further development of really all spheres of our life depends on them. It is often said that the dependence of the economy on society's moods is so close that the economy cannot be improved unless society's moods and militancy are improved and boosted and that society will not be rallied around official policy without economic progress. We have been able to improve the relationship between the economy and social moods only to a slight degree and to carry out other important changes, and yet these small gains enabled us to make spectacular political decisions, which may again trigger better moods and increase people's economic activity. Whether this will happen is another matter. [passage omitted]

Some journalists and activists claim that democratization will help improve the state of our national economy. [passage omitted] Democratization is necessary because the people want democratization, since only under democratic conditions can individuals and communities develop in a healthy and harmonious manner and satisfy their interests in agreement with and not against the interests of the majority and small groups of society. [passage omitted] This is all the more reason to ensure democracy. The authorities have announced further measures toward democratization, including consultative bodies attached to the State Council and voivodships and the office of the ombudsman. The nature of these bodies will be determined by all concerned and not only by their sponsors.

These measures require cooperation from various communities, including those that have no links with the authorities. It is common knowledge that, for philosophic or political reasons, not everyone in Poland likes socialism, which does not mean that such people must combat People's Poland and the foundation of the ruling system. The delicate point of the present situation in Poland is the fact that it is possible for certain people to commit themselves to public activities, to dialogue, and to some measure of cooperation, however limited. These people represent those who, although they do not share the ideological premises of the ruling system in our country, are ready to work for Poland as it is and where it is now. After all we only have this Poland and no other one, and we are unable to transfer it to the moon. Besides, the concept of "the worse the situation is, the better for us" is against our best interests.

Some proposals deserve attention, including the one that suggests that certain activities that were punishable when the country's situation was more difficult should not now be treated as a crime. This very proposal was made by Professor Kozakiewicz in ODRODZENIE, the PRON organ. He wrote about the need "to create legal opportunities and legal places for activities by the people who profess differing convictions." He also wrote that such opportunities and places should be kept under control. My question is how far this control should go. Other measures, such as an open information policy, deserve to be continued and expanded in the same way as ever greater freedom of speech deserves to be promoted, provided that it is not directed against truly fundamental interests of Poland. However, to us the most important task is to rally all conscious civic forces around the program for economic improvements. This is necessary because economic reform seems to have ceased to be a social movement, to have lost its more extensive support, to be without the necessary pressure in implementation, and to lack clearly discernible results. Also the idea that the first stage of this reform is already behind us and that its second stage has been launched seems to be incomprehensible to most people.

The amnesty has closed a difficult chapter in our most recent political history, but we should bear in mind that it has thrown into even sharper relief that fact that what is most important is our present economic history and that the economy urgently requires bold and consistent decisions.

JOURNALIST CRITIZES GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN

AU051755 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No. 38, 21 Sep 86 p 3

[From the press review: "In Whose Interest?"]

[Excerpts] On 15 August, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, in his Czestochowa sermon, criticized the new subject of so-called religious knowledge, which is to be introduced into schools. [passage omitted]

On 19 August, 4 days after the sermon, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at his press conference polemicized on the cardinal's words and said that "it is surprising that some representatives of the Catholic Church have become alarmed by the plan to teach religious knowledge in schools. It is rare in the present world that anyone should become alarmed because young people are given an opportunity to study scientific achievements in a given sphere. No one protests such opportunities."

Since Urban polemicized with the cardinal in an obviously flippant manner, he provoked Andrzej Micewski [memberr of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editorial staff and chief editor of ZNAKI CZASU] to publish an article in NIEDZIELA No. 37/86 to point out that, unfortunately, Urban still indulges in satire. Although, as Micewski writes, "certain features of the government spokesman's real vocation can vitiate his official functions. He who satirizes and polemicizes makes many people in Poland and abroad antagonistic to the issues that the spokesman wants to promote as a politican. He does this so thoroughly that it is absolutely astonishing that up to now no one has told him the truth. The language of politics should be more balanced and flexible than the language of satire. Perhaps some people may think it funny that the spokeman satirically regards the new school subject of religious knowledge as something one can be 'scared' of, but the fact is that such a treatment constitutes a political affront, and this at a time when a new climate for agreement is being discussed. I would never entrust to satirists the task of commenting on that subject and on subjects of religious policy. The same applies to our relations with some great countries, which get their comeuppance in the form of the spokesman's satirical of a diplomatic and political language, one that does not necessarily have to be in conflict with the government position.

"Jerzy Urban knows perfectly well that humanities are not apolitical sciences. Religious knowledge is a humanistic science and can be taught for special ideopolitical reasons. In view of the lack of necessary textbooks, which should be evaluated by public opinion and experts, it is easy to visualize who would be in charge of teaching religious knowledge: Political activists who profess materialistic philosophy and who have been trained in ad hoc courses. That is why not just 'a few representatives of the church,' but all believers have been shocked by the planned religious knowledge classes, which will certainly fail to achieve their purpose because it is impossible to change the nation's soul by propaganda activities, which may yet produce dangerous moral results. We are all aware of the fact that sections of our society are morally weak enough to succumb on an increasing scale to social pathology. Spreading moral indifference and relativizing timeless moral values is a royal road to demoralizing large segements of young people. In the present socioeconomic situation, which we all evaluate as very difficult, to undermine social morality for the sake of superficial and utilitarian political purposes can prove to be a dangerous undertaking.

"In the postwar period, several attempts were made to play with fire in the field of social morality and to make it a game of dubious political considerations. Let us not repeat the errors that have been committee a number of times already -- errors that can now endanger any kind of national agreement." With this, A. Micewski ends his NIEDZIELA article.

CEAUSESCU MEETS CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

AU082133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/10/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received, on October 8, Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, who is paying a visit to Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

During the interview, stress was laid on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. Emphasis was placed on the existing possibilities for the further broadening of bilateral relations, in the economic field in particular.

Aspects of the world political life were approached, in particular those related to the African Continent.

Nicolae Ceausescu evinced the significance of strengthening the collaboration and unity of African peoples in the struggle for the complete eradication of colonialism, of the apartheid policy, for the defence and consolidation of their national independence and self-reliant development on the path to economic and social progress. Stress was laid on the important role incumbent on the OAU in strengthening the African states' cooperation for the settlement of the complex problems facing them.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the need to globally solve underdevelopment-related issues -- the developing countries' inordinately high foreign debts included -- as these states should put their entire material and human potential at work for economic and social progress. The importance was underscored of calling a UN-supervised international conference to be attended by all developing and developed countries on equal terms so as to reach corresponding accords on the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, to boost all states' progress, the lagging ones' in particular, to ensure the stability of the world economy alike.

During the talk reference was made to the need for disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, measures for a substantial cut in military expenses, which would allow a part of the funds thus saved to be used in support of the developing countries' efforts for progress.

STOIAN RECEIVES ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU071854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 7/10/1986 -- A delegation of Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP), led by L.S. Sondashi, member of the CC of UNIP, head of the elections and publicity sub-committee, visited Romania over September 27 - October 7, invited by the CC of the RCP. During their stay in Romania the UNIP delegation visited economic and socio-cultural units in Bucharest and the counties of Ialomita and Calarasi, they had talks with local party and state bodies.

At the end of the visit, the delegation were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion, they made an interchange of opinions on the stage of the cooperative ties between the two parties and countries, expressing the wish that they should further develop.

GDR DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS MARIN VASILE

AU031354 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1114 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 3/10/1986 -- Over September twenty-nine to October three a delegation of the Peasant Union of Mutual Help of the GDR, headed by Manfred Scheler, first secretary of the union, visited Romania.

The delegation called on Marin Vasile, chairman of the National Union of the Producer Cooperative Farms, and visited cooperative farms and social and cultural institutions in the Iasi municipality and county.

OPREA, STOIAN ATTEND GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU061923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 6/10/1986 -- On the 37th foundation anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Herbert Plaschke, gave a reception on Monday, October 6.

Attending were Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian first deputy premier, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, as well as ministers, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and officers, scientists, men of letters and artists.

BRIEFS

IRON GATES CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS -- Bucharest AGERPRES, 08/10/1986 -- A few days ago construction workers connected the seventh turbine (of 27 mw) to the national electric grid system and at present, the experts at the Romanian hydroelectric plant are performing intense operations on the eighth generator set (of the same power). So far, they have mounted more than 70 per cent of its component equipment and installations. The Romanian waterpower plant is equipped with a total eight sets (of 27 mw each), that were designed and manufactured by Romanian machine-building enterprises. Ever since the first seven turbines were connected, the Romanian hydroelectric station supplied the national electric grid system with hundres of millions of kwh. By the end of the year, construction workers will have connected the eighth set to the productive flow. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1237 GMT 8 Oct 86 AU]

U.S. CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

LD082341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Titograd, October 8 (TANJUG) -- The panel of judges of the district court in Titograd, Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, has sentenced Pjer L. Ivezaj, a Yugoslav national, to seven years imprisonment for the criminal act of associating and participating in hostile activities against Yugoslavia.

The court proved beyond any doubt that since 1978 Ivezaj has been a member of the so-called "Albanian-American Student Organization" (AASA) in Detroit, composed of political emigres from Albania and Yugoslavia. The organization engages in subversive activities aimed at undermining Yugoslavia and joining its southwestern province of Kosovo to Albania.

The court also established that Pjer Ivezaj, a naturalized American, was very active in the Albanian separatist organization AASA and accepted all assignments given him. It was in fact on the instructions of the organization that he has now come to Yugoslavia.

Subversive work calculated at breaking Yugoslavia and disseminating national hatred amongst its nations is punishable as a heavy crime under Yugoslav statute. It will be remembered that in the past the invaders together with external and internal enemies of this country had counted most on the national and religious differences, because living in Yugoslavia there are five nations and ten-odd nationalities with the dominant religions being the Eastern Orthodox, Catholic, and Moslem.

This policy of invaders, accompanied with genocide, was most pronounced during the 1941-1945 Nazi-fascist occupation of Yugoslavia, when the Yugoslav nations and nationalities paid the price of over 1.7 million human lives before they liberated their country to set up their common socialist and federal state upon brotherhood, unity, and national equality.

In recent years the hostile activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Kosovo have been particularly conspicuous in Kosovo, the country's part predominantly populated by Albanians.

In the spring of 1981, Albanians organized demonstrations in several towns in Kosovo, in some of which they used firearms which clashing with security forces. The clashes took a toll of ten people killed and several wounded.

Since then steps aimed at stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and thwarting the separatist ideology whose goal is an ethnically pure Kosovo and its joining to Albania have been taken in Yugoslavia and the province.

A large number of subversive, separatist organisations has been exposed in Kosovo and their members sentenced to imprisonment. It was also established that separatists in Kosovo have close ties with separatists in other parts of Yugoslavia populated by Albanian nationality members, as well as with their sympathizers and superiors in organisations of the Albanian extremist emigres.

MIKULIC RECEIVES VISITING UGANDAN DELEGATION

LD082250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today in Belgrade received a delegation of the Government of the Republic of Uganda, headed by Eriya Kategaya, minister of state.

The Ugandan delegation is staying for several days on an official visit to our country. In the talks, which were also attend by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC and Dragi Danev, member of the FEC, they exchanged views on developing and promoting cooperation between Yugoslavia and Uganda, particularly in the economic area.

It was established that there are considerable opportunities for enlarging trade, as well as the involvement of Yugoslav work organizations in constructing a series of projects in Uganda. Particular attention was devoted to cooperation between Yugoslavia and Uganda within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, with the aim of realizing the conclusions and tasks of the eighth summit in Harare.

UN ENVOY ON PLIGHT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD081528 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1408 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 8 (TANJUG) -- The developing countries' foreign debts will reach nearly one thousand billion dollars by the end of this year, which is more than double the total value of their exports of commodites and services, said the permament Yugoslav representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Ignac Golob.

Addressing the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. General Assembly, Ambassador Golob pointed to declining exports of the developing countries and their "virtual exclusion from private money markets." He also cited the fall of raw material prices as an element of their difficult position. He noted that although the situation keeps deteriorating yearly, the general assembly does nothing to halt the trend.

He accused the industrilized nations' group of paralyzing the general assembly by "opposing any effective and substantive joint action."

"The developing countries' enormous effort to meet their financial obligations can produce no results before conditions are created for their economic growth and development," he said. This would imply "a recovery of raw material prices, lower interest rates, larger inflow of funds, freer access to the markets of industrialized countries and stabilization of rates of exchange of currencies."

Expressing readiness on behalf of the Group of 77 to discuss all these problems, Ambassador Golob concluded by saying that the devloping countries were prepared to "seek solutions in the interest of all through a constructive dialogue with other countries."

TU PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ASSOCIATED LABOR CHAMBER

AU080924 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 86 p 7

[M. Petric report]

[Excerpts] It is no problem that associated labor should have a dominant influence at all levels of social organizing, but the question is, what form should be chosen -- a chamber of associated labor, or some other form? This question together with additional discussion should be examined in more detail. Thus, yesterday at its session on the activities of the trade unions during the last elections, the Presidium of the Trade Unions Federation also postponed until "later" the request for the introduction of a chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Asembly, a request that was heard among many other things at the recent trade union congresses. [passage omitted]

Yesterday the Presidium also discussed the proposed operational tasks of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia regarding the implementation of the political platform for the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia action in Kosovo. The document that was submitted contains a number of tasks for all trade union organizations, starting from basic trade union organizations to the Federation of Trade Unions, encompassing a wide range of jobs regarding the prevention of emigration, the creation of conditions for the return of the non-Albanian citizens, and the speeding up of the process of pooling resources and cooperation between the basic associated labor organization of Kosovo with other regions in order to generate income.

In a discussion about these tasks, Srecko Meh (the SR of Slovenia) said that it is not only necessary to establish the origin of the large amounts of money with which some individuals purchase property in Kosovo, but also the origin of money with which some ethnic Albanians purchase property outside the province, in Slovenia for example. This member of the Presidium also wanted the trade unions to adopt a stance in the above-mentioned document regarding the excessive birthrate, because in such conditions there will not be sufficient funds in the whole of the country to solve the problem of unemployment. [passage omitted]

The Presidium members who did say something about the birthrate said it with noticable disassociation and hesitation, arguing that views on this already exist and that this is not a taboo subject, but a very sensitive item. [paragraph omitted]

OFFICIALS ELECTED TO SAWPY CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM

LD082158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY Federal Conference today confirmed the election of new members for the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, who are elected by the republican and provindial SAWP conference and organs of sociopolitical organizations in the federation from among their ranks.

They are: Mirko Ostojic and Vehid Smajlovic from Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference; Stojan Dimovski and Dr Nikola Uzunov from the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference; Milojko Drulovik from the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference; Dr Bozidar Colakovic from the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference; Jovan Dejanovic from the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference; France Setinc and Bosko Krunic from the LCY Central Committee; Marija Tdorovic and Zvonimir Hrabar from the Council of the SFRY Trade Union Federation; Rudi Kolak and Uros Bajic from the Federal Conference of the SFRY Federation of Associations of National War Veterans; and Ace Kocevski and Nijaz Skenderagic from the Conference of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

Presidents of the republican and provincial SAWP conferences, as well as the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, president of the Conference for Social Position of Women in Yugoslavia and the director of the BORBA newspaper and publishing work oorganization, are ex-officio members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. There also are 10 members in the SAWPY FEderal Conference Presidium whose election was confirmed earlier on, that is, the ones whose term in office have not expired.

'QUARRELS' BETWEEN SLOVENES, SERBS EXAMINED

AU031250 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20-21 Sep 86 p 2

[Milan Kucan article: "Workers Do Not Make Us Quarrel"]

[Excerpts] We are as yet at the beginning of the process of the realization of the constitutional concept of the republic as the national state of associated labor, which serves the implementation of responsibility for the development and fate of their people by all the working people and citizens. Perhaps it is precisely here that one should search for answer, in the present fiery polemics, to the question of who causes quarrels between Slovenes and Serbs. Certainly not the workers. They have too little opportunity for it.

As much as it may be interesting, it certainly is not accidental that all these polemics bypass the basic question, the struggle for a developed spiritual and material wealth, cultural and creative society of socialist self-management, which should increasingly be the main thing and the link that ties the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia in a common state. [passage omitted]

It is precisely the passing over of this basic question in all these polemics that prevents one from locating the danger to our common life in its proper place, and prevents us from finding it in the tendencies and practice of bureaucratic statism, which makes it possible for alienated national capitals, acting as protectors of associated labor of a republic or province, or of a people, to confront associated workers in the Yugoslav area. This is the essence of this "general state of the spirit and of relations" which is at stake in these polemics. [passage omitted]

Nationalism and chauvinism proliferate on such ground, and theses about exploitation, income transfers, subordination, and lack of freedom spread. In fact it is surprising that so much space in our press is accorded to polemics that were overcome by the 20th LCY Congress with its profound criticism of the social foundations of separatist and unitarianist version of nationalism as two phenomena of nationalist consciousness that encourage each other and are intertwined. [passage omitted]

An irresponsible playing with labels that are quickly attacked to whole peoples -- with reference to historical and unhistorical nations, to state-building and not state-building nations, to separatist nations and to those with inborn unitarianism, to European and Asian nations -- is extremely silly, unscientific, historically unfounded, and politically harmful, but it nevertheless receives much space in our specific conditions and of course gets much attention. Very little or no space has been given to views that could contribute to the explanation of a possible dilemma about what Slovenes think about controversial topics, for instance the stands from the introductory speech and final text at the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia and from the speech at the Liberation front celebration, though these stands have a decisive impact on the direction of social practice.

Those are principled stands that lead to the search for the most appropriate possibilities for common life, and not to principled quarrels. They do not divide people and therefore cannot be harnessed to the cart of politicking games. [passage omitted]

Slovenes' opinion on and feelings for Serbs are by no means expressed by the article on the trains of nationalism, which created a justifiable reaction. A much more convincing reflection of that relation are the idea and practice of the train of brotherhood and unity [refers to the practice of visits to Serbia by groups of Slovenes thereby marking the event during the war when Slovene families were ordered by Germans to vacate their houses and sent to Serbia where they were accepted by local families] that was brought from the past by a historical remembrance and turned into living cultural, economic, and political human links that connect the peoples from the two republics more than anything else does. [passage omitted] However, none of this alleviates the burden of contemplations about the reasons that Slovenes and Serbs have that feeling of not always being well understood in Yugoslavia. That should by no means be attributed only to being overly sensitive. Just as we will have to think about why others see us so one-sidedly and what it is in our behavior, attitudes, and views that leads to misunderstanding, the others will also have to think about why it is abnormal, or nowadays even nationalistic when a Slovene speaks his mother tongue in Belgrade or even at a writers' congress in Slovene Maribor, why there are few Slovene programs on Belgrade or other television stations, why such misunderstanding about our concern about our minority at the other side of the border, about our culture, about our advocacy of common Slovene cultural sphere, about our views in the assembly and elsewhere, as well as our advocacy of right to be able to independently decide on our income. [passage omitted]

That which is controversial, which distorts our relations, ruins our unity, and leads to subordination should be the subject of a democratic and tolerant debate. There is an opportunity now in the SAWP and delegate assemblies on the occasion of planned constitutional amendments. The governing principle should be that the value of proposals and stands should be assessed according to the extent that those proposals and stands are reasonable and suitable, and not according to the republic or province the author of the proposal comes from.

If we act like that, it will be very easy to establish who is to blame for the quarrel between Serbs and Slovenes, for a quarrel of any of our peoples, and for creatinmg the atmosphere of a permanent and comprehensive national endangerment in Yugoslavia, for that is the war to break down Yugoslavia as an independent, self-managing, and federal socialist community that we -- Serbs and Slovenes together with other peoples and nationalities -- wish to strengthen upon constitutional principles.

FBIS

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AGREEMENTS REACHED AT MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD100703 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The CEMA member states will improve the technical standards and quality of the goods they deliver to each other within the framework of product specialization. In the contracts and delivery agreements the most advanced international and national standards will be used. This was agreed, among other things, at the Moscow session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The representatives of the member states reviewed several aspects of coproduction and product specialization, among others in the sphere of television technology. The Hungarian delegation was led by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

CSSR's Rohlicek on Session

LD092059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The 120th [CEMA] Executive Committee session ended in Moscow today. Stefan Simak asked Rudolf Rohlicek, permanent CSSR representative to CEMA, CSSR deputy premier, to evaluate it:

[Begin recording] [Simak] The CEMA Executive Committee evaluated a whole number of current questions and problems of mutual cooperation at the present session in Moscow. Comrade deputy premier, which of them do you consider to be most important and how do you evaluate the results in general?

[Rohlicek] First of all, it was the final edition or evaluation of documents which will be presented at the 42d CEMA session at premier level which will take place at the beginning of November in Bucharest. This above all concerns the document on the coordination of national economic plans for the 5-year plan, and also the program of nuclear power station construction up to the year 2000 in CEMA member states. We also wish to evaluate the program for further Council sessions and the work of the Council's organs. Apart from this point, we also considered some questions that already had been generally discussed before but that are now approaching the final stages. [end recording]

CEMA AUTOMATED SYSTEMS CONFERENCE OPENS

AU071603 Sofia BTA in English 1301 GMT 7 Oct 86

["For Accelerated Techno-Scientific Progress" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 7 (BTA) -- The Third International Conference on the Problems of Flexible Computer-Aided Manufacturing Systems, which started here today, will contribute greatly to the unision and efficient use of the techno-scientific potential of the C.M.E.A. member-states. It is organized on the initiative of the International Research Institute on Problems of Management in Moscow, with the cooperation of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, the Technical Centre for Automation, the Techno-Scientific Union and the Economic Association "Metal-Working Machines and Robots".

Using the experience of the previous two conferences which were held in Czechoslovakia and the G.D.R., the Sofia forum will examine essential questions of the theoretical and applied aspects of designing and construction of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems. The number of the participants speaks about the increased interest in the topic: 130 scientists and experts from Bulgaria, the G.D.R., Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. More than 50 reports will examine questions of the theory and methodology of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems, systems and devices for their construction, automation of design, requirements toward the training of personnel, development of roboticized technological complexes. The conference will discuss the problems of flexible computer-aided production in the socialist countries, will specify the main directions of development of computer-aided manufacturing systems ensuring from the comprehensive programme for techno-scientific progress.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' TRADE UNION MEETING ENDS

LD072334 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7: Heads of work protection departments of trade union federations from European socialist countries, as well as from Cuba and Mongolia wound up a two-day meeting here today. The debates were attended by a WFTU representative.

The Warsaw meeting shows that Polish trade unions, just as it was [as received] prior 1980, are taking over the functions of a coordinator of actions aimed at improving work conditions and protection of natural environment in the countries of the socialist community.

Participants in the debate stressed with satisfaction the fact that the OPZZ, acting as a representative body of the Polish trade union movement, started an active cooperation, including work safety and protection, with trade unions from socialist states.

The meeting positively assessed the share of trade unions from socialist states in the implementation of an international programme of improving work conditions and the environment adopted by the international labour organization.

MALILE MEETS PEREZ DE CUELLAR IN NEW YORK

AU091034 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- These days, the head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile had a meeting with the General Secretary of the United Nations Organisation, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in the seat of this organisation. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on questions of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly and on some questions of the present international situation.

KORBECI MEETS SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU041508 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 3 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, a group of deputies to Swedish Parliament, headed by the member of the Permanent Committee on Industry and trade of Swedish Parliament, Sten Svensson, made a visit to our country.

The Swedish guests were received by the chairman of the permanent industry commission of the People's Assembly, Llazar Koka, who acquainted them with the organisation of the People's Assembly, which the vigorous development of the economy and especially the industry, with the foreign independent policy of friendship and cooperation which our country pursues consistently. [passage omitted]

The deputies to the Swedish Parliament were also received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, who acquainted them with the achievements in the field of the foreign trade of the country. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on concrete possibilities for the increase of the volume of trade exchanges, especially in the field of Albanian exports of chrome and other minerals to Sweden, as well as on the expansion of the range of goods in the field of export and import between the two countries.

The chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica, received the Swedish guests and had a warm friendly talk with them. During the meeting opinions were exchanged on the possibilities existing for the promotion of the cultural relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

AJAZI SIGNS 1987 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY

AU091210 Tirana ATA in English 0932 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA) -- The protocol on goods exchange for 1987 between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on October 7. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and for the Yugoslav side by the Vice Secretary for Foreign Trade, Metodi Smilenski. The signing ceremony was attended by the members of the two delegations as well as by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the SFR of Yugoslavia, Lik Seiti.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the SFR of Yugoslavia chrome mineral and concentrate, electric power, copper wires, mass consumer goods and handicraft articles, different chemicals, medicinal herbs and essences, pine resin, cognac, etc., and will import various tubes, steels, cables, asbestos, synthetic threads, various chemicals, machinery and equipment, etc.

During its stay in Belgrade, the Albanian Government trade delegation, headed by the vice minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi, was received by the federative secretary for foreign trade of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Nenad Krcic. On this occasion opinions were exchanged on the development and promotion of trade exchanges between the two countries, particularly in regard to the increase of the range of goods, export-import, etc.

PRESIDIUM GREETS GDR STATE COUNCIL ON NATIONAL DAY

AU071056 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 7 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message of greetings to the State Council of the German Democratic Republic:

"On the occasion of the national day, the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the republic, on behalf of the Albanian people, we extend to the people of the German Democratic Republic sincere greetings and the best wishes for progress and prosperity."

ALIA SPEAKS AT BERAT DISTRICT AWP CONFERENCE

AU051601 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Report on speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, to the 24th Berat District AWP Conference held on 27-28 September 1986 -- date of speech not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Delegates, it is a particular pleasure for me to have participated and to have followed closely the proceedings of the 24th AWP Conference of your district, of this important assembly of all communists of Berat, who constitute a militant section of our glorious party. On this occasion, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, I bring warm greetings to this conference, and through its delegates, to all the communists and people of Berat.

Every time that we come to your district, we recall with emotion and respect the unforgettable years of the National Liberation Struggle, the glorious epic which, under the leadership of the party and of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the people of Berat, in the city and in the countryside, have written with their blood and sacrifices. Berat became the seat of the first democratic government of the people, emerging from the fire of the war and the fold of the people. This entire area became a secure base for the highest organs of the party and of the National Liberation Army. Historic events of national importance took place here.

Led by the communists, the people of Berat have revived and continually elevated their distinguished traditions and are renowned today as frontline fighters in socialist construction and in defending the victories attained. These qualities and virtues of the people and communists of Berat were once again manifested strongly during the proceedings of this conference, which was crowned with complete success.

You came to this forum with a militant spirit and a higher sense of responsibility than ever before. This is understandable. The party conferences in regions and districts are being held this year on the threshold of the Ninth AWP Congress, and their duties are therefore greater than usual. These conferences are making a great contribution in deepening the analysis of the achievements attained during the past quinquennial, in throwing light on the future, and in the further elevation of the leading role of the party in the economy and all aspects of social life.

The concern and the earnestness in the proceedings for new elections in the party, from the basic organizations to the district conferences, and the all-round achievements attained hitherto this year, constitute the best preparation for the ninth congress, and a guarantee for its complete success; they are a solid foundation for the attainment of the magnificent objectives of the current quinquennial.

The whole country is going to the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary of its founding with new victories. The more closely we approach these great histroic events, the more is the fervor and mobilization of the workers in fulfilling their tasks raised, the more is their enthusiasm at work elevated, the more is their confidence in the future strengthened. The workers' class, the cooperativist peasantry, the cadres, and the specialists have discussed the draft directives of the eighth quinquennial with a high sense of responsibility, uncovering untapped reserves and possibilities to increase production and savings, thus consolidating those factors that fulfill the tasks, and advancing the targets in many directions.

The party, state, and economic organs. the communists and all the working people are using the experience gained and the lessons drawn in the course of the implementation of the seventh quinquennial as an incitement for action. This is clearly indicated by the optimistic achievements in all branches and sectors of the economy. The new quinquennial has made a good start throughout the country, with all-out efforts and a quickened pace. The struggie for the fulfillment of plans is being combined with comprehensive efforts to activate inner reserves and potentials, to guarantee the future. The continuity on the road of socialism in accordance with Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, sanctioned in our party's line and principles, is being achieved and consolidated with hard work, efforts, determination, and new projects in all fields.

The party conferences in the regions and districts are proceeding in a brilliant internal situation. This situation is characterized by the steel-like unity of the people around the party and by the unity of all communists around its Central Committee. A highly optimistic and enthusiastic situation prevails throughout the country. The party and the people are demonstrating more strongly than ever before their determination to advance continually. Everything in Albania is progressing.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say that Berat is a district possessing a strong economy. A textile industry of considerable production potential has been set up here. The textile combine in Berat produces almost half the textiles produced in the country. The fact that one-third of its products are exported directly or in the form of ready-to-wear clothes is also important. The engineering plant of the oil industry in Stalin City concentrates on the production of spare parts and the maintenance of machinery and equipment for the entire system of oil enterprises. The engineering plant of the textile industry also produces for all the enterprises of this branch. A food processing industry supplying several districts has also been set up in your district. Oil production in Stalin City assumes particular importance with regard to the experience gained here in prolonging the useful life of the wells, which the enemies and saboteurs thought had been long since amortized. The fact that the wells in this area produce quinquennially a quantity of oil sufficient to meet the needs of the economy for fuels for 6 months -- this fact is a great success.

In the agricultural sector, Berat ranks among those districts with stable results and growth in numerous directions. Progress has been made in the lowland areas, but the fact that the hilly and mountainous areas are developing rapidly is of particular importance.

The results attained in the lowland area included in the zone designated for priority intensification are encouraging. Agricultural production in your district has increased several times over the past decades and somewhat more rapidly than the country's average. Agricultural production increased 40 percent during the last quinquennial alone. The income of the working people in agricultural cooperatives is rising with satisfactory dynamism. The progress of he countryside can be seen particularly in the stability and steady growth of the rural population, in the highlands as well as in the lowlands.

The fact that the district of Berat is fulfilling the tasks in the agricultural sector all along the line is a success in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party. The fulfillment of the corn production plan is guaranteed, and some overfulfillment will compensate some deficits in wheat production. Tasks have been fulfilled and overfulfilled in the production of sunflowers, beans, vegetables, and fruit. Some 2,250 quintals of beans were produced in the plots of field brigades alone. The cotton production plan and the plan concerning the delivery of meat and milk are also expected to be fulfilled. All the agricultural working poeple of Berat therefore deserve our praise and applause at this conference.

There has been visible progress also in education, culture, and the standard of living. On in three workers has a secondary education. Approximately 4,000 new pupils enter the 8-year schools annually and only 1,000 fewer enter secondary schools. During the past quinquennial alone 25,000 people were housed in new apartments.

The wages fund in the rural areas increased by twice as much as the increase in the state sector. Over 5,000 people were employed for the first time in the state sector.

These successes are an encouragement for the communists and the working people in Berat District. But we also take note of the fact that, side by side with these successes, there are also problems.

Having mentioned the absolute necessity of raising production by raising productivity, through the intensification of the labor, the efficient utilization of production capacities, the struggle against the globalism that is noticed everywhere but particularly in the service sector, through cost reductions, and the all-round fulfillment of tasks, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say:

Even more acute problems have been created in the livestock sector. During the past 5 years, the livestrock sector has increased at a pace that is considerable lower than the population growth rate. The number of cattle has dropped, while the increase in the number of sheep and goats has been minimal. The cooperativists of Berat Dirstrict must be congratulated on having been among the first to complete the first stage of the action to create small herds of livestock at brigade level, but lessons must also be drawn at the same time from the experience gained. The number of cows and calves increased by 1,100 head, while there has been a decrease of 1,500 head during the past 5 years. The results of the initiative of the peasantry here in Berat also show how unfounded are the "arguments" of some livestock specialists in opposing demands for greater increases in the number of head of cattle and in productivity.

The achievements of the livestock sector concerning meat and milk production are nearer to the respective plans. But more could have been done. The people were supplied with 11,000 quintals of milk less than planned.

With its natural resources, there is no justification for Berat District to rank 22d with regard to per capital production of meat. Your district lost 420 quintals of meat from damages alone, let alone other losses relating to the delivery of cattle for slaughtering below the standards set out by the state.

A change is needed in this field. There are possibilities for such a change, because you still have untapped reserves. Specialist say that one of these reserves lies in improving the care for calves. Normally, from a biological viewpoint, a calf turns into a cow in 27 months. In your district this takes 30 to 35 months, because the calves are not fed and husbanded according to scientific criteria. If you were to cut down only 4 months with regard to this, you would be securing an additional 12,000 quintals of milk.

Another reserve in raising the number of head of cattle and productivity lies in raising the reproductive capacity of herds. If the fertility of cows were to increase by only 1 percent in your district, you would increase milk production by 1,400 quintals annually.

These reserves are not being used by agricultural economies because of considerable weaknesses in the scientific husbandry of the livestock, irregular feeding of the cattle, and other shortcomings in the veterinary service.

These shortcomings result in the biological potential of the breeds not being utilized. This is another not inconsiderable reserve. In the district of Berat, 98 percent of the cows are pure bred. The biological capacity is over 3,300 liters of milk per cow, compared with the figure of 1,250 liters of milk per cow taken in the agricultural cooperatives. This constitutes another great reserve in increasing milk production.

Clearly, the arguments of specialists, which are valid for all districts, are scientific and have been proven by previous experience. But to achieve the potential indicators in the development of livestock requires organization, discipline, and scientific work; it requires the necessary fodder base, with regard both to quantity and structure and veterinary measures must be enforced rigorously.

The effectiveness of investments and labor in the horticultural sector continues to be low. During the past 6-7 years, 223,000 fruit trees and 124,000 olive trees over the accepted norms were damaged, this being equal to approximately half the new saplings planted during this period. Yields are also unsatisfactory, particularly in the vineyards and the cooperatives as well as in the agricultural enterprises. It is therefore necessary to tighten control in this broad sector in the future, as well as to increase the degree of harmoinization of production factors, to attain the change demanded by the party. This applies particularly to the olive groves, which are of great importance to our economy, to the life of the people.

Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that Berat District will make new progress during the current quinquennial in industry, agriculture, construction, science, and culture. Over 850 million leks will be invested for new projects and the reconstruction and extension of existing ones. These investments are 23 percent higher than those effected during the seventh quinquennial. New investments will be effected in the oil industry, the engineering industry, the textile and food industries, for the extension of the irrigation network, social and health service institutions, and housing.

The constructions to be carried out and generally the investments to be effected in Berat during the current quinquennial have certain peculiarities that must be carefully taken into consideration. A number of projects, like the extension of the textile combine and of the oil industry engineering plant, the construction of some lines and units of the food industry, the construction of numerous irrigation projects, and so forth, are expected to be started and completed in the last years of the quinquennial. This is conditioned by the current state of investment resources on a national scale, but primarily, by the fact that the existing industries in your district have themselves not provided society with much possibility of continuing its program of investments at an increasingly large scale. This poses a number of tasks for you, for the communists and cadres, for the workers' class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the districts' leading managers. The production increase stipulated during the quinquennial must be achieved through a more efficient utilization of, primarily, the existing capacities, applying new working norms and new norms for the utilization of materials, broadly encouraging the innovative movement utilizing untapped reserves, and particularly by intensifying labor. It is also necessary to struggle in order to give as many products to society as is possible, for the consumption of the people themselves as well as for export to increase investment possibilities, which would then permit us to bring forward the construction of new projects.

Comrade Ramiz Alia instructed a more efficient struggle to be waged against manifestations of procrastination to secure designs and estimates more rapidly. The spirit of actions and volunteer work must be raised to a higher level to complete essential projects, which are also the largest proportion of projects, as quickly as possible. After stressing the great importance to be attached to the efficiency of production factors by the party and state organs to achieve a harmonious and balanced development of the economy, and after dwelling on some current tasks, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say:

Bearing in mind solicitude for the life of the people, I am pleased to inform you that the city of Berat will be assured abundant potable water supplies from highland sources in 1988. Whether this important project is completed earlier depends on your work, on your contribution.

Comrades, the decisive factor for the continuation of the socialist revolution in all fields and the fulfillment of the greater tasks undertaken by the party is the people. The more complex and intensive the tasks of the construction and defense of socialism are, all the more essential it becomes to vitalize the revolutionary initiative and independent action of the masses, their strict control over everything. The more that socialism develops and progresses, all the more important and irreplaceable become the role and widespread participation of the masses in production and management activity. The present state of the economy, its development, its intensification, the confrontation with the increasingly complicated external situations and their effects on our own problems, the constant elevation of the material and cultural standards of the people require a constant elevation of the leadership and controlling ability of the party organs and their instruments, increasingly subjecting their activity to the judgment of the masses, to their suggestions.

As Comrade Enver has stressed, socialism is a deed of the masses. This does not mean only the factories, combines, power plants, irrigation projects, the mines, and the institutions. The organization of the work, the fruitful management of the economy, and the thrifty utilization of the social wealth must also become increasingly a deed of the masses. Socialism is a result of the strength and physical energies of the masses. But it is also increasingly more a result of the intelligence, knowledge, the intellectual capacity, and the creativity of the masses.

The initiative and creative activity of the working people constitutes the decisive factor in achieving the line of the masses. This has become an irreplaceable driving force to ensure the progress of society, to achieve the economic and social plans, and to revolutionize the whole life of the country. The initiative of the masses means dynamism in production and freshness of leadership, it vitalizes the thinking of managers and cadres and stifles manifestations of bureaucracy, liberalism, stagnation, and indolence.

It is the duty of the party and state organs, of all managing bodies, to encourage the spirit of revolutionary initiative everywhere. The effects of this sound spirit, synthesized in the great movement "standard-bearer of the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," have been and will continue to be considerable. This year the peasantry adopted the initiative of keeping livestock in the agricultural brigades. During the past 7-8 months since the initiative was adopted, the number of cows and heifers in the small herds alone increased by 30,000 head, an increase that is several times that achieved during the seventh quinquennial alone. The youth have pledged to complete the track of the Milot-Rreshen railroad before this year is out, as opposed to the projected time in 1988, and we are convinced that they will keep their word. Trains will get to Rubik as soon as this year. Hundreds of thousands of people get involved in actions and do praiseworthy communist work in agriculture and other sectors.

This year, as never before, a very fruitful effort is being carried out by the working masses for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans. With the assistance of urban workers, soldiers, schoolchildren, cadres, and veterans, the working people in the countryside, through blitz actions, are completing the harvesting and gathering of corn in a very brief time and without losses. The corn production plan this year is consequently guaranteed as never before.

The fulfillment of plans with regard to this crop will create a more favorable situation with regard to the overall grain balance. The AWP Central Committee hails on this occasion all agricultural workers for this remarkable achievement and expresses its confidence that it will be consolidated in the years to come.

The workers in the iron sector, the engineering industry, and the chemical industry are rapidly advancing their objectives in increasing production and efficiency and in replacing imported materials with Albanian products.

Initiative is also being extended to such complex fields as the increased economic efficiency at district level and at the level of entire systems of the economy. The working people of Tirana District are setting an example, particularly, through their pledge to overfulfill the budget plan by 85 million leks, and have already reached the 80 million lek target. The initiatives to accelerate the fulfillment of production plans are initiatives to strengthen the economy, to raise the well-being of the people, and to bring the future nearer.

Speaking about the absolute necessity of further raising the initiative and independent action of the masses, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that these constitute the most efficient way of raising socialist democracy. He stressed some of the tasks that this question raises with regard to the activity of the party and mass organizations, and advised that their leadership activity becomes more efficient when it is subjected to the judgment of the masses, to their suggestions.

After stressing the need for a constant struggle against all alien manifestations affecting the interests of the people and socialism, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say:

The correct, honest, and just implementation of the party line, socialist legality, and social rules is the most effective way of fulfilling the line of the masses and of stimulating the creative initiative of the working people. The party's line in the economy is implemented when the production plans and the general development plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled. Therefore, the higher the level of the fulfillment of tasks is, the greater are the socialist victories, the more efficient is our democracy. Unilateral democracy, democracy with regard to rights alone, without implementing the duties that everyone owes to society -- such democracy cannot exist.

The party has stressed that, be they small or large, problems must be solved where they arise. This requires that the party organs and all managing organs in the districts and at the base assume more responsibility. This becomes increasingly imperative. The economy has grown and has been extended; its problems have become more complicated. It is the duty of the AWP Central Committee, the government, and the central institutions to be on top of the job, but at the same time it is essential to raise the managing, organizational, and implementing force in all party and state organs in the districts and at the base. The large mechanism of our economy and state cannot function normally unless all its levers work efficiently, be they large or small. The dynamism of all the innumerable levers in the districts and at the base cannot be maintained and raised from above, by being prodded from above. The party stimulates them through its correct line and directives, through the plans that it approves, through its analysis and generalizations, even with regard to particular districts and work centers. What is important is that the party organs in the districts and their instruments should be creative and should implement these directives with imagination; that they themselves should resolve problems with scientific efficiency. Things do not progress merely through orders or passionate appeals. People are persuaded and go into action through the power of sound logic, perfect organization, the personal example of communist, the culture of work, and communist justice.

In the lofty political situation that we are experiencing now on the threshold of the Ninth AWP Congress and the 45th anniversary and at a time when party conferences are being held throughout the country, the creative, organizational, and implementing capabilities of the party are emerging more clearly than ever. This was also confirmed by this fruitful conference, by the experience that it brought forth, the self-critical note, and by the optimistic and engaging spirit that it showed. The important thing is that this spirit be kept bright in the daily work for the fulfillment of tasks, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties.

I am convinced that the proceedings and decisions of this conference will freshen up and vitalize the entire activity of the party in Berat and will provide a new impulse in all things, to go to the Ninth AWP Congress with new victories and to fulfill the bold targets of the eighth quinquennial.

Long live the AWP!

Glory to the brilliant deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke also about some problems pertaining to the international situation.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. 'MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN'

LD100635 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Michal Cermak commentary from the "Magazine" program]

[Text] The present U.S. Administration has been accompanied by unpleasant scandal during its period of office. Michal Cermak considers the causes of these events in Washington in today's foreign political commentary:

When Congress votes every year on the secret part of the federal budget that includes financing spy and subversion centers, the law givers must expect this to bear the relevant fruit. This fruit is rotten and decidedly bitter, in particular when the public discovers what the amounts, which are greater every year and reaching billions of dollars, for secret items are for. Just like today, when several scandals are culminating at once, they have a common denominator. It is the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, the darling of the White House, the mass production center of misinformation, illegal activity, sabotage, disruption, and provocation of the grossest kind.

According to a secret directive prepared in the White House itself, and developed to perfection by the CIA in Langley, for example, Libya has become the target of an extensive misinformation campaign. Its aim was to shamelessly throw mud at Libya in the eyes of the domestic and world public, to openly interfere in its affairs, and then, when the moment was right, as a result of provocation, to attack with armed forces. This should have led to an overthrow of the government, the removal of the highest Libyan representative Al-Qadhdhafi, and a change in the political course. The CIA provided a great deal of proof for this by distributing false information, fabricating provocation, and circulating mendacious and forged documents. In the end the barbaric action against civilian targets in Libya, which took place this spring, was not lacking. Some links in the complicated chain, whose begining leads right up to the White House, soon snapped.

The scandal came into the open and enabled every thinking American to recall once again what kind of poisionous broth is brewed in the CIA cauldrons and those of similar agencies. Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, resigned from his post to demonstrate his disagreement with the misinformation campaign against Libya. But other links in the chain also snapped. There can be no doubt about the fact that the transport plane shot down over Nicaragua with three Ameridans on board was supplying Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands with military materiel with the knowledge of responsible quarters in Washington and financed by the U.S. federal budget. In the same way there is no doubt that the seized pilot of the shot down plane worked as a military adviser for the CIA in El Salvador. He himself said that for several months he transported military and other supplies for Somozist groups.

Before the Senate investigation committee in Washington, the pilot's wife also finally admitted that her husband worked for the CIA. It is also known from where the money for similar actions in violation of international law as well as the laws of the United States flows into Central America. Not so long ago, under White House pressure, Congress passed a bill for aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to the tune of $199 million.

So there is no room for surprise on Capitol Hill even though many of the senators and congressmen pretend there is. The chain of the policy, the aim of which is to fan local conflicts, to increase overall tension in the world and to implement the imperialist interests of the United States by means of force, also runs through the congress. And while the policy of confrontation is uppermost on the list of Washington's politicians, not excluding Congress, which among other things relies on the services of subversive organizations like the CIA, there will be no shortage of similar scandalous revelations in Washington.

USSR SUBS IN ATLANTIC AN 'ENFORCED REACTION'

AU091402 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 86 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary : "Circumstances Under Investigation; the Accident Involving the Soviet Submarine"]

[Text] The accident which befell the Soviet nuclear submarine in the Atlantic near Bermuda is not one of the run-of-the-mill events of today's world; it is no wonder that it attracts the attention of the public, regardless of where they are. As is known, a fire broke out in the submarine and, although it was extinguished, the submarine could not be saved. The announcement made by the Soviet press agency TASS stressed that the submarine foundered at great depth and that the possibility of a nuclear explosion and radioactive contamination of the environs is to be excluded.

The circumstances which led to the submarine accident are being investigated by appropriate Soviet authorities. The friends of the Soviet Union are expressing sincere sympathy in connection with this naval misfortune, which occurred when the territorial tasks [vysistne ulohy] of military service were being fulfilled. However, the misfortune is being abused for political speculations. But, after all, this is nothing new.

But the realistic tenor which appeared in some of the first commentaries is worthy of attention. Thus, for instance, the Italian paper LA REPUBLICA wrote that the occurrences near Bermuda proves the kind of "traps that are lying in wait for human society every day." The newspaper points out the increasing number of possible mistakes, misfortunes, or an individual's hesitation for a single moment when manipulating nuclear power.

This is a truthful thought; today's world has seen quite a few such breakdowns. A serious incident took place in the FRG recently near a launching pad for American Pershing-type missiles. The incident cost several lives. Several years ago, a fire broke out in the underground silo of American strategic missiles, which was followed by a missile explosion. A few days ago, the West German newspaper SCHWARZWALDER BOTE recalled how the United States lost two nuclear submarines in an accident 20 years ago.

How can mankind be rid of such extraordinary occurrences? The question can be answered in various ways. The main and only correct answer, which is being persistently proposed by the socialist countries with the Soviet Union at their head, is: The only way to rid the world of the danger of nuclear arms is to outlaw these arms, and to do this in the way that is proposed in the declaration voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on 15 January 1986. A world without nuclear arms will thus become a world without risks and traumas which these arms represent.

And here is yet another voice which is worthy of being quoted; it is the voice of the French newspaper LE MONDE, which points out that "the Soviets had sent their submarines to U.S. shores in reply to the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe." Truly, the Soviet submarines in the Atlantic are the Soviet Union's enforced reaction to the Pentagon attempt to acquire strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union, to the threat represented by the first-strike American missiles deployed in Western Europe and aimed against Soviet territory and the territories of its allies. This is a totally logical conclusion, which even the bourgeois newspaper LE MONDE considered essential to emphasize at the present moment.

BILAK DISCUSSES TASKS OF 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

LD091548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A regionwide aktiv of front-ranking state and economic organs on topical issues and tasks of implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress was held in Usti Nad Labem today.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, in his address discussed safeguarding the tasks of the 17th congress and concentrated in particular on speeding up society's social and economic development, taking into account the new needs and processes taking place at home and in the world. He said that if we want to improve work in all spheres and components of management we must put an end to formalism, bureaucracy, lack of discipline, mediocrity and lack of care, and to all that blunts the activity of the individual and of labor collectives, and that spoils the efforts of party, trade union, and youth union collectives at individual workplaces. Society must also be able to appreciate the contribution and merits of labor collectives and individuals. Equalitarianism is not a socialist manner of remuneration. Moreover, it suppresses initiative, disturbs labor discipline, and disgusts those who work conscientiously.

Vasil Bilak stressed the need to link the political-educational and management work in all spheres of our political system and said that the significance of ideological work is being underestimated in some workplaces. He also discussed the need for revolutionary optimism, saying that it springs from a deep knowledge of truth, namely that socialism is the most just social order to which the future belongs.

In the section devoted to topical foreign political questions, Vasil Bilak stressed that the whole world is finding itself at a historical turning point in understanding new phenomena and facts. He said that historical developments have confronted us with a dilemma of either destruction or survival. The struggle for peace and social progress represents two sides of the same process which do not exclude each other, but conversely, influence and determine each other. Peace can only be safeguarded by the development of progress and the strengthening of socialism which can only flourish in peace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLAND'S MESSNER

Further on Stoph Talks

LD092316 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, Oct. 9: PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner arrived for an official visit of friendship here today following an invitation from Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

Premier Messner and personalities accompanying him were welcomed by, among others, members of the SED CC Political Bureau: First Deputy Chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann.

Shortly before 11:00 A.M. Premier Zbigniew Messner and accompanying officials laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to victims of fascism and militarism in the Unter Den Linden Avenue. The ceremony took place in the presence of the honorary guard of the People's Army of the GDR.

Next the head of the Polish government laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to the Polish soldier and German anti-fascist in the Friedrichshain Park. Next the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to fallen Soviet soldiers, situated in the Treptow Park.

Plenary talks chaired by the premiers of both countries were held in the building of the office of the Council of Ministers. Their main topic was evaluation of the hitherto realization of the long-term programme of developing cooperation in the field of science, technology and production which was adopted as a result of talks held between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker in Warsaw last December.

Both countries pin hopes on this programme for expanding collaboration with a view to better using the industrial and scientific-research potentials. The need to develop co-production and specialization was pointed to.

In this five-year period trade is expected to surpass 11 billion roubles. This will mean an increase of nearly one third compared to the years 1981-1985. Both sides deem this figure as a starting point for searching for new possibilities of increasing turnover.

In the afternoon Premier Zbigniew Messner was received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honeker.

Zbigniew Messner also was received by General Secretary of the SED CC, chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker.

Zbigniew Messner also decorated a group of GDR party and state activists with Polish orders granted by the Polish Council of State for achievements in developing cooperation between Poland and the GDR.

Premier Willi Stoph was decorated with the Great Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic.

Chairman of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions Harry Tisch, Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer and Deputy Premier and Minister for Posts and Telecommunications Wolfgang Rauchfuss received Commander's Crosses of the Order of Merit with Star.

Member of Political Bureau of the SED CC and First Secretary of the SED Regional Committee in Karl-Marx-Stadt Siegfried Lorenz and Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy Bruno Lietz received Commander's Crosses of the Order of Merit.

In the evening hours, Willi Stoph gave a dinner in honour of Zbigniew Messner. Both premiers delivered speeches.

Honecker Receives Messner

LD091703 Warsaw PAP in English 1634 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin Oct. 9 -- General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker today received PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner who is now on an official visit of friendship to the GDR.

The Polish guest conveyed to Erich Honecker cordial greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Both interlocutors stated with satisfaction that friendly relations between Poland and the GDR reached a high level, develop steadily and comprehensively on the basis of permeated with confidence cooperation between the PUWP and the SED.

They highly evaluated the hitherto results of implementation of decisions reached at the highest level last December and serving further strengthening of socialism.

In this context, they pointed to the special significance of comprehensive implementation of the "long-range programme of cooperation development between Poland and the GDR in science, technology and production till the year 2000. [quotation marks as received]

Erich Honecker and Zbigniew Messner also highly evaluated the tight alliance between Poland and the GDR as neighbouring central European countries, allies within the Warsaw Treaty, component elements of the post-war European order and stable factors of the might of the community of socialist countries.

Erich Honecker informed the Polish guest on current tasks resulting from the strategy of the country's development adopted by the 11th Congress of the SED. On his part, Zbigniew Messner spoke on PUWP's comprehensive activity in the sphere of further implementation of its 10th congress resolutions.

Both politicians confirmed the staunch will of their states -- in accordance with decisions of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty -- to do everything to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and bring about a positive turn in international relations.

They also confirmed their full support for Soviet peace initiatives aimed to lower the level of military-strategic balance, ensure equal security to both sides and create a world without nuclear weapons.

They expressed hope that results corresponding to peaceful will of the world community will be achieved during the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

Erich Honecker asked Zbigniew Messner to convey to Wojciech Jaruzelski fraternal greetings and best wishes of successful implementation of tasks of socialist building by Poland.

Member of Political Bureau of the SED CC and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR Willi Stoph participated in the meeting.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH VANUATU

LD100526 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] UN/New York, 9 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR Government and the Republic of Vanuatu Government have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two states 9 October and to exchange ambassadors. A communique to his effect was signed on Thursday at the GDR's permanent mission to the UN in New York by the representatives of the two governments, Ambassador Harry Otto for the GDR and Ambassador Robert van Lierop for Vanuatu.

According to this agreement, the two governments have agreed to organize their mutual relations on the basis of the principles laid down in the UN Charter, such as the principle of the sovereign equality of all states, of noninterference in internal affairs, and the right of peoples to self-determination. The governments express their conviction that the establishment of diplomatic relations will contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation to the benefit of both countries and to the consolidation of world peace. [passage omitted]

HONECKER TOAST AT NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AW091120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 86 p 1-2

[Toast given by Erich Honecker at a reception in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 7 October on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR.]

[Text] Dear friends and camrades, Ladies and Gentleman of the Diplomatic Corps, Dear Guests!

I am pleased to cordinally welcome you at this festive reception on our national day. The founding of the GDR 37 years ago was an act of far-reaching importance. It marked a turing point in the history of the German people and of Europe. The changes that have taken place since then in the national and international balance of power make the importance of this event even more clear.

The citizens of our country, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, were able to use their strength for the welfare of their own people and all other peoples for the first time in German history. The path of the GDR from the ruins of World War II to a modern industrial state was not easy. Pride in what has been achieved is all the more justified.

We have cause neither for arrogance nor to underestimate what we have achieved so far, and we do not need to hide our light under a bushel. The GDR, which currently produces a national income of more than 230 billion marks, has a modern industry and agriculture at its disposal, a socialist education system that gives all children the same chances and prepares them for their future life, a comprehensive health service, and much more, occupies the place that it deserves in the history of the German people.

In brief, the dreams of earlier generations became reality in the GDR: a meaningful existence and clear perspectives in social security. Our most important concern is to use the advantages of socialism even better, to guarantee a lasting peace as the decisive condition for a life in happiness. That is the essence of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with which we are approaching the future. The atmosphere of intensive work, the high targets which are being aimed at and fulfilled in the cities and rural areas, all these things show that party and people want the same.

The balance sheet for the first 9 months of this year already testifies to continuing dynamism. Produced national income rose by 4.3 percent compared with that of the equivalent period last year. Net industrial production rose by 8.6 percent; this considerable growth rate was due to increased labor productivity. This proves not least our progress in modern technolgies, where the rate is above average. Agriculture is yielding a good harvest. For grain this is 4.63 metric tons per hectare, and 5.6 metric tons for winter wheat.

In general, the results permit the conclusion that all conditions exist for fulfilling the plan this year and for overfulfilling it in important sectors. This would mean success for the first step in the new 5-year plan, which is of great importance for overall success to the year 1990. Working and living conditions are being further improved, in accordance with the unity of economic and social policy. With the construction and modernization of a further 1,064,000 dwellings in the 1985-90 5-Year Plan we will solve the central problem of our social policy program successfully and for the well-being of the working people.

Ladies and gentlemen present here, dear friends and comrades! As you know, there was a meeting in Moscow a few days ago for the leaders of the three German Communist Parties with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The focal point of our exchange of views was questions of the safeguarding of peace. The meeting has, if I may say so, an importance far beyond the borders of the countries in which the four parties operate.

We agreed that in view of the lessons of history everything must be done to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, but only peace and cooperation. This is a gain for all those who have an interest in the arms race being ended on earth and not extended into space, since it is necessary in the nuclear-space age to give peace a chance and, thus, to give mankind the chance of survival.

Cooperation betwen the GDR and the USSR gains special significance in the spirit of this activity. This cooperation is being accomplished in the framework of the socialist community. It is of extraordinary importance for the consolidation of friendship between the GDR and the USSR, for the improvement of the people's well-being and for the development of our intellectual and cultural life, especially as we are planning for the coming years -- indeed, up to the turn of the millennium.

Of course, the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan holds a special place in international events. The reduction of confrontation and the the expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States are of great importance, not only for these two countries, but for mankind in general. Even if, here and there, there are voices saying that the United States will not dispense with nuclear tests and will not stop preparations for a "star war," we hope, nevertheless, that in the end reason and realism will prevail. The GDR, its allies and all forces in the world that think sensible see that all aspects of mankind's prospects are in the safeguarding of peace. we are firmly determined to continue to do our bit to ensure that there will not be a world nuclear inferno that would destroy not only the fruits of labor but also the peoples themselves. Dialogue and cooperation instead of confrontation, and disarmament instead if constantly new upward turns in the arms spiral, remain our aim.

Dear friends and comrades, ladies and gentleman! We are marking our national day with a good feeling of successful work and in the certainty that the socialist GDR will add yet much more to its good balance-sheet.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to
-- A peaceful and happy future of the peoples,
-- To the 37th anniversary of the GDR

BRIEFS

FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership a delegation of the Paris federation of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Henri Malber, PCF Central Committee member and first secretary of the Paris federation, arrived in Berlin on 24 September. At a meeting in the bezirk leadership Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership, reported on the experiences and tasks of the Berlin Bezirk party organization and stressed the working people's efforts in the socialist competition and the importance of the Stockholm conference results. Both sides stressed the determination to further deepen the traditionally close relations between the Paris and Berlin party organizations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 86 p 8 Au]

HUNGARIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION -- On 2 October a delegation of the Hungarian People's Repulbic headed by Ferenc Gaszo, deputy minister for culture and education, concluded a study visit of several days to the GDR. During its visit it conducted an exchange of views and experiences with Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training, on topical and future tasks in vocational training in both countries, in particular on the consequences resulting from scientific-technological developments in this field. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct p 2 AU]

BANYASZ ASSUMES ROLE OF GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN

LD091833 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers and Government spokesman, held a press conference about the Thursday session of the Council of Ministers.

The government approved the report of Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar on his official visit to Brussels on the invitation of Wilfried Martens, prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium.

The government then heard a report about the health of the population and brought a resolution to work out a comprehensive social programme to safeguard health. It also heard a report by the president of the state committee against alcoholism, and designated further tasks.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report on Hungary's environmental situation, the condition of the earth, water and air. It evaluated the results of activity carried out in the past period, and defined further tasks.

The president of the information office than answered questions of the journalists. As this was the first occasion he acted as government spokesman, the first question concerned why this institution had to be established. According to Rezso Banyasz, the same principles justified this step as the framing of the press law approved this spring, that is the demand to extend and strengthen socialist democracy and the HSWP programme announced at the 13th congress. In other words, it is his firm conviction that citizens can play an effective role in shaping the future of the country, and solving its problems, if they receive authentic, informative and quick reports. He said the function of spokesman should be considered as a new direct channel for increasing the publicity of the government and the informing of domestic and foreign public opinion.

Another question concerned the founding of a convent order in Hungary. According to the spokesman, the late Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, who has undying merits in establishing lasting good relations between the Hungary state and the Catholic Church, raised the idea of creating a women's order to care for the aged. This religious order, the Society of Our Lady of Hungarians, will be under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Esztergom in office. Its members will be active solely in welfare institutions maintained by the Hungarian Catholic Church, and other church organizations. The church will assure financial means for operation.

The spokesman specially emphasized that this women's order carrying out charitable activity differs from all the religious orders active before 1950. The government approved the relevant report of the state office for church affairs.

Rezso Banyasz also answered several other questions about themes on the agenda of the government session.

At his press conference Thursday, state secretary Rezso Banyasz, government spokesman, answered several questions related to timely tasks in the fight against alcoholism. The spokesman said the government discussed furhter tasks aimed at repressing alcohol consumption. The most important task is to stop alcohol consumption at workplaces. A very determined fight has to be carried on against the most harmful kinds of alcohol, including hard liquor. It is also very important to reduce the alcohol consumption of young people. In the interest of this aim the government plans to ban the consumption of alcohol in educational institutions and during cultural programmes, in youth camps and parks, in other words, in all places frequented by young people. The spokesman said the current session of the government did not discuss raising the prices of alcoholic drinks. However, he referred to the fact that certain adminstrative measures are necessary, primarily against the owners of illegal distilleries who acquire extremely high incomes, and who are mostly responsible for the alcohol consumption of workers prior to and during working hours.

Rezso Banyasz summed up the report heard at the government session about the state of the environment in Hungary. According to the evaluation of the report, considerable development has taken place in nature and environment protection in Hungary over the past period. The state of the environment in Hungary, as compared to other countries, is average. The process of general deterioration, and further pollution of the environment has been moderated. The decrease of crop land has slowed down, the use of chemicals in agriculture has received greater consideration. The size of natural areas under protection now stands at 500,000 hectares. There are 140 nature protection areas, four of which are national parks, 36 are regional protected areas, 100 are nature protection areas.

MARXIST-CATHOLIC DIALOGUE OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD082054 Budapest MTI in English 0926 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- An international symposium, 'Society and Moral Values', opened in Budapest Wednesday, with Marxist and Catholic scholars from 15 countries participating. The dialogue, organized by the Philosophical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome, is held under the auspices of the Presidium of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Pontifical Gregorian University of Rome, is held under the auspices of the Presidium of the Hungarian academy of Sciences and the Vatican Secretariat for non-believers. The symposium, held in the spirit of dialogue between the representatives of two ideologies - was opened by Academician Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Cardinal Paul Poupard, pro-president of the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Believers.

The three-day symposium is to discuss three subjects. The participants will explain their concept on man, and discuss issues of human autonomy and moral responsibility, human relations, moral values, the problems of work and the possibilities and targets fo social co-existence and cooperation.

Opening Speech

LD082058 Budapest MTI in English 1320 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- As reported, a three-day international symposium, 'Society and Moral Values', opened in Budapest Wednesday with Marxist and Catholic scholars from 15 countries. The conference is sponsored by the Board of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Christians, and organized by the Philosophical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Papal Gregorian University of Rome.

In his opening speech, Academician Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, stated that the aim of the conference is neither to confront differences nor to reconcile the irreconcilable. In the present explosive world ridden with political, economic and social tensions, the atmosphere of confidence, understanding and friendship and the dialogue instrumental in creating such an atmosphere is of vital importance. Therefore, philosophical-ideological differences are far less important than the link between Marxist and Catholic scholars - responsibility for the world, the responsibility of sciences and social action to reduce the dangers and convert human attitudes.

Ivan T. Berend pointed out that the Marxist-Catholic dialogue is able to produce a more basic identity of views than the existing differences in the judgement of moral issues. A just society, a just and secure world order and the material-intellectural renaissance of the individual are moral preferences that are accepted by representatives of both world outlooks. On working out moral values strengthened or reinterpreted in the wake of the dangers threatening humankind and on transforming human thinking accordingly, Marxists and Catholics can find common principles and common duties. In today's world the moral values of Catholicism and religion may serve as a hold in the social struggle for human security and against social injustice. Marxists should have patience towards religion and respect for religious people in their search for ways and means of coexistence and cooperation.

The president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences pointed out that joint contribution to the settlement of universal problems is by no means the only possible common platform in the dialogue of believers and Marxists. There are many subjects for discussion, such as the relationship of man and society and the importance of moral values. The issue is approached from different angles. Religion regards moral renaissance as a prerequisite of social rise, while Marxism traces back individual renaissance to the transformation of social relations. Amid the settled and balanced relations between state and church in Hungary, this view is also reflected by respect for believers and the moral values represented by religion.

As the essence of marxism includes humanism of theoretical foundation, it is not indifferent for Marxists what human values and norms are linked to religious belief and what is the role of religion in the life of the individual and society. This is all the more important, as we regard religion as a lasting phenomenon, Ivan T. Berend said in conclusion.

Vatican Official Speaks

LD082116 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Cardinal Paul Poupard, head of the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Christians, gave an opening speech [at the international symposium 'Society and Moral Values" which opened in Budapest on 8 October with the participation of Marxist and Catholic scholars] On behalf of the Catholic participants. He pointed out that the Vatican upholds dialogue between representatives of the two leading ideologies, as the church intends to pomote a continuous dialogue of believers and non-believers. He said he was convinced that people are able to surmount ideological divisions. As the two sides have different or conflicting views of human being, the central theme of the dialogue is the human being with a right to life, dignity and freedom. The dialogue extends to the most important common problems of humankind, such as justice, solidarity among peoples, the protection of the poor and the oppressed, respect for national cultures and issues related to the human environment. Cardinal Poupard stressed the importance of discussions on peace and the achievement of confidence among nations. He said efforts should be made to eliminate all kinds of discrimination against people and groups of people and safeguard important moral values.

These values, he said, are of paramount importance for every society, particularly in our days when such values seem to be losing prestige all over the world. It is only respect for moral values that can avert the dangers to humankind and serve the survival of the human race.

All people of goodwill, both believers and non-believers, should be mobilized in the defence of man, as was stated recently by Pope John Paul II: "It is the commitment for man which may provide a basis for dialogue and cooperation with people who, although not sharing the same religious belief, espouse the fundamental values which are concomitants of human dignity."

Cardinal Poupard called the Budapest dialogue a promising event which may set an example for other people in other areas. He pointed out that a fruitful discussion infers brave, honest and outspoken partners and respect for differences in conviction. This is necessary not only in the conference room, but also in all strata of society, the cardinal said.

Kadar Meets Cardinal

LD100608 Budapest MTI in English 2149 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- The symposium of Marxists and Catholics continued it work Thursday in Budapest with a closed session. In the morning, the philosophers and theologians from 15 countries discussed the atheist and religious conception of relations between the people, and dealt with the Marxist and Christian evaluation of ethical values in the afternoon. The two lecturers in the theme were Eduard Huber, professor of the Pontifical Gregorian University, and Boris Grigorian, professor of the Philosophy Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. The afternoon lectures were held by Georges Cottier, Swiss Dominican monk and theologian of morals, and Tamas Foldesi, dean of the legal faculty of the Budapest Lorand Eotvos University.

The meeting between Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Cardinal Franz Konig, retired archbishop of Vienna, was reported at a press conference held in the afternoon.

Boris Grigorian, professor of the Philosophy Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, who held a lecture about the Marxist conception of relationships between people, pointed out that from the beginning, Marxism has fought against the alienation of man, making them the objects of sale and purchase, treating them as objects, the dehumanization of human relations. The philosopher stated that the conference is hopeful as the participants do not only hold academic debates, but also deal with such major issues as peace, and the fundamental ethical values that determine human life. [passage omitted]

VATICAN REPORTS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS ARRESTED

LD100409 Vatican City International Service in German 1500 BMT 9 Oct

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- A further two Catholic conscientious objectors have been arrested in Hungary. One of them, Jozsef Peller, is being held at the Budapest Military Prison. The other, Imre Szalai, is in Gyoer. There is great concern, particularly about Peller, among Catholic conscientious objectors. Peller is said to have been mistreated by prison staff.

THIRD BLOCK OF PAKS NUCLEAR PLANT COMMISSIONED

LD041818 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- The third block of the Paks nuclear power plant has become operative, and it is to reach the 440 megawatts full output capacity by the end of the year. Together with the other two blocks the plant's output will be 1,320 megawatts, covering one-third of the country's electricity production. The fourth block, also of 440 megawatts capacity, will become operative in 1987-88. It is planned that further two blocks, 1,000 megawatts capacity each, will be constructed in the 90s.

Contrary to the previous blocks, the third block has been equipped mainly with Hungarian control devices, including the process control computer.

Special attention has been paid to preventing radiation. One-fifth of the 100,000 million forints investment was spent on safety purposes. A three-stage safety system is in operation in the plant. Within a radius of 30 kilometres 21 measuring stations and more than 100 sampling stations are in operation, indicating that there is no radioactivity in the region.

Under a recently signed Hungarian-Soviet agreement, Soviet experts will take part in the design and construction of the fifth and the sixth blocks, VVER [as received] type of 1,000 megawatts capacity each. In accordance with the proposals of the International Atomic Energy Agency the new blocks will be shockproof to degree 7 on the Richter scale.

ACADEMICIAN ADDRESSES IAEA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD011913 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna, October 1 (MTI) -- At the General Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Wednesday, academician Pal Tetenyi, president of the Hungarian Atomic Energy Commission, pointed out that Hungary has committed itself to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and actively participates in the work of IAEA and many-sided international cooperation. He stated that Hungarian achievements are regularly studied by scholarship-holders from different parts of the world.

In a new stage of international cooperation, an Austrian reactor control equipment has been tested at the nuclear Power plant of paks. The third 440-megawatt-reactor of the plant recently became operative, there will be a further reactor in 1987, and two 1,000-megawatt reactors over the next ten years. Hungary pays particular attention to safety measures and the training of operators. Finally the head of the Hungarian delegation discussed the importance of the Soviet proposals on a complete nuclear test ban.

BUDAPEST MAYOR'S ACTIVITIES IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD020940 Budapest MTI in English 0825 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, October 2 (MTI) -- Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of the Municipal Council of Budapest, and his party met Chen Xitong, Mayor of Beijing, on Wednesday. He gave a brief on the situation in the Chinese capital and development plans. The mayor gave a dinner in honour of the Hungarian delegation Wednesday evening. In their toasts the parties took a stand on the development of friendly relations and cooperation of the two countries and capitals.

The Hungarian delegation visited the Chinese-Hungarian friendship people's commune in the vicinity of Beijing Thursday morning.

GASPAR GIVES REPORT AT SZOT SESSION

LD040639 Budapest MTI in English 1543 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- The Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) met in session Friday. The organization heard a report by President Sandor Gaspar about the 11th Trade Union World Congress and the work of the Hungarian delegation, and approved the report. The Presidium voiced agreement with the major targets set down by the world congress. A special programme is to be worked out to process the world congress materials and to inform the trade union membership.

In the following the presidium heard a report about timely economic policy issues.

POLAND BANS SOLIDARITY PROVISIONAL COUNCIL

AU091430 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 9 (AFP) -- The Polish authorities have declared illegal the independent Solidarity trade union's new executive, the Provisional Council, one of the body's members, Jozef Pinior of Wroclaw, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Thursday.

The Provisional Council was announced on September 30 by Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union, in the wake of an amnesty for all political prisoners.

According to Mr. Pinior, the authorities considered that the Council was not covered by Polish legislation and its activities could "constitute a danger to public order."

The Council consists of seven of Solidarity's former underground leaders. It was set up in the hope of establishing a dialogue with the authorities on restoring trade-union pluralism.

Questioned in Gdansk by telephone from Warsaw, Mr. Walesa said later: "For the moment we are not going to appeal this administrative decision.

"The decision does not concern us as the Council is not a new organization, for we never recognized the government's dissolution of our union.

"The Council has therefore not been registered and will continue its activities in a spirit of calm and levelheadedness."

MESSNER ADDRESSES POZNAN TRADE UNION MEETING

AU071910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at an economic debate by trade unionists at the "Cegielski" plant in Poznan on 3 October]

[Text] In his speech, Premier Zbigniew Messner related to the questions asked and doubts expressed by trade unionists during the meeting and connected with the preparations for the second Polish assembly of trade unions.

Regarding it as useful to continue meetings between trade union activists and government representatives aimed at a common solution to the problems of working people, Messner pointed out how complex and interdependent economic matters are. However, what is important is that the trade unions do not feel that they are merely censors, but also feel that they are exercising broad influence over the sociopolitical policy of the authorities and encouraging work forces to perform their own tasks with increasing frequency. Thus, in accordance with the spirit of the 10th congress, they are combining better and better the function of defending workers interests and that of being a joint manager.

However, it is natural that the work of trade unionists conflicts with that of the administration, and hence there is no shortage of topics of discussion and polemics. This activity, however, is essential, especially because regardless of the economic barriers that exist, it is necessary to oppose the most difficult barrier -- social consciousness -- and change it.

For there is still a tendency to exaggerate and speak of the great disorder in our country, a habit inherited from 1981. And yet this is not true. Poland is a country with resources, and we can also achieve more if we work with greater discipline, increase productivity, and stop insulting ourselves. Today, the trade unions are strong enough to effectively break these psychological barriers and objectively assess the light and shadow of our reality.

This is true especially because, as the Poznan discussion has shown, the trade unions approach problems with work forces and the economy with real concern and wish to seek joint solutions.

Some trade unionists, Z. Messner continued, are of the opinion that the 5-year plan is gray and devoid of ambition. But one can only assess it this way from the angle of social expectations in the 1970's. From this angle it is indeed a modest plan. But where it indicates the country's economic development possibilities it is ambitious. If it is fully implemented, the Polish economy will be a qualitatively new one in 1990 and will forget the problems besetting it now.

The premier devoted a lot of time to answering questions from trade unionists and relating to those opinions of theirs that arouse controversy, for example concerning social benefits. We do not intend, he said, to take privileges away from workers, but merely to set some spheres of life in order. Therefore, in accordance with the wishes of trade unionists, talks have already commenced inside the labor ministry on the subject of minimum wages as the basis for calculating some benefits.

SEJM SPEAKER DISCUSSES CURRENT SESSION

LD011039 Warsaw PAP in English 0650 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 30: The Sejm Presidium and the Presidia of Sejm committees today discussed the tasks of the chamber in the two coming sessions, that is, till the middle of 1987.

Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski brief the deputies on the hitherto Sejm works in the current term. The Sejm convened for 11 sessions in 10 months to review issues tied with the formation of the Sejm and the establishment of supreme state bodies and with information on the realization of electoral motions and postulates. It assessed for the first time the realization of the long-term plan and passed this year's budget and financial plans. The Sejm passed 12 laws. From the first moments of the new term the Sejm has been tackling issues correspondent to the needs of society and the state, stated Roman Malinowski.

Next the Sejm speaker reviewed the time-table of the Sejm's session, pointing out that it had been compiled with a view to giving the fullest expression to the fundamental substance of the 10th PUWP congress. This pertains, first and foremost, to the work on the national socio-economic plan till 1990.

Towards the end of this year the Sejm will review drafts of next year's budget and financial plans and, in the middle of next year, the government report on the execution of plans and the budget in 1986 -- for the first time including the realization of the fund for servicing the foreign debt and the central fund for developing science and technology, the Sejm speaker said. [paragraph as received]

Issues of control are envisaged in the framework plan of Sejm sessions in a broad range. They concern, among other things, an evaluation of the implementation of the economic reform, the state of workers' self-government, the realization of the long-term programme of developing agricultural and also the realization of some laws. The framework plan of Sejm sessions has an open character and will be complemented with new initiatives.

The Sejm speaker announced that during talks between the Sejm presidium and the government leadership the sides had raised the issue of frequently unsatisfactory replies to deputies' questions and the committees' desiderata and opinions. It was also agreed that government bodies would pay attention to the quality and clarity of the materials presented to the Sejm as well as undertake activities aimed at upgrading the level of government presentations of draft laws.

SEJM PASSES RESOLUTION ON REFORM IMPLEMENTATION

AU060941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Sep 86 p 4

["Sejm resolution concerning the government report on the course and results of the implementation of the economic reform during the period 1981-85"]

[Text] PAP -- The Sejm unchangingly holds the view that the economic reform commenced in 1981 possesses historic significance. On it depends the solving of the complex economic, political, and social problems facing the state. An important characteristic of the reform is its social nature, as evident in the democratization of the planning system and in the development of all forms of self-management. A capable coordination of strategic central planning with the initiative and independence of enterprises has become one of the basic principles of the reform.

The Sejm, when assessing the 5-year period of implementing the economic reform, takes into account the exceptionally difficult conditions under which it has been necessary to alter the mechanisms of economic functioning. Even though the reform's implementation is accompanied by huge material barriers and a huge foreign trade barrier exacerbated by restrictions, the reform has defended itself and not lost its basic nature. The generally positive assessment is confirmed by the improvement in the economic situation during the period 1981-5. In some sectors of the economy, this improvement has been unsatisfactory and incommensurate with existing needs and social aspirations, but even so it has clearly shown that some unfavorable production trends have been averted and that supply and demand have been balanced out. The principles of the reform have been formulated with the conviction that the social and economic situation will continue to be difficult, but nevertheless easier than it was at the beginning of the reform's implementation.

Taking all the experience so far into account, the Sejm confirms the correctness of the adopted line of the reform.

The Sejm reiterates that the basic principles behind the institutional changes contained in the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and in laws suit the economy's needs and society's expectations. The elimination of extensive growth factors, progressing depreciation of assets, heavy debts, foreign trade difficulties, and increasing demands posed by technological progress mean that the activity so far must be intensified in order to accelerate the introduction of the economic reform to those spheres planned to receive it.

The support expressed for the reform by the 10th PZPR Congress, which spoke out in favor of its continuation and progress to the second stage of implementation, is a fact of fundamental sociopolitical significance. The Sejm will continue to guard the observance of the basic reform principles laid down in the law, encouraging a further improvement of these principles. Assessing the economic reform implementation period to date, the Sejm believes that the reform's legal basis has permitted the creation of a new system of economic functioning. Significant improvements have been achieved in social planning, and greater powers and financial independence have been given to territorial self-government bodies. There is large progess in making enterprises independent and self-financing, though this progress is still not adequate.

The following ought to be included among unfavorable phenomena:

-- Insufficient market stability, which makes efficient systems of self-control impossible. The lack of such mechanisms has restricted, among other things, progress in improving planning and has curbed the extent of central influence on enterprises;

-- Lack of success in the reform of price-fixing, and the continuation of rules which do not force reductions in costs and a better quality and quantity of production;

-- Lack of success in investments policy, which has not permitted an optimal economic structure;

-- Unfavorable budget cuts caused by the continuation of heavy subsidies and concession in the material sphere. These have made it necessary to search for new sources of budgetary income, thus affecting taxation and curbing the incentive role of financial policy;

-- Frequent alterations in economic instruments, especially financial rules, which shorten the planning horizon in enterprises;

-- Market disequilibrium and a lack of an effective re-allocation of manpower, material resources, and investments;

-- Insufficient incentive for technological progress and greater exports;

-- An ineffective wages policy;

-- The continuation of monopolist practices which ignore the rules designed to increase efficiency and cause parochial trends in investments, wages, concessions, and subsidies.

All this has prevented a more intensive development of the national economy. Inflation has continued.

The Sejm points out that in some parts of the national economy, the rules of the reform are still not being fully applied. This encourages the continuation of old parochial practices and of the struggle for investment funds and wages, which has a negative effect on the remaining sectors of the economy. The Sejm supports the general alternation paths expressed in the government report on the course and results of the implementation of the economy reform during the period 1981-5. At present, thorough work by the government on a more concrete concept to the second stage of the reform is essential. The essence of this second stage should be the introduction of effective economic mechanisms which make efficiency compulsory. The basis behind this concept should be a thorough analysis of institutional changes so far. The point of departure for this analysis may be provided by the government report and the guidelines contained in it, taking into account the need to intensify the economic reform and rationalize economic structures.

Being in favor of more determined activity in the economiic life than so far, the Sejm supports the introduction to the economy of the principle of economic compulsion as a factor that liberates energy, initiative, and efficiency. It should be expressed by means of a clear interdependence between wages and work results. The Sejm also supports more intensive action to set investments in order, boost exports, accelerate technological progress and market and financial equilibrium, counter the depreciation of assets, and reduce subsidies. The Sejm recognizes the need to employ the following factors connected with equilibrium: rationalization of investments, and a rationalization of the structure of production and of the broadly conceived influence of money on the budget and banking system.

Economic policy must be geared toward a balancing out of the market to a greater extent than has been the case so far. Without market equilibrium there can be no progress in efficiency.

Increasing social requirements impose a special concern for more effective ways of creating and promoting technological progress.

In the present situation, an increase in exports is becoming increasingly necessary for the development of the national economy. That is why the Sejm underlines the importance of perfecting all those institutional solutions which serve to boost exports.

The achievements of self-management bodies so far provide a basis for saying that intensified action to improve the economic reform must go hand in hand with a recognition of the position of workers' self-management bodies and a protection of their powers.

The Sejm states that it remains an important task to continue to mould a new social awareness that is conducive to change and the modernization of the economy, and to seek social support for th reform. The animation of social activity and the further creation of citizens initiataive at all work posts is an essential condition for success in the second stage of economic reform.

With this in mind, the Sejm asks all bodies and all institutions to undertake action aimed at broadly disseminating to society economic knowledge and a knowledge of the principles of the new economic system. The consistent carrying through of the economic reform is a matter for all Poles and the target of their joint effort for the sake of the nation's success.

CONFERENCE CRITIQUES SOCIOECONOMIC 'IRREGULARITIES'

LD050841 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A total of 382 delegates representing the almost 80,000 party members in the Bydgoszcz voivodship were deliberating at a voivodship report-back and electoral conference of the PZPR today. Irregularities in socioeconomic life were the subject of a critical analysis, and a program for the activity of the voivodship party organization resulting from the resolutions of the 10th congress was outlined. [passage omitted on delegates' comments on development work]

As a result of the elections, Zenon Zmudzinski was again entrusted with the post of first secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee in Bydogszcz. Jozef Baryla, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Henryk Benarski, secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in today's deliberations.

BARYLA ADDRESSES MILITARY ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE

AU010814 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla at the 25 September accountability and election conference of the Silesian Military District in Wroclaw]

[Text] The firm majority of the units of this military district achieved good and very good marks during inspections and field exercises in 1984, 1985, and in the first half of this year. They earned distinction among the armed forces. I congratulate you warmly on these achievements.

Party organizations within the army are an inseparable part of the entire party. This means that -- taking into account, of course, the specific nature of the armed forces -- they are guided by the same line, program, and ideological principles at the party. This has been fully confirmed by our accountability and election conference today.

The report and individual speeches have manifested the same concern and same feeling of responsibility that so strongly characterized the 10th congress. I believe this is a good forecast for the future and confirms that the Communists of the Silesian Military District understand the tasks and duties stemming from the decisions and materials of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Your conference has been, as it were, a translation of the congress resolutions into a language of simple and comprehensible tasks for everyone. It has established a program of action or the military district party organization and all party members during the coming 5-year period.

Now this program has to be implemented firmly and decisively. The conference's resolutions cannot be hidden away in a safe. They must be a permanent daily part of the activity of the entire organization and every party member. I repeat that this is an issue that determines the success of our great cause.

I am convinced that that is the way you have interpreted all the tasks resting on your shoulders since the party congress. With this conviction in mind, I wish you, comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee and its first secretary, Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, success in your work in further consolidating our socialist state's defense capability.

I wish you the satisfaction which belongs to those who feel that they are serving the fatherland well.

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

LD042214 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: Today, another seven voivodship party conferences debated in Bialystok, Chelm, Kalisz, Kielce, Konin, Krosno and Wloclawek. They specified tasks stemming from decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress and fixed the ways and deadlines of implementing them in their regions. Thus, the campaign of party conferences in voivodships reached its half-way mark.

Members of the party leadership took part in today's conferences: Kazimierz Barcikowski in Krosno, Jozef Czyrek in Kielce, Czeslaw Kiszczak in Konin and Zbigniew Michalek together with Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych in Wloclawek.

PAP NOTES PLO DELEGATION VISIT, MEETING

LD092017 Warsaw PAP in English 1626 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 9: A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee headed by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] paid an official friendly visit to Poland. The delegation held talks with the head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Ernest Kucza and Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski, among others, and was received by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. The talks concerned key issues of the international situation and bilateral cooperation.

The sides pointed with satisfaction to the constant development of relations between Poland and the PLO, and expressed a will of their further broadening in the interest of the two befriended nations. Special attention was paid to the Middle East situation, constantly aggravating due to the expansionist policy of Israel, supported by imperialist circles of the United States.

It was confirmed once again that establishing a lasting peace in that region is impossible without returning of all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab Palestine nation to self-determination and foundation of its own independent state. A conviction was expressed that a U.N. sponsored international conference on the Middle East may essentially contribute to the settlement of the Middle East conflict.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH FRG OFFICIAL

LD100551 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 9: Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda, cochairman from the Polish side of the Inter-governmental Mixed Commission for the Development of Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation With the FRG, received here today Secretary of State in the Federal Ministry of Economics Dieter von Wuerzen.

The sides discussed the development of economic cooperation between Poland and the FRG.

Dieter von Wuerzen was also received today by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojic. The two evaluated this year's development of economic and trade cooperation. The side pointed to possiblities of its further development in the coming years.

UN ENVOY EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD091244 Warsaw PAP in English 0858 GMT 9 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Oct 9 -- Addressing the U.N. Special Political Committee, Poland's representative Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak voiced support for the Soviet initiative to set up an international system of nuclear security and confirmed Poland's readiness to contribute to the implementation of this concept.

Referring to international conventions adopted in Vienna, the speaker stressed that the comprehensive programme of the International Atomic Energy Agency serves nuclear security and protection against radiation and calls for closer cooperation with other international organizations.

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS AUSTRIA-POLISH SOCIETY GUESTS

LD092132 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Austrian-Polish [Friendship] Society headed by Dr Fritz Bock and Dr Theodor Kanitzer is paying a visit to Poland. The Austrian guests were received by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The state of Polish-Austrian relations and possibilities for their development, as well as some issues related to the tense international situation, were discussed. Both sides expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit will contribute to an improvement in East-West relations.

BRIEFS

NEW VOIVODA -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Jerzy Golaczynski from the post of voivoda of Jelenia Gora in connection with his appointment as first secretary of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee and, after obtaining the opinion of the Voivodship People's Council, appointed Sylwester Samol to the post of Jelenia Gora voivoda. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4/5 Oct 86 p 8 AU]

RUSSIAN CHURCH DELEGATION -- At the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council, a church delegation from the Soviet Union headed by Nikodem, metropolitan of Lvov and Tarnopol, arrived in Poland on 1 October. The guests were met at Warsaw Airport by members of the Main Board of the Polish Ecumenical Council and representatives of the Office of Religious Affairs. During a meeting at the Council headquarters, Bishop Janusz Narzynski, chairman of the Council, spoke about further forms of cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING DRA AMBASSADOR -- Warsaw, Oct. 9: Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski received here today ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Poland Mohammad Faruq Karmand who paid a farewell visit in connection with the termination of his diplomatic mission in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

BIELSKO-BIALA FIRST SECRETARY -- At the voivodship report-back and election conference of the PZPR in Bielsko-Biala, Stanislaw Habczyk has been elected first secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

SKIERNIEWICE FIRST SECRETARY -- Two hundred and eighteen delegates met in Skierniewice today at the PZPR Voivodship report-back and election conference. The most important comments from the discussion are contained in the resolution that was passed. The most urgent is to improve the organization and operation of the administration and to speed up housing construction. Leszek Miller was elected first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Skierniewice. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

SHEVARDNADZE SCHEDULED TO VISIT IN OCTOBER

AU091820 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, will pay an official friendship visit to our country in the second 10-day period of October this year, at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

CPC ACTIVISTS MEET WITH STOIAN, END VISIT

AU091700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1633 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/10/86 — Over September twenty-five-October nine a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Qian Yunlu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial Committee of the CPC, paid a visit of friendship to Romania.

The guests conducted talks at the CC of the RCP, the management of the Ministry of Tourism, the Constanta, Tulcea, Brasov, Suceava and Iasi County Party Committees, visited social and cultural units in the Bucharest Municipality and the mentioned counties.

At the conclusion of the visit the members of the delegation were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

SCIENTEIA MARKS PRC PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY

AU030817 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Editorial article on the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, celebrated on 1 October: "National Holiday of the Friendly Chinese People"]

[Text] Today is the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC -- a billiant culmination of the revolutionary struggle waged by the people's masses, under the leadership of the communist party, against the regime of exploitation and opression, for social and national liberation, and an event of historical importance which inaugurated a new epoch in the life of the great Chinese peopoe. The triumph of the people's revolution in China also had a deep international significance because it influenced the balance of forces to a considerable extent in the favor of socialism, people's independence, progress, and peace.

In China's multi-millenia-old history, there is no period that could bring about renewing changes of such proportions and depth as they years following the inaguration of the people's power. The great power of the people was unchained and gathered in a continuous and constant effort made to eliminate the heavy burden of past heritage and to implement the CPC's policy aimed at developing production forces, science, and culture and at raising the general standard of living of the whole society.

Numerous new industrial centers that appeared on the map of the country; the construction of thousands of plants, enterprises, thermal and hydropower stations, which led to the increase of industrial output by about 60 times; the strong development of the machine-tool building industry, electronics, and petrochemistry and the establisnment of the aeronautical industry are telling proofs of this effort. [paragraph continues]

Likewise, agriculture, taking advantage of the expansion of irrigation and of the growing contribution of science and technology to its development, ensures greater yields than ever in the past. The achievements in the fields of science and technology ensured China a place among the countries participating in the exploration of outer space.

The Chinese people are achieving outstanding results in implementing the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and of the national conference regarding the seventh 5-year plan period on strongly developing and modernizing the national economy while greatly developing scientific and technological research, expanding and perfecting education at all levels, and raising the level of professional training of all categroies of working people.

The Romanian people rejoice in the Chinese people's great achievements in building socialism and follows with great interest the consistent efforts it makes to turn China - by the end of this century -- into a strong and modern socialist country. At the same time, the Romanian people feel great satisfaction for the fact that our relations of friendship, solidarity, and many-sided cooperation, established along the years, are successfully developing in all fields of activity.

The frequent meetings and talks between our party and state leaders play a decisive roled in strengthening the Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation. The visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, paid to the PRC last year and the talks he held with Comrade Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, and with other Chinese party and state leaders, as well as the visit Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC state Council, paid to our country this year led to the development of new possibilities for expanding and diversifying our cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural fields, as well as in all the other fields of joint interest. Developing further this cooperation is fully in keeping with the interests of socialist construction in Romania and China and the general cause of socialism and, at the same time, makes a contribution to asserting the policy of detente, disarmament, independence, progress, and peace throughout the world.

The Romanian people warmly participate in the great holiday of the friendly Chinese people and wish them -- under the CPC's leadership -- new and outstanding successes in the great work carried out for the socioeconomic development and many-sided flourishing of their socialist homeland.

DASCALESCU CABLES RYZHKOV ON LOSS OF SUBMARINE

AU091238 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 8 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in connection with the sinking of the Soviet nuclear submarine which led to the loss of human lives. On behalf of the Romanian Government, sincere concolences are expressed in the cable and feelings of compassion are requested to be extended to the bereaved families.

REYKJAVIK SEEN AS REAL CHANCE FOR DISARMAMENT

AU091208 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Oct 86 p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary in the "Week in the World" column: "Now Even an Intersummit"]

[Excerpts] The agreement between Gorbachev and Reagan on an "intersummit" in Reykjavik indicates the readiness of the two superpowers to return to the once smooth and recently abandoned process of nuclear arms control.

This return is opening up possibilities for many other countries, and peace and democratic forces, to break their own blockade imposed on them by the superpowers and their nuclear arms (and nuclear blackmail). This is a chance for the return of not only detente, but also of greater security and cooperation as well as a chance for the inclusion of all countries in all processes that are solving acute international problems.

The essence of problems and our views and assessments were sublimated in a few sentences in a speech Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, delivered in the SFRY Assembly. "The arms race," Hasani said, "reflects a reality that will not change overnight. It is an alarming reality, which does not leave anybody anywhere in the world indifferent. That is why the awareness about the joint fate of the world and its joint responsibility is emerging more and more clearly. On the other side, the fact that renewed talks between the two superpowers are under way and that this raises hopes for more favorable prospects, indicates that the fate of peace depends, to the greatest extent, on relations between the two superpowers themselves. What is left then is to hope that their already arranged meeting in Reykjavik will be conducted in the spirit of the whole world's expectations, in the spirit of relaxation and constructiveness."

Gorbachev and Reagan [subhead]

The surprise about Reykjavik was total not only for the wider world public but also for disarmament. [passage omitted]

Gorbachev has certainly played yet another right move by suggesting a preliminary meeting at the "halfway point." But in contrast to his earlier proposals about a meeting with Reagan anywhere in Europe, this time Gorbachev did not attach any conditions -- not even that the other side stops nuclear tests.

This was enough for Reagan to agree and also to disavow his own ceremonial declarations and in that way eliminate the Daniloff problem. [passage omitted]

Towards Arms Control [subhead]

Reagan has, of course, played the right move at the right time and in doing so also demonstrated political flexibility. Because the "great communicator" has obviously worked out that an agreement with the USSR about arms control is going to bring more support from the other America which is becoming impatient.

One should bear in mind that the "silent majority" of America has traditionally been in favor of coexisting with the USSR. This became even more prominent when the Congress disapproved of loosening the purse-strings for new arms, especially considering that American sources are also limited. [passage omitted]

Everything therefore leads toward America returning to the policy of nuclear arms control in accordance with the agreements of the 1960's and 1970's. With the symmetry in the reduction of defensive and offensive arms, which is what is now suggested by Moscow, which now also accepts the long-awaited verification, the chances of a limited agreement are quite realistic. The most controversial thing remains space armament, but the two powers are getting closer to regulating this through the reaffirmation of the agreement on antiballistic missiles dating back to the 1960's for the next 15 years. [passage omitted]

It is quite certain that the two superpowers are close to an agreement about liquidating the so-called Euromissiles which have recently transferred Europe into a nuclear polygon.

This is, finally a real chance for Europe, for its disarmament and detente in the military space. This an alternative that has already been intensively discussed in all European centers. This is also confirmed by the British Laborities' view against nuclear arms and their rejection of Weinberger's threat that this would lead to the break up of NATO. [passage omitted]

Stanic Views Meeting as 'Positive'

LD091825 Belgrade TANJUG in English GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 9 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia news the forthcoming meeting in Reykjavik between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as positive and as a political event of great importance, and hopes that the meeting will be conducive to concrete agreement in the interests of the entire international community, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said at a press conference in Belgrade today.

Ambassador Stanic stressed that, despite well-known problems, there are encouraging signs that negotiations are serious and that the reasons for and interests in another U.S.-Soviet summit meeting are increasingly evident. This was directly demanded by the Eighth Non-aligned Summit in Harare in a call addressed to Reagan and Gorbachev, Stanic recalled.

STANIC COMMENTS ON IVEZAJ CASE, U.S. RELATIONS

LD091650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1558 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav national Petar Ivezaj, sentenced to a seven-year prison term by the Titograd District Court yesterday, is a member of a hostile organization whose subversive activity is aimed against the integrity and the constitutional order of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Yugoslav spokesman, Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic said at a regular news conference in Belgrade today.

Ambassador Stanic said that the development of good relations between Yugoslavia and the United States was not in the interest of similar individuals and organizations, who, as he specified, use every opportunity to undermine cooperation and confidence between the two countries. It is regrettable that some members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate do not acknowledge these facts, Ambassador Stanic said, commenting a request made by U.S. Congressman William Broomfield to U.S. State Secretary George Shultz to intervene in the Ivezaj case.

Ivezaj was sentenced under the Yugoslav criminal code clause regulating criminal acts of association and hostile activity against Yugoslavia.

The Titograd court proved beyond any doubt that Ivezaj has since 1978 been a member of the so-called "Albanian-American Student Organization", which rallies political emigres from Albania and Yugoslavia. The aim of the organization is the undermining of Yugoslavia, and the secession and annexation of the Yugoslav province of Kosovo to Albania. It was on the instructions of the "Albanian-American Student Organization" that Ivezaj came to Yugoslavia, where he has been arrested and tried.

Yugoslav spokesman Aleksandar Stanic informed reporters that representatives of the United States Embassy in Yugoslavia have been permitted contact with Ivezaj, also a naturalized American.

In Yugoslavia, a country where five nations and a score of nationalities live and where the three main religions are Catholic, Orthodox and Moslem, invaders, foreign and internal enemies have in the course of history used national and religious differences to incite national conflicts and strife. The policy, which at times escalated into genocide, was especially pronounced during the fascist occupation of Yugoslavia from 1941 to 1945, in which period one million 700,000 Yugoslavs perished in the liberation war or as victims of the occupying forces and their collaborators.

The sowing of national hatred is also the policy of Albanian nationalists and separatists in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, predominantly populated by members of the Albanian nationality. The hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists is aimed at creating an ethnically pure Kosovo and joining Kosovo to Albania. In the spring of 1981, Albanian nationalists and separatists organized demonstrations in a number of towns in Kosovo Province, and in conflicts with security forces used fire arms. In the conflicts, nine persons were killed and quite a few wounded.

Although a series of measures have been taken in the Kosovo province to stabilize the situation, nationalists and separatists continue to act. Nationalists in Kosovo, as has been established, maintain close ties with many emigre organizations abroad, which materially assist subversive activities within Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic Regrets 'Dramatization'

AU091444 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 9 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic Thursday regretted that Washington had "dramatised" the case of a Yugoslav-born man sent to prison in Yugoslavi, for joining protests in the United States at Yugoslav policy.

The Reagan administration had Wednesday indicated "outrage over the arrest and trial" of Pjer Ivezaj, 30, hours after he was sent to prison for seven years in Totograd for "association and activities hostile to Yugoslavia."

The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, reporting his trial, described him as a Yugoslav citizen. The United States said he was a naturalised American.

The Titograd court was told protests had been held in Detroit, Washington and Chicago in favour of Albanian nationalists in the mainly-Albanian Yugoslav autonomous province of Kosovo. They had called for a Kosovo republic.

Mr. Dizdarevic said Thursday a case like that of Mr. Ivezaj should not undermine the good relations between Yugoslavia and the United States.

U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA WELCOMED

LD091821 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1410 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia welcomed today the United States decision on the application of economic sanctions against the racist South African regime.

Government press spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said the decision reflects growing realization in the world that apartheid can be abolished and fundamental rights in the returned to South Africa's black majority only by intensified and efficicious pressure on the Pretoria government.

MIKULIC CONGRATULATES ZHAO ZIYANG ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091626 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the PRC, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people.

Vrandecic Cables Counterpart

AU091620 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national day of the PRC, Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has sent a telegram to Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, with congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Chinese people.

MAMULA-LED DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA

For reportage of the visit to the DPRK by a People's Army delegation headed by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense of the SFRY, including his meeting with O Kuk-yol, member of th Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, see the North Korea section of the 9 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR BUCHAREST MEETING

AU132012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1986 -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foerign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, Marian Orzechowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, E.A. Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Bucharest, on October 13, to participate in the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participant states.

The guests were welcomed by Ioan Totu, Romanian minister of foreign affairs Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Foreign Ministry, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

CEMA SESSION, PROTOCOL ON S&T PROGRESS

AU102138 Sofia BTA in English 1716 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA) -- The CMEA member-states will continue to develop their cooperation in the development and application of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems, which are viewed as a factor for accelerating techno-scientific progress. This conclusion was made at the third international session on flexible manufacturing systems, which ended here with the signing of a protocol.

The session was organized by the Moscow-based Scientific Research Institute on the Problems of Management and the Bulgarian Technological Automation Center. Other organizations involved in the holding of the scientific forum were the State Research and Technologies Committee, the techno-scientific unions and the Machine-Tools and Robots Economic Corporation. 142 Scientists and specialists from Bulgaria, the G.D.R., Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were taking part.

The 50 reports that were read during the session and the discussions in the sections centered on the problems of automated production in the socialist countries. The participants concretized the basic directions for the development of this type of production in the light of the Comprehensive Techno-Scientific Progress Program of the CMEA Member-States to the Year 2000.

The scientists discussed a broad range of issues of theoretical and methodological nature as well as certain practical matters related to the development and production of flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems. Other problems discussed were those of the automation of design work, the training and qualification of personnel and the development of robotized technological complexes.

IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE HELD IN BUDAPEST 7-9 OCT

LD101920 Budapest MTI in English 1536 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- The 5th ideological conference of the Warsaw Treaty armies was held in Budapest October 7-9. Delegates of the seven fraternal armies discussed the experience of ideological educative work in their armies and the tasks faced in safeguarding peace. Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian 'Socialist Workers' Party, met the heads of the delegations.

COMMENTATOR ON REYKJAVIK 'MISSED CHANCES'

AU131456 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Missed Historical Chances" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA Commentator Ivan Gaytandzhiev) -- In Reykjavik the U.S. ruined the historical chance for elimination of the most serious obstacles of the road toward disarmament, toward establishing of durable peace and security in the world. This is the main conclusion drawn from the summit in the capital of Iceland, which was expected by the whole mankind with enormous interest.

Now, when the content of the talks is known in general, there is a good reason to be said that the blame for the failure of the summit falls entirely on the U.S. As early as on the eve of the talks between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan it was clear that the final result depends to the same degree on both sides. The position of the Soviet Union is well known, and now after Reykjavik, it became even more clear to the whole mankind, because the U.S.S.R. confirmed in an exceptional way its good will and unfaltering desire for holding of a dialogue in the name of peace.

The summit in Reykjavik was determined as working, intermediate and businesslike, but just missed to remain in history as a triumph of good, realism and reason. In the moment, when on some of the most significant Soviet proposals as reducing of strategic arms by 50 percent and removal of the Soviet and U.S. medium range missiles from Europe, the two sides have almost reached an agreement the U.S. made the talks senseless. And as Mr Mikhail Gorbachev said: "We were on the verge of historical decisions but the American Government with its aspiration for achieving of military superiority through the so called "Strategic Defence Initiative" did not accept these proposals, which could be signed in Washington."

Despite the failure of the talks the meeting in Reykjavik is an important stage on the road for achievement of durable and stable peace in the world. It proved that like never before concrete actions and the efforts of all are necessary for halting of the arms race and elimination of all kinds of mass destruction weapons.

People around the world want peace and preservation of their most sacred right - the right to live. It is well known, and it was also indicated by the meeting in Reykjavik, that the dialogue between the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. will not be easy in the future as well. But the interests of all peoples demand with an unprecedented explicity that the differences between the two states on the principal questions of peace and war should be overcome on the negotiations table. The Soviet Union proved that it is ready for this. What remains to be seen is when and to what degree the U.S. will be ready.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. SCIENTISTS

AU102110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received the U.S. participants in the Bulgarian-U.S. Seminar on the Application of Scientific Research in Practical Work. Satisfaction was expressed regarding the work of this first scientific forum of its kind.

It was unanimously stressed that favorable opportunities exist to expand cooperation in various sectors of scientific knowledge and for more active communications between scientists and experts from both countries.

Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, and Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, participated in the friendly talk.

POLITBURO'S ALEKSANDROV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

AU140837 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Oct86 p 2

[Text] On 10 October, at the ivitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of te BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, departed for Moscow on a working visit.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Milko Balev, member of the MCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and responsible associates of the BCP Central Committee. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

ZHIVKOV RECIEVES USSR AUTOMOTIVE MINISTER

AU092025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov recieved Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry, on 9 October. They discussed the two countries' economic development, and more specifically, questions pertaining to transportation machine-building, production of buses, and the future of the newly created Bulgarian-Soviet plant for automobile and electronic systems.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU091619 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] On 9 October in Sofia Krustyu Stanilov, deputy chairman of the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers, and Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry, signed an agreement on creating a joint Bulgarian-USSR plant for producing electronic systems for automobiles in Plovdiv. They also signed protocols that extend the term of validity of the agreement on specialization and production sharing in the automobile industry, including GAZ trucks, Moskvich private cars, and standard steering-wheel parts.

The ceremony was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES INDIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU091952 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Gurdial Singh Dhillon, minister of agriculture and rural development of India, who is co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Indian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

On behalf of the Bulgarian people, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his indignation with the assassination against the prime minster of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. He condemned the attempts to destabilize the situation in India and to influence that country's independent policy.

During the talk, the work of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation was highly commended. The committee has contributed substantially to the steady expansion and promotion of the traditionally friendly ties between the two countries.

The meeting was attempted by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and co-chairman of the committee.

Protocol Signed

AU092011 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 9 Oct 86

["Bulgaria-India: Dynamic Business Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 8 (BTA) -- Agriculture, the food industry and manufacturing and engineering are the main areas of the future promotion of Bulgaro-Indian economic and techno-scientific cooperation. Specific provisions for this are contained in the protocol of the eighth session of the Bulgaro-Indian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The document was signed by the co-chairman of the committee Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of Bulgaria's Economic Council, and Dr Gurdiai Singh Dhillon, India's minister of agriculture and rural development.

More active cooperation is planned in crop cultivation and stockbreeding. Joint work will continue in the breeding of buffaloes, sheep and chickens. Seeds and planting stock will be exchanged for oleaginous plants, fruit-trees, vegetables and cereals. The possibilities will be studied for the joint construction of food industry enterprises.

There will be further interaction in the manufacturing of various electrotechnical products and hand-operated electrical instruments. Reciprocal exchanges will be expanded in the field of technologies, in the electrotechnical, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, in metallurgy and mechanical engineering.

Machines and equipment, electronics and electrotechnical products will be the main items in countertrade. The conclusion of long-term agreements on the delivery of goods of mutual interest will be encouraged.

Bulgaria and India signed their first agreement on cooperation in tourism. It envisages the exchange of tourists, information and specialists. The possibilities will be studied for cooperation in the construction and operation of tourist facilities in both countries and in third countries.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU140850 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] From 4 to 11 October a delegation of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party led by Pramod Ggogoi [spelling as transliterated], member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party and party secretary in the state of Assam, visited Bulgaria.

The delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two parties confirmed their mutual willingness to further develop their relations and cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Indian peoples, and of peace, democracy, and socialism.

The Indian guests had meetings and talks at the BCP Central Committee's Economic and Scientific-Technical Policy and Agricultural Departments, and at the BCP okrug committees in Veliko Turnovo and Stara Zagora. They visited industrial and agricultural objects.

The representatives of the Indian Communist Party highly evaluated the achievements of the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people in implementing the tasks posed by the 13th BCP Congress.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARIAN YOUTH LEAGUE

AU111917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the Dimitrov Komsomol and the Hungarian Communist Youth League has been signed in the Central Committee of the Dimitorv Komsomol. The agreement was signed by Csaba Hamori, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League, and Andrey Bundshulov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. The agreement lays down the basic directions for expanding and deepening the cooperation between the two youths leagues for the next 5 years. It envisages the exchange of experience on questions relating to industry, agriculture, transportation, and the labor and communist education of youth.

COUNCIL OF MINISTER'S LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR PRC

AU121858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] On 12 October Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for the People's Republic of China. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Teng Shaozhi, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria.

GRIGOR STOICHKOV DEPARTS FOR MOZAMBIQUE

AU121902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] On 12 October Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Mozambican Commission of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, departed for Mozambique, where he will take part in the sixth session of the commission.

ALGERIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER RECEIVED BY ATANASOV

AU101742 Sofia BTA in English 1550 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA) -- Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Faysal Boudraa, minister of heavy industry of Algeria. It was noted that favourable prospects exist for widening and development of the trade-economic cooperation between the two countries. The two sides viewed the possibilities for joint construction of enterprises in the sphere of mechanical engineering in Algeria.

Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received Mr. Faysal Boudraa, minister of heavy industry of Algeria. They discussed the widening of techno-scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Visits Plovdiv

AU131924 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA) -- Mr Faysal Boudraa, Algeria's minister of heavy industry, completed his visit to Bulgaria. He visited the International Autumn Technology Fair in the city of Plovdiv and was familiarized there with the achievements of the Bulgarian economy. He conferred with business executives of Balkancar to discuss the possibilities for the joint construction of a hoisting and hauling devices enterprise in Algeria.

The Algerian minister was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council. They considered the opportunities for the expansion of techno-scientific and economic cooperation between the two countries.

YOUTH COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ALGERIA SIGNED

AU121824 Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, and Mr Mohamed Khaha [spelling as received], Secretary of the National Council of the National Union of Algerian Youth, expressed today their satisfaction over the Week of Friendship Between the Bulgarian and the Algerian Youth, organized in Bulgaria. At their meeting today, the delegations of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and of the National Union of Algerian Youth assessed the week as a reaffirmation of the two organizations' readiness to promote their bilateral cooperation.

Briefing each other on the immediate tasks facing young people in Bulgaria and Algeria, the delegations expressed their determination to persevere in their work for the strengthening of anti-imperialist solidarity, to unite their efforts in the struggle for freedom, democracy and social progress. It was emphasised that the good contacts between the young people in the two countries are an integral part of the progressing Bulgaro-Algerian relations.

A protocol signed today envisages a more active exchange of experience in various spheres of the activities of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the National Union of Algerian Youth in 1986-1988 period.

POPIVANOV-LED HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

AU140836 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] A Bulgarian health delegation led by Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, visited the DPRK. A cooperation plan for a 2-year period was signed. It encompasses the exchange of experience and information in health protection and medicine. The Bulgarian delegation was received by Kang Song-san, chairman of the DPRK Administrative Council.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PEACE CONGRESS IN DENMARK

AU131924 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA) -- A delegation of Bulgarian public figures, led by Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Peace Committee, left for Copenhagen today. They will attend the World Congress, which will open there on October 15 and is devoted to the International Year of Peace.

COMMENTARIES VIEW REYKJAVIK SUMMIT OUTCOME

CTK Commentary

LD132144 Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Comment on Gorbachev-Reagan Meeting" by Jan Stejskal — CTK headline]

[Text] Reykjavik Oct 13 (CTK correspondent) — After last weekend, the Icelandic capital will go down in history as the place of a contest between two political concepts, a contest reflecting the problems of the present-day world, which came within an arms' reach of historical compromise only to eventually fail to achieve it.

Reykjavik was amazed by the generosity of Soviet proposals. Moscow agreed to the American zero option, proposed 50-per cent symmetrical cuts in the so-called strategic triad and clearly demonstrated its readiness to agree with Washington on control measures and limitation of nuclear tests. Thanks to the offensive of the Soviet leadership, concrete shape was given after less than two days of talks to the solution of problems debated by teams of experts for years without major success.

However, no final agreement was reached. The American side did not abandon the old road along which Ronald Reagan and his predecessors wanted to go to political pressure and military superiority. Washington is convinced that this road goes via space. The USA has been claiming for quite some time that the "star wars" program will bring Moscow to the negotiating table. Reykjavik proved that it is the President's "Strategic Defence Initiative" which blocks the implementation of disarmament treaties.

Cool assessments of President Reagan's course are already heard in Western Europe, with clear undertones: The President subordinated the interests of Europe to his dream about space weapons. He sacrificed his own zero option to the dubious prospect of a space shield which protects the interests of American arms manufacturers rather than security.

However, the world is different after Reykjavik than before it. Agreements, which no one had dared think about before the meeting, are prepared for signature on the negotiating table. The meeting in Reykjavik was thwarted, but the historical chance continues. The United States, which was not prepared for an agreement in Iceland, is to blame that the Reykjavik option of nuclear disarmament could not be pushed through. President Reagan came to Reykjavik empty-handed and this is why he also left empty-handed.

Prague Radio View

LD132046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A commentary on the results of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan has been written by Antonin Kostka:

The most frequent word in the assessments of observers and commentators, particularly in the West, is disappointment: disappointment with the fact that the summit could not do away with the contradictions and artificial barriers on the way toward averting nuclear threat, disappointment with the fact that no substantial disarmament agreement was concluded, that no program or date of the next summit was reached.

However, I think that the word disappointment, although it undoubtably expresses some of the feelings of the majority of people, is not the best word. It is, first of all, very inaccurate. A disappointed person would be one who held vain illusions, who believed firmly that Reykjavik would solve everything, one therefore who was unpleasantly surprised. But hardly anyone held such illusions, although the wish that Reykjavik might achieve concrete progress on the path toward understanding and disarmament was so strong that this wish begot far too many optimistic ideas.

It is human nature to always hope for the better. However the U.S. efforts to bury the spirit as well as the conclusions of last year's Geneva summit, the practical manifestations of Washington's policy of refusing a nuclear moratorium, the announced breach of the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, and so forth, could not cheer anyone to be too optimistic.

In connection with Reykjavik, however, one cannot talk about disappointment for another reason. Despite its lack of results, it was a very important and valuable meeting. It contributed toward an irreplaceable exchange of views, toward ellucidations of viewpoints; it demonstrated to the world the true substance of the policies of both sides, thus establishing some kind of informal worldwide plebiscite on the question of war and peace. What is most important, the highest representatives of the two most powerful states of the world agreed on a number of serious questions regarding controlled disarmament. This enormous potential capital for future agreements, whose practical use now depends on post-Reykjavik developments, how, under the pressure of public and political circles at home and abroad, the attitudes of Reagan's government toward security policy develop, primarily with regard to the question which torpedoed all the achieved and possible agreements -- the question of the space arms race.

Inevitably some kind of movement is bound to follow, inasmuch as thwarting an agreement on the nuclear demilitarization of Europe and reduction of strategic potential by one-half with their subsequent complete elimination, for the benefit of the space arms race, is too doubtful an excuse. It reminds one of a bluff by a poker player who raises the stakes in the hope that his opponents' nerves will break, with one substantial difference, namely, that it is not his own property which is at stake, but the existence of mankind. That is why the word indignation, not disappointment, better characterizes the actions toward the inconclusiveness of the Reykajvik meeting. It is indignation over the fact that the unyielding behavior of Washington thwarted yet another historic opportunity toward a principled turning point in international relations, indignation over the lack of statesmanship by the circles that, for the vision of power preponderance, and above all, for the distaste of giving up the biggest arms trade in history, have behaved in a hazardous way with the existence of mankind, thwarting the agreements at hand. It is precisely this kind of indignation that may be transformed into an impetus which ripening with the times, brings big transformations and decisions, which must bring into harmony the policy of all the states with the reality of the nuclear epoch.

Life urgently demands doing away with existing weapons and systems, not production of new arms and building new arms systems. That is why it is correct and wise that, regardless of the lack of success of Reykjavik, the Soviet proposals for radical disarmament continue to be on the round table, giving the other side time to think.

HONECKER ISSUES STATEMENT ON REYKJAVIK OUTCOME

LD131205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- On the course and outcome of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has said that te Soviet side submitted comprehensive measures for disarmament on earth and the nonextension of the arms race into space, the realization of which would preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno. This refers to the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent or even more with the objective of eliminating these most deadly of all weapons by the end of the century, the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe according to the former U.S. proposal, the limitation of the number of medium-range missiles in Asia to 100, while at the same time limiting these weapons by the same number on the territory of the United States, the limitation of the number of medium-range missile warheads, the introduction of some kind of verification, the strengthening of the ABM treaty while at the same time banning the development and testing of space weapons, and a ban of all nuclear weapon tests.

These bold proposals, which testify to the Soviet Union's determination to rid the owld of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, unfortunately did not meet with Reagan's assent, contrary to the intersts of mankind. However, it is to be hoped, Erich Honecker said, that in view of the support of the Soviet proposals by world public opinin and the interests of the United States itself, these absolutely unique steps will eventually meet with the assent of the United States, so that the world can live in peace.

It is all the more important now to use the opportunity and to ensure that the issue of war or peace is decided in favor of peace. Not only governments, but all the peoples, public opinion everywhere, must work for this. More than ever we must ensure that it is the world conscience that determines developments in the world.

The GDR will continue to work with all forces of reason and realism in order to bring about a change from confrontation to detente. Dialogue, Erich Honecker underlined, is and remains the only way to ensure that what was outlined as a possibility in Reykjavik will beome a reality after all.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLAND'S MESSNER

Dinner Speeches

LD092256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2031 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- The fraternal solidarity of the GDR and Poland as neighbors in the center of Europe and as alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact has constantly proven itself as an important element of the strength of socialism and as a permanent factor for peace and stability on the continent of Europe. This was stated by GDR premier Willi Stoph at a dinner this evening in honor of Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner. The foundations for the historic new relations between the two peoples were laid by German and Polish democrats and revolutionaries, Communists and antifascists, in their joint struggle for social progress, international friendship and peace. Of all tasks, Willi Stoph stressed, the preservation and safeguarding of peace remain the most important.

The nuclear arms buildup being pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO exposes mankind to the danger of self-destruction. In order to avert the threatening nuclear inferno and rechannel international developments in the direction of disarmament, detente and peaceful cooperation, joint action is more than ever needed by all those who have the peaceful future of our planet at heart. Security is only possible with one another and not against one another.

The states of the socialist community, with their offer to free the world from nuclear and other mass destruction weapons by the end of the century, have pointed to a way to acceptable solutions which is viable for all, he said.

As is known, this initiative has been sensibly augmented by many further suggestions, so that a comprehensive disarmament program has now been submitted. The peoples rightly expect a constructive reply to this by those who hitherto let the opportunity pass, Willi Stoph said. "With the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik we hope that constructive commitments will be entered into, in implementation of the Geneva accords, enabling steps toward disarmament and detente. Undoubtedly it would mean a decisive step forward if in the near future an agreement on halting nuclear weapon tests were to be signed, for which the USSR has already made so many advance concessions."

As far as the GDR is concerned, Erich Honecker recently reaffirmed on the occasion of World Peace Day that it would continue to stand in the front rank of the defenders of peace.

"In accordance with this," Stoph said, "supported by the unshakable alliance with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal states, we will continue the businesslike political dialogue and go along with all those whose policy is based on reason and realism and who regard the preservation of peace as the paramount concern." The GDR is also guided by this in its relations with the FRG. It is a case of the FRG, like the GDR, doing justice to its responsibility for peace and playing its part so that war never again starts from German soil. This includes acting in the spirit of the joint statement by Erick Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of 12 March 1985, which stated that the inviolability of frontiers and respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of the European states within their present frontiers are a basic condition for peace. "We have always most attentively and with understanding followed developments in our eastern neighboring country and felt solidarity with the Polish Communists and all patriotic forces of your country in the struggle to strengthen socialism. We will stand firmly alongside you in the future, too," Willi Stoph said.

In his reply, Zbigniew Messner expressed warmest thanks for the hospitality. The GDR today has a firm place on the world political map. It is a proven link in the socialist community, a state that could also boast with reason of a highly dynamic development.

"We in Poland, too, just like the other socialist states, are intensively occupied with the modernization of the economy in order to adapt it to the new demands," he said. "We are striving above all to increase economic efficiency and to utilize the achievements of science and technology more comprehensively. We are consistently creating the conditions for raising the prosperity of the citizens of our state. The 10th PZPR Congress has successfully and conclusively closed the difficult period of our recent past. We have drawn conclusions from this. We are deepening socialist democracy, strengthening the state, safeguarding the social and economic development of our country."

Imperialism has not abandoned its efforts aimed at rolling back progressive changes, intimidating the peoples through the arms race, which even extend to space, and at increasingly refined forms of aggression.

"From the other side of the Elbe voices are still ringing out from those who, despite the lessons of the past, want to turn back the wheel of history andd call into question the territorial and political foundations of European security and peace." The reply to this is the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, the perfection of mechanisms for political and economic cooperation, for the strengthening of our defense power in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

"Our reply is the strategy of peace, our striving to free mankind from mass destruction weapons during the course of this century, to drastically reduce armed forces and conventional arms on our continent, to develop mutually· advantageous cooperation between all peoples." The important peace initiatives of the CPSU and of Mikhail Gorbachev, the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the numerous constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pace member states, which are finding an increasing response in the world were eloquent expression of his strategy.

Press Conference Given

LD101210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) -- Purposeful implementation of the arrangements made last year by Wojciech Jaruzelsksi and Erich Honecker has led to clear intensification of cooperation in all sectors. This was stressed by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at a press conference in Berlin this morning. He expressed satisfaction at the friendly meetings with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership.

The main emphasis in the talks was on further development of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries. An expression of the successful economic and scientific-technological relations is the increasing deepening of cooperation arrangements and specialization between the two countries. There had been a further spelling out in concrete terms of their continuation during the talks. For example, it was decided that in the near future specialists from the most varied areas will meet, primarily in order to discuss future tasks for a more effective use of sciences and technology in the comprehensive intensification of the two countries' national economies.

'Official' Visit Ends

LD101553 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, Oct 10 -- Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner this afternoon wound up the official part of his visit to the GDR. He was seen off at the Schoenfeld Airport by Prime Minister Willi Stoph.

Premier Messner flew for Halle where he will visit the Martin Luther University. The university has long maintained close cooperation with the Katowice-based economic academy of which Zbignew Messner had been a many-year rector.

Joint Statement Issued

LD102123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 10 Oct 86

["Joint Statement on Zbigniew Messner's Visit to the GDR" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct 86 (ADN) -- In their talks in Berlin on Thursday and Friday the premiers of the GDR and Poland Willi Stoph and Zbigniew Messner, expressed their concern that the international situation continues to be complicated as a result of the policy of arms escalation and confrontation stepped up by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. It also emerged from the joint statement on the visit by the Polish premier that the politicians stressed that the USSR, the GDR, Poland, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact had in the United Nation's Year of Peace put forward a realistic disarmament program, which includes all types of weapon without exception. Significant proposals for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security were also put forward.

Stoph and Messner paid tribute to the Soviet Union's decision to once more unilaterally extend its moratorium on nuclear explosions. They express the expectation that the United States will at long last follow this step and that a general test ban agreement eventually will be reached. Both sides express the hope that the continuation of the Soviet-American dialogue at the highest level will contribute to reducing tensions and to consolidating international security.

Both politicians assessed highly the successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference and its results, to which the socialist states made a decisive contribution. In their view, the necessary new approach to the shaping of international relations proved itself here. They stress that political dialogue and the striving for good-neighborly relations can lead to success even at complicated times and in complicated questions, if the political will of all involved is present and the legitimate interests of all sides are taken into account.

The partners in the talks affirm that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in ther current boundaries are fundamental conditions for peace, detente, and security. They condemn the dangerous striving of well-known revanchist forces to place in question the existing territorial and political realities on the European Continent.

Zbigniew Messner said once again that Poland approves the proposal made by the GDR and CSSR governments to the FRG government to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

He referred to his country's stated readiness to join an agreement to this effect, on condition that the territorial area of such a zone is correspondingly extended in the West.

Willi Stoph said that the GDR supported the Polish proposal to hold a meeting of the representatives of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act in September 1989, to mark the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, on cardinal questions of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe.

The premier assessed that the relations between the GDR and Poland have reached a high level and are developing in all areas. They noted an all-around clear intensification of cooperation.

They both stressed the great significance of close coooperation between the two socialist neighbor-states for stability and security on the European Continent and the consolidation of the common alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community.

The premiers paid tribute to the significant role played by the extensive children's and youth exchange in the deepening of the friendship between the two peoples -- around 300,000 boys and girls from the GDR and Poland get to know the neighboring country each year. This exchange will continue at its present level and an even closer basis in the cooperation in internationlist education of the young generation will be organized.

The joint statement goes on to say that Willi Stoph and Zbigniew Messner discussed measures aimed at the consistent realization of the long-term program for the development of cooperation in science, technology, and production for the period up to the year 2000. Apart from cooperation in the traditional areas, great weight is attached in particular to the common tasks in the development and application of key technologies.

Zbigniew Messner was also received for a friendly talk during his visit by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman.

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD130941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived for an official visit in the GDR this morning. He was invited by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

A guard of honor of the National People's Army was at the flag-decorated airport to welcome the Iranian politician. After the welcoming ceremony, Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi went to the car which carried the flags of the two countries. Together they drove to the guest residence in Berlin-Niederschoenhausen where the first talks are being held.

Talks With Stoph

LD131216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met for a first talk on Monday morning with Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

Willi Stoph expressed his pleasure in meeting Mir Hoseyn Musavi, his first with an Iranian head of government, and wished him a pleasant stay in the GDR. In his reply Mir Hoseyn Musavi expressed thanks for the opportunity of being able to conduct high-level talks with GDR representatives and for getting to know the GDR achievements. Proceeding from the peoples' yearning for peace, Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi agreed to do everything for safeguarding and preserving peace.

During a further exchange of views, the two sides both expressed their confidence that a new stimulus for the cooperation between the two states would emanate from the visit by the Iranian prime minister. The talk was attended by the ambassadors of the two countries, Guenther Fritsch and Dr. Hamid Rexa Asefi, respectively.

Participants Named

LD140543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) — The official talks between the chairmen of the GDR and Iranian Councils of Ministers, Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, respectively began in Berlin on Monday afternoon. They were attended on the GDR side by: Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry; Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of heavy engineering and plant construction; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Wolfgang Stamm, deputy minister of general, agricultural and vehicle construction; Claus Gaedt, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Guenther Fritsch, GDR ambassador to Iran.

On the Iranian side by: 'Ali Reza Mo'ayyeri, deputy prime minister for political affairs; Gholam Reza Shafe'i, minister of industry; 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, first deputy foreign affairs minister; Dr Hamid Reza Asefi, Iranian ambassador to the GDR; Mojtaba Khosrow-Taj, under secretary for foreign trade; Javad Larijani, general director in the Ministry of Oil and Gas Affairs; Mas'ud Qamsar, general director of international affairs for industry, and other public figures.

The talks are to continue

Received By Honecker

LD132155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mir Hoseyn Musavi, for a friendly talk.

Prime Minister Musavi conveyed friendly greetings from Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, which were reciprocated with thanks by Erich Honecker. The interlocutors praised the state of development in bilateral relations which had been achieved in past years. The agreed opportunities exist for further mutually beneficial cooperation.

In the talk Erich Honecker acquainted the Iranian guest with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress on the continuing social and economic development of the GDR. He emphasized that these ambitious task could only be implemented in peace.

Erich Honecker said in reference to the result of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik that the Soviet side had proposed comprehensive measures for disarmament on earth and the nonexpansion of the arms race into space which would preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno if they were realized. Regrettably, these proposals were not answered with the necessary compromised from the United States, which continues to strive for military superiority with SDI.

The meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan in Reykjavik under the eyes of international public opinion came about on the initiative of the Soviet Union, as is known, and was intended to give impulses to continue the dialogue begun at the highest level in Geneva last year, as well as to unblock the bogged-down negotiations on the most important question of arms limitation. Sadly, the expectations of this meeting were not fulfilled. The Soviet Union was ready in Reykjavik for even more far-reaching agreements than at present for the reduction of strategic, medium-range weapons, and for compromise in other fields.

Essentially this compromises the proposal for a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons, the removal of all medium-range weapons from Europe and a balanced limitation of warheads on medium-range missiles to 100 in the Asian part of the Soviet Union, and in the United States, as well as the strengthening of the ABM treaty and a ban on development and testing of space weapons. This also applies to questions concerning the verification of far-reaching agreements on arms reduction, Erich Honecker said.

The main obstacle for an agreement, which was within reach and without doubt would have been of historical significance, turned out in the last instance to be the desire of the current U.S. Administration for military superiority and the imposition of its dictat of political wishes on other states. Holding fast to the SDI project is an expression of this striving, which will have serious consequences.

A chance to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the world in the foreseeable future could not, therefore, be used. This must not, however, prevent one from consistently, steadfastly and resourcefully pursuing these goals, above all that of bringing about a reduction in the danger of a nuclear inferno through a comprehensive reduction of all types of weapons and a nuclear test ban.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR welcomes and fully supports the statements made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik. It shows that the truly comprehensive proposals submitted by the USSR will remain in force, that agreements are possible and all is not yet lost if a sense of responsibility is displayed. It thus remains possible to reach a peace-serving agreement soon if only the United States showed the same desire for it as the Soviet Union. This would be beneficial to both sides, the United States and the USSR and all nations, and it would pave the way to a peaceful future.

We continue to insist, said Erich Honecker, that in this dangerous time it is more than ever necessary to achieve, together with all forces of reason and realism, a fundamental change from confrontation to detente and cooperation. Dialogue is more necessary than ever. It is important to now work toward ensuring that everything that emerged as a possibility in Reykjavik will become a reality after all. Here it is up to the voice not only of the peoples of the USSR and United States, but the voice of all nations to ensure that the will of the peoples is expressed even more vigorously and the path to reason is finally opened up. It is now necessary to use the opportunity and work to ensure that the issue of war or peace is decided in favor of peace. Not just governments but all peoples and the entire world public opinion is called upon to do this. It is more than ever a matter of seeing to it that the world conscience determines international developments. Dialogue, said Erich Honecker, is and remains the only way of ensuring that what was becoming a possibility at Reykjavik will become a reality after all. As before, the GDR will support everything that serves peace.

Referring to the Stockholm conference on Confidence - and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Erich Honecker welcomed its positive result as a victory for reason and realism.

Prime Minister Musavi briefed him on his country's development since the overthrow of the Shah regime in 1979. As a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Republic of Iran pursues a foreign policy directed against the aggressive policy of confrontation of imperialism, against colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism. The Iranian politician outlined his country's stance on the conflict with Iraq.

The two men agreed that at present it is more important than ever to resolutely counter the efforts by imperialism to aggravate the international situation and achieve military superiority.

This requires the united and active work of all forces interested in peace, international understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation. Erich Honecker welcomed Iran's support for nuclear disarmament and opposition to the militarization of space.

Proceeding from the dangers that can grow out of regional conflicts in the nuclear space age, Erich Honecker outlined the GDR's principled stance on the tragic conflict between Iraq and Iran. The GDR resolutely opposes all attempts to extend and internationalize it. It would be of most use to the two peoples directly involved to end all armed conflict as soon as possible and resolve the contentious issues by means of negotiations, while respecting the legitimate interests of both sides on the basis of the UN Charter. The GDR supports all constructive proposals serving this goal.

The talk, which proceeded in an open atmosphere, was attended by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council. The GDR ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Guenther Fritsch, and the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Guenther Fritsch, and the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the GDR, Dr Hamid Reza Asefi, were also present.

Stoph, Musavi Toasts

LD140004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2021 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, held a dinner in Berlin this evening in honor of the prime minister of Iran, Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

In his toast, referring to the development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Willi Stoph said that with the overthrow of the shah's regime in 1979, the Iranian people had powerfully expressed their wish for independence and a life free from imperialist interference and tutelage. They had administered a decisive rebuff to the most aggressive imperialist circles and set about consolidating national independence and building up the economy. The GDR had high regard for all these efforts and sympathized with them. It welcomed every achievement serving the well-being of the Iranian people and supporting their anti-imperialist fight.

The meeting in Reykjavik, to which General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev had come with a Soviet position that was extremely constructive and ready to compromise, had not brought the results that the interests of peace dictated, Willi Stoph stated. The opportunity for clearing the way for far-reaching steps toward nuclear disarmament could not be taken because the U.S. Administration put its efforts to achieve military superiority above the interests of the people. "In this situation it is encouraging for all those interested in peace that, as Mikhail Gorbachev said, the USSR will resolutely hold its course toward peace and disarmament. We welcome the fact that the Soviet Union is sticking to the proposals it submitted in Reykjavik in the conviction that agreements continue to be possible. The GDR will continue more intensively its policy aimed at the safeguarding of peace and at worldwide disarmament."

The global appeal for peace and the prevention of nuclear war had been expressly supported by the Nonaligned Movement at its eight summit. The Harare appeal had received a very positive response in the GDR, Willi Stoph said. "The summit meetings in Harare and Mexico confirm our conviction that it will be possible to end the threat of war through broad international cooperation. Like Iran, we favor part of the resources that would be released by ending the arms race being used for the economic and social concerns of the developing countries."

Willi Stoph noted that we are filled with concern, however, by the growing dangers in many parts of the world through the escalation of existing, and the creating of new sources of tension. Thus, the conflicts in the Near East, in Latin America, and in southern Africa are all the result of imperialist policies directed against the interests of the people. For years there has existed a peace-endangering situation in the Near East, which is characterized by Israeli aggression and the refusal to allow the Palestinians the right to their own state. This urgently requires a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to this conflict.

Together with all peace-loving forces, the GDR is working for a return to a policy of detente. "As a result, we favor the solution of all international conflicts through peaceful negotiations. The GDR shares the growing concern in many countries about the continuing military conflict between Iran and Iraq, and is deeply concerned about the terrible human and material losses of this conflict." In accordance with its consistent peace policy and on the basis of its own historical experiences, the GDR is maintaining its principled position to which it has held since the start of the conflict. It calls for the earliest possible end to the fighting and a political solution through negotiations in accordance with the principles of international law and taking account of the sovereignty and legitimate interests of both sides.

"We oppose all external interference and attempts to internationalize the war. Both can serve only imperialism. In the interests of the neighboring countries and world peace, everything should be done to transform the Gulf region into a zone of peace and stability," said Willi Stoph.

The talks so far with the Iranian prime minister have been marked by openness, a constructive attitude, and sense of shared responsibility for the solution of the vital questions facing mankind. It has been confirmed that both states hold identical or similar views on important international questions. Willi Stoph described as gratifying the good development of bilateral relations and the agreement reached to continue to resolutely develop them to mutual advantage.

In his reply, the Iranian prime minister said that relations between Iran and the GDR improved after the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

He was representing a nation which, after many years of deprivation and difficulties under foreign colonial rule, internal despotism, and dictatorship, had the will to live freely and independently on the basis of Islamic ideology, he said. At the height of interference by world colonialism and imperialism in Iran, the Iranian people started to defend themselves against this rule with its Islamic revolution and said "no" to foreign interference. "Our nation proclaims that it will defend its liberty, which it sees as the ultimate goal of all her efforts, at any price." Since the Islamic Republic of Iran has pursued an independent policy and has placed a restraint on the interests of the powers with global imperialist desires in Iran and the region, she has become the target of all kinds of plots and intrigues by imperialism and its henchmen in the region. Damage had been done to it through economic sanctions and internal problems, through political and propagandist pressure.

During his toast, the Iranian prime minister presented his country's point of view on the military conflict between Iran and Iraq.

In conclusion, the guest returned again to the bilateral relations between Iran and the GDR. The existing favorable conditions and the joint anti-imperialist positions are a wide framework with a promising future for the further development of relations in all fields on the basis of mutual respect.

9-MONTH NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH STATISTICS

AU091040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct p 1

[Text] In the first 9 months of this year the GDR working people achieved high results in implementing the 11th SED Congress resolutions. According to preliminary statistical data, the national income produced in the national economy increased by 4.3 percent by the end of September.

In the industrial ministries' sector:
-- net production rose by 8.6 percent
-- labor productivity rose by 8.8 percent and
-- industrial goods production rose by 4.3 percent.
Costs decreased by 1.8 percent.

In mastering the key technologies, 21,702 office and personal computers were produced by September. This is an increase of 97 percent compared to last year. For monolithically integrated circuits the production increase was 29 percent, for optoelectronic semiconductor elements 14 percent, for combined facilities for automatic control and monitoring 20 percent, and for electronic writing units 38 percent. Over 62,200 robots are in operation in the national economy. The number of CAD/CAM work units for more rational planning and design and flexible production control rose to 17,210. The in-house production of rationalization means increased by 16 percent. Compared to last year the retail trade turnover increased by 4.2 percent, including industrial goods by 6.0 percent.

By the end of September, 159,735 apartments had been built and modernized. In the capital of Berlin 23,867 apartments have been completed. The construction sector increased net production by 6.2 percent and labor productivity by 7.0 percent. Costs were decreased by 1.9 percent.

In agriculture the plan for slaughter animals was overfulfilled by 51,400 tons, for milk by 365,200 tons, and for eggs by 38 million eggs. In foodstuff industry and agricultural technology net production rose by 6.9 percent.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by end of September:

	net production	labor productivity	reduction in prime costs
		in percent	
coal and energy	6.3	5.3	2.5
ore-mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.9	10.3	2.1
chemical industry	5.2	5.9	0.6
electrotechnology/electronics	13.4	13.4	3.4
heavy engineering and installation			2.5
construction	8.8	9.2	2.5
machine tool and processing machinery building	12.2	12.5	3.0
general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building	9.5	9.8	2.1
light industry	5.6	6.8	0.9
glass and ceramics industry	6.4	6.9	2.1
bezirk-administered industry and food industry	8.0	8.3	1.6
geology	12.9	10.2	3.3

In bezirk-administered industry the following growth in net production and production of finished goods for the people for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were acheived:

	net production	finished products for the people	reduction in prime costs
	in percent		
Capital, Berlin	13.8	6.0	3.0
Cottbus	10.2	6.2	1.4
Dresden	11.6	4.4	2.3
Erfurt	13.4	4.2	2.5
Frankfurt	10.1	10.5	2.5
Gera	10.8	3.4	2.4
Halle	9.2	4.0	2.0
Karl-Marx-Stadt	8.3	4.6	2.2
Leipzig	9.4	3.6	2.2
Magedeburg	12.1	3.7	2.5
Neubrandenburg	6.9	3.1	0.6
Potsdam	13.7	3.9	2.1
Rostock	8.0	7.4	1.3
Schwerin	12.4	5.2	2.2
Suhl	11.1	5.9	2.5

ADN AWARDED HONOR ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

LD102117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) — The greetings address from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of ADN was conveyed by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a ceremony in Berlin on Friday. He presented the Karl Marx Order, which was awarded to ADN by the GDR state council chairman, on the decision of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers Presidium by the GDR State Council chairman.

ADN General Director Guenter Poetschke, SED Central Committee member, expressed thanks on behalf of all the members of the agency staff for the great honor. The collective promises the Central Committee and its general secretary to make an active contribution to the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Congratulations on the ADN anniversary also have been conveyed by the Council of Ministers, the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, the GDR Journalists' Association, press, radio, and television colleagues, and news agencies from throughout the world.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH SPAIN — Christian Meyer, deputy minister for foreign trade, received Fernandez Gimeno, chairman of the Committee for Promoting Spain-GDR Trade, who is in the GDR on the occasion of the third meeting of the committee. Both sides praised the work of the committee and stressed the essential stimuli emanating from the consultations and the concurrent negotiations between FDR foreign trade enterprises and combines and Spanish firms for a further increase in goods exchange, in particular in the field of the metal-processing industry. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

PROGRAM ASSESSES RESULTS OF RETJKAVIK MEETING

LD132241 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; report by special correspondent Istvan Kulcsar on Reykjavik meeting]

[Text] "We have missed an historic opportunity. Never before have the opinions of the USSR and the United States been so close," said General Secretary Gorbachev on Sunday, barely an hour after he left the negotiating table at a palace in Reyjkavik. His partner, President Reagan, voiced his disappointment. If somebody one day attempts to write a drama on the basis of the past 2 days, he will have a relatively easy task. Not only are the dialogues given, tension also rises higher and higher as the curtains are drawn. On the stage, conflicting stances collide. And when the cause championed by the audience is just about to gain the upper hand, forces, if not divine at least superhuman, intercede and the expected "happy end" -- or at least the victory of truth --fails to materialize.

No matter how worn the phrase is, we can use it here without reservation: The USSR proposed "qualitatively new" initiatives at the Reykjavik working summit, and its goal really was to provide a new impetus for the causes of arms limitation and disarmament.

On Sunday, the morning of the second day of negotiations, I heard someone say in the press center that the USSR has put proposals on the table which might produce a breakthrough. I must confess that although this person was generally well informed, I did not really believe him. And yet he was right.

The concepts placed in front of Reagan were by and large the previous concepts of the U.S. President, This is why they can be called -- paradoxically -- "qualitatively new," because it was now the USSR which proved its readiness to take them on board. Gorbachev was justified to say, to us, journalists, and presumably to the President before that, that these were unprecedented concessions and the USSR had never gone this far before.

The general secretary said yes to the American idea of reducing the number of offensive strategic weapons by 50 percent immediately and not proportionately, but in equal proportions in all three categories. The USSR was ready to "buy" the complete elimination of medium-range missiles stationed in Europe, which is again somewhat disproportionate from Moscow's point of view -- this is the so-called "zero option" -- while it would have ignored the nuclear strike forces of two NATO states, France and Britain, just as these two countries wished.

The USSR was prepared to accept this -- despite its previous opposition to the scheme -- because in the spirit of the guidelines approved at the 27th congress it wanted not to reduce -- dress up -- the nuclear arms race, but to simply eliminate it once and for all, and to eliminate nuclear weapons themselves within 10 to 15 years.

And if this was to be realized -- and I think this was the logic of the package submitted in Reykjavik -- then in the end it is quite irrelevant if that balance of power tilts a little bit in one or the other direction temporarily. But confidence also demands that the USSR should also be certain that it is not being tricked that when the USSR disarms, the United States should not be able to develop new weapons system, in space for instance.

Therefore, the Soviet Union proposed that the sides should undertake an obligation not to renounce for 10 years the Soviet-American agreement on limiting the missile defense systems signed in 1972, which, although it has not time limit can be cancelled with 6 months notices. For this treaty is in the way of the star wars program; it does not forbid the planning, laboratory testing of the so-called spaceshield elements but forbids their testing and deployment.

President Reagan, however, accepted only the first two points -- his own previous ideas -- of the package proposal of three which were logically tied together, and he rejected yet again the third, last point. It is for this reason that no agreement was reached on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons, on the the complete elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe, in general on the elimination of nuclear weapons. It is for this reason that there will be no official summit in Washington in the near future, a summit which the sides wanted to prepare in Reykjavik. To agree on two details of the package deal on our side without agreeing on the third would have been madness on our side, announced Gorbachev.

The facts justify the words of the general secretary. The United States has missed a historic opportunity. Reykjavik will probably be mentioned in the histroy books as a negotiation during which the United States was offered concessions which were more deep-rooted than any concessions made before. It appears that at t his stage at least it can wait for more only in vain.

All this notwithstanding, I think that Reykjavik must not be buried. Soviet-American rapprochement need not be buried, first of all because the face-to-face meeting, the 11-hour exchange of views of the two leaders and their aides have not been made in vain entirely. In any case, it has promoted at least something which is termed "the negotiating partners were able to learn the stances of each other." Second, using the words of Secretary of State Shultz, we are able to speak about a potential agreement regarding two areas of great importance. Third, the Soviet-American dialogue is continuing. Fourth, the United States has not, after all, uttered the last word perhaps; the pressure of Congress, public opinion, and the allies can still modify the Reagan administration's stance, which, during his press conference on Sunday night, Gorbachev characterized as the prisoner of the military industrial complex; or, more precisely, it was the President himself who was thus characterized by the general secretary. On the other hand, and this is already the fifth element -- within barely 2 years a new President will be elected in the United States, and with that many things can change. When at the end of the 2-day-long constant talks with the American President and with his own aides, Gorbachev sat down at the press conference visibly tired. He began his account by saying that it was just then that he left the negotiation table; therefore, he was able to give only his first impressions, his first assessments about the Reykjavik working session. At a later stage, he said, obviously both in Moscow and in Washington a thorough analysis will be made of the negotiations which took place in the capital of Iceland.

LOSUNCZI, FRG PRESIDENT OPEN TALKS 13 OCT

LD131638 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Talks have opened in Budapest between the heads of state of Hungary and FRG. The two negotiating teams are headed by Pal Losunczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Richard von Weizsacker, federal president of the FRG. Weizasker arrived in Hungary this morning, and before the plenary meeting he laid a wreath at the monument to Hungarian heroes on heroes square.

Discuss Economic Ties

LD131849 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the afternoon the Hungarian and West German negotiating teams met at a plenary meeting in the parliament building. Both Pal Losonczi and Richard von Weizsaecker praised the importance of political dialogue and economic cooperation, and both stated -- though in different words -- that personal meetings and talks between leaders at the highest level had a favorable influence on all areas of bilateral relations.

Pal Losonczi spoke about the significance of Von Weizsaecker's visit to Hungary, which is the first by a West German head of state.

The president of the Presidential Council described Hungarian-FRG relations as problem-free, adding that they were based on mutual respect, equality and mutual advantages, and represented at the same time the practical implementation of peaceful coexistence between two countries belonging to different social and alliance systems.

For us, economic cooperation is especially important because the FRG is our biggest trading partner in the West. But beyond trade, we must also find other, new, forms of economic ties, said the president of the Presidential Council.

Richard von Weizsaecker spoke about the interest shown in the FRG in events in Hungary. Speaking about the visit he began today, he said that it demonstrated the positive development of relations in recent years. Apart from the economic aspects, the FRG president paid special attention to the significance of personal contacts, in which the population of both countries also had a vested decisive interest.

Opinions also converged on the absolute necessity of meetings of this kind; i.e., of the maintenance of the dialogue despite occasional fluctuations in East-West relations.

After the plenary talks, Pal Losonczi and Richard von Weizsaecker held an exclusive meeting in the office of the president of the Presidential Council. They briefed each other on their countries' situation. They established, for instance, that despite differences in the two countries' social and economic systems, similarities also existed in their economic problems. Both men appraised bilateral relations positively, and expressed their interest in the further development of these contacts, in political, economic, cultural fields and in tourism.

The talks were interrupted this afternoon to accommodate a brief sight-seeing session. This ended a short while ago.

Meanwhile, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG, has also arrived in Budapest and joined the president's entourage.

Lazar Meets Officials

LD132217 Budapest MTI in English 2018 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 13 (MTI) -- In the late afternoon hours Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, called on Dr. RIchard von Weizsacker at his residence. Present at the talks were Laszlo Kovacs and Istvan Horvath, as well as Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Ernst Friedrich Jung.

The two political figures, in the course of their exchange of views on the international situation and bi-lateral relations, agreed that belonging to different systems of alliance amd faithfulness to alliances was not in contradiction to the sense of responsibility for the entire continent, and that joint efforts had to be made to protect the achievements of the CSCE process. They concluded that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany were doing a good service not only to the interests of the two peoples, but also to the causes of all-European cooperation and international security.

PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD131101 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Budapest party committee, led by Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, left for Moscow Monday. THe delegation is to pay a three-day visit to the Soviet capital on the invitation of the CPSU Moscow committee. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER CHERNOMYRDIN DEPARTS

LD121735 Budapest MTI in English 1524 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- On Sunday Viktor Chernomyrdin, Soviet minister of gas industry, left Budapest after a visit on the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry. Talks were held on the further development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation in the gas industry.

MSZMP CC SECRETARY SZUROS DEPARTS FOR SWEDEN

LD121738 Budapest MTI in English 1518 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- On Sunday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, left for Stockholm on the invitation of the Swedish Government.

Matyas Szuros was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Anders Ragnar Dromberg, ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Hungary.

MAROTHY NOTES SLOWDOWN IN TECHNOLOGICAL GROWTH

LD102219 Budapest MTI in English 2138 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI) -- Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, addressed the Congress of Industrial Cooperatives. He forwarded the greetings of the HSWP Central Committee, the government and the personal good wishes of Janos Kadar. He stressed that cooperatives have a major role in the building of Hungarian society, and in developing socialist economy.

Speaking of the state of the economy, Laszlo Marothy noted that "we cannot come to terms with the fact that the performance of economy is not increasing in [as received] appropriately and that technical-technological progress has somewhat slowed down. However, we have to continue to reduce our debts."

Differentiation has to be thus realized in the development of economy, in domestic consumption, and in personal consumption, said Laszlo Marothy.

In conclusion the deputy prime minister appreciated the results of the cooperative movement, and said that the experiences of the cooperatives, including those acquired in extending democratism, have to be utilized in the other areas of society.

BRIEFS

PARTY ACTIVISTS IN CAMBODIA -- Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- A delegation of party activists, led by Peter Varga, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Department of Administration of the Central Committee, visited the People's Republic of Kampuchea October 7-9, on the invitation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee. In Phnom Penh, the delegation held talks with Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice-president of the Central Control Committee, and with leaders of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Central Committee. The Hungarian delegation met Nay Pena, member of the Political Committee of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Following the visit to Cambodia, the delegation left for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1846 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

TOURISM TALKS IN LONDON -- London, October 9 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar held talks in London about trade and tourism, from October 6 to 9. He met Alan Clark, secretary of state for trade and industry, Timothy Renton, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, David Trippier, secretary of state of the Ministry of Employment. Zoltan Juhar held talks about the state of British-Hungarian tourism, and possibilities of development, with Jack Smith, president of the Federation of British Traval Agencies, and David Block, leader of the British Tourism Office. The minister of trade held talks about the establishment of further production cooperations with representatives of several British companies interested in deliveries of consumer goods to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1943 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

SOVIET PREMIER RYZHKOV VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

LD131342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0755 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Report on welcoming ceremony for USSR Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov on his arrival at Okecie Airport in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] A special TU-154 Aeroflot plane carrying a delegation of the USSR headed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, landed a few moments ago at Okecie Airport in Warsaw. [passage omitted]

Just a few moments more waiting -- everyone's gaze is fixed on the plane, and now Nikolay Ryzhkov is coming down the gangway of the plane. He will be welcomed by Premier Messner in a few moments. [passage omitted on Messner's welcome of Ryzhkov] I can pick out from those welcoming him on the Polish side Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Marian Wozniak, Marian Orzechowski, Janusz Kubasiewicz, Zbigniew Szalajda, Manfred Gorywoda, Wladyslaw Gwiazda. [passage omitted] Nikolay Ryzhkov and Zbigniew Messner slowly go toward the area where a representative orchestra is standing to play the national anthems of Poland and the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, I would now like to give you the full composition of the Soviet delegation which has arrived in Poland. It is headed, of course, by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Apart from him there are Konstantin Katushev, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Vladimir Lakhtin, a deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; Yuliy Vorontsov, a deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Vladimir Brovikov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Poland. As for the composition of the Polish delegation, it is headed, of course, by Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and includes Wladyslaw Gwiazda, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Marek Holdakowski, director of the Economic Department of the party Central Committee; Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign affairs; Janusz Maciejewicz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry; Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission; Andrzej Zor, an under secretary of state at the Council of Ministers; Henryk Jaroszek, an under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Wlodzimierz Natorf, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentary of Poland to the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Meets With Messner

LD131356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner has held a meeting with Nikolay Ryzhkov, Soviet premier, in the office of the Council of Ministers; plenary talks then began under the chairmanship of both premiers.

Nikolay Ryzhkov, who is on an official friendly visit, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw; later, a bouquet of flowers was placed in front of the Warsaw Nike monument. A wreath-laying ceremony also took place at the monument in the cemetery complex where Soviet soldiers are buried. The Soviet premier paid homage to the 23,000 Red Army soldiers buried there who were killed while liberating Poland during World War II.

Speaks at Dinner

LD140108 Warsaw PAP in English 2315 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Ryzhkov's Speech (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 13: Our visit, said Nikolay Ryzhkov, has coincided in time with the event of an enormous international weight -- the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik. The entire world was impatiently looking forward to its outcome. At present this outcome is known, but an all round appraisal of it is still to come. One can state in all certainty that the work put in in Reykjavik has not been wasted and it has showed pointedly that time for action has now come, time to put in all strength for the cause of peace.

People's Poland, our closest neighbour and ally, has become a meaningful force in international arena. Its word is received with respect and attention. All of that is a result of the struggle of Polish working people for their national and social liberation, of the active participation of Poland in the socialist community, a result of the policy of socialist internationalism which is pursued by the PUWP.

We have all grounds for stating that the mutual understanding has been further deepened in all fields of our cooperation and new avenues have been found for reconstructing the mechanisms of Soviet-Polish cooperation. All of that is subordinated to the one goal — to speed up the transition of national economy to the tracks of intensive development.

A characteristic feature of the present stage of development and of the tasks facing us is that we cannot be satisfied with what we have already achieved. A big work is ahead of us, requiring a quest for innovative solutions of close cooperation. Today's exchange of views reaffirms once again that there is full understanding between us in the approach to questions of cooperation, as well as the clarity as to the programme for joint undertakings.

The meetings in Warsaw have testified to the lively interest of Polish comrades in the changes taking place in our country, in the reconstruction we are effecting in all domains of the life of Soviet society.

Working people of our country fully support the policy of reconstruction and this renders our march forward irreversible. Uniform is also the party's and nation's view that answers to the questions put by life should be sought by us not outside of socialism but in conformity with its tenets.

There is no other more topical and urgent task than protecting or planet and human civilization from nuclear disaster. By the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism international tension has edged towards the dangerous frontier. To ward off the worst, necessary are now, as never before, energetic actions, pooling efforts of all for whom the cause of peace is dear. Necessary is a clear comprehension of that that no single state, whatever its military potential might be, is able to ensure its security at the expense of others.

The realities of the nuclear-cosmic era call for a new political thinking, resignation from the use of strength in international issues, for a persistent search of avenues of political regulation of controversial problems. Being guided by that as it is, the Soviet Union has done much to see the positive line which emerged at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva last November transformed into concrete actions. This is manifested by the proposal made by the 27th Congress of the CPSU to set up a universal system of international security, by the programme for eliminating nuclear weapons and other kinds of mass destruction weapons till the end of this century, by the package of steps proposed by the Warsaw Treaty states aimed at reducing the conventional forces and armaments in europe, as well as by many others. The serious and honest approach of the Soviet Union to the problem of international security is evidenced by the repeated prolongation of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing.

That has met with unilateral approval in the world and the support of the absolute majority of states at the present session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Under these conditions, the Soviet-American summitry in Reykjavik has assumed an extremely important weight for the radical improving of the situation in the world. Objectively, it provided the possibility for reaching progress in the talks between the Soviet Union and the U.S. devoted to the main problem of security -- nuclear and outerspace armaments. Frameworks for possible agreements on halting the arms rase started surfacing during the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. Manifesting a high sense of responsibility vis a vis all the nations, as well as readiness for a give and take, the Soviet side came forth with new weighty proposals which made it possible to work out a common approach towards solving the key issues. However the lack of readiness of the American side to use this historical chance made it impossible to end the meeting constructively. Clearly manifest at this point was the impact of the U.S. military-industrial complex, as well as the aspiration towards gaining a military-industrial complex, as well as the aspiration towards gaining a military edge. Despite that the meeting has proven that the talks should be carried on. Quest for peaceful solutions cannot be stopped, needful is its continuation through common effort, too, as the secure existence of nation is common effort, too, as the secure existence of nations is also the cause for the Soviet Union and Poland, for the United States and the entire human kind.

We highly hold the essential contribution of People's Poland to the community of efforts of the socialist states in the struggle for disarmament and detente, its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving states in international arena.

MESSNER INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF GDR VISIT

LD101955 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] This evening a plane from Halle landed at Okecie Airport bearing Premier Zbigniew Messner and members of the Polish delegation. Immediately on his return at the airport, I asked Premier Messner for a short statement for the television news:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Good evening, premier. We welcome you in Warsaw and congratulate you on receiving an honorary doctorate from the university in Halle, and we would like to ask you for an assessment of the talks held during the 2-day visit which has just ended.

[Messner] The visit had, so to speak, two aspects. The first was that this was a visit of friendship, within the framework of government exchange, that is, on the prime ministerial level. Of course, it took place in an atmosphere of friendship, of joint cooperation, and was devoted to substantive problems which we evaluated jointly. This contributed to a further intensification of bilateral cooperation mainly at a new stage, the task here is the solving and undertaking of new forms of this cooperation.

[Reporter] Precisely. Did such possibilities surface during talks?

[Messner] Yes indeed: the matter of cooperation, of specialization, of expanding this cooperation in the sense of seeking new qualitative solutions in the sphere of producing new products of a higher standard of a competitive world standard, and so on. So these matters were raised and the talks were very fruitful and useful (?in my view).

The second aspect was my participation in the Halle University which I have visited since the fifties as an employee of the economic academy. I have cooperated with this academy in both scientific and teaching spheres, and there I received an honorary doctorate, with which I am very pleased, very satisfied, and for which I am grateful (?to the professors and colleagues) of the Halle University.

[Reporter] Once again we congratulate you on receiving a doctorate and thank you for this short statement.

[Messner] Thank you very much. [end recording]

RADIO VIEWS REASONS FOR REYKJAVIK 'FIASCO'

LD131641 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish GMT 13 Oct 86

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] Like many other Poles and like many people all over the world, last night I was listening to a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was calm, and matter-of-fact in form. At the same time it was extensive, providing an explanation for the journalists who had gathered in the capital of Iceland of the course of talks with the President of the United States and the reasons which caused the Reykjavik fiasco. Mikhail Gorbavhev did not conceal anything, neither the difficulties, nor the important, very important, concessions which the Soviet side made to achieve a favorable conclusion of the summit meeting. The general secretary of the cPSU Central Committee had always claimed that such meetings cannot be only a formality, or a diplomatic spectacle, but should bear fruit in the form of agreements which are awaited by the world.

The Americans had assumed in advance that Reykjavik would not be anything more than an introduction to talks at the highest level in Washington. President Ronald Reagan had spoken about the desire for progress, stressing the American resolve to continue with the SDI program. Nuclear tests were his reply to the unilateral moratorium.

One could not expect that a dialogue between partners, one of whom clearly tried to make a smokescreen of it to achieve military superiority, would bring favorable results. The words spoken by Secretary of State Shultz sounded false when he expressed regret that the Soviet side did not want to understand the American position on space armaments. However, as we know, instead of the three rounds of talks which had been planned, four rounds were held. Because the Soviet Union treated seriously, as it always does, the need for a solution, or at least for bringing closer a solution of the most serious problems of the contemporary world.

New Soviet proposals emerged from the words of the general secretary. The acceptance of these proposals by Washington would solve many matters. It would radically improve the international atmosphere and prepare a basis for another summit meeting between the two leaders. With a responsible approach by the Americans, one could finalize a few agreements important to the world, as regards the issue of strategic armaments, medium-range weapons or local conflicts. As Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized, there was a chance that during a meeting in Washington both leaders would only put their signatures on appropriate docouments. What happened, however, was different and bad. Does this, however, mean that the path toward agreement has been closed? No, Mikhail Gorbachev in his extensive and matter-of-fact analysis of the reasons for the Reykjavik fiasco said clearly that the President of the United States found himself under the influence and pressure of the American military-industrial complex and certain forces that oppose an agreement with the Soviet Union and disarmament. He also appealed to Ronald Reagan and his administration to seriously and thoroughly consider the current situation. As to whether Washington talks at the highest level will take place and whether they will bring results awaited by the world depends on the American side.

PLO DELEGATION VISITS, JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

JN111945 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] A PLO delegation led by Brother Abu Iyad [Salh Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has paid an official visit to Poland. The delegation held talks at the PZPR Politburo with Ernest Kucza, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department; at the Foreign Ministry with Jan Mitky, Foreign Ministry undersecretary; and with the Polish Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The delegation also met with [name indistinct], member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and [name indistinct] secretary of the Central Committee. Talks focused on majora issues, the international situation, and joint bilateral cooperation. They exchanged views on the situation in Poland and the situation of the Palestinian resistance movement. The two sides warmly welcomed the development of relations between Poland and the' PLO. They expressed their desire to follow up the development of relations in the interest of the two friendly countries.

During the talks, the two sides paid special interest to the situation in the Middle East, which has intensified as a result of the expansionist policy of Israel, supported by imperialist circles in the United States. They reiterated that achieving lasting peace in this region is hard to attain without the restoration of all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including self-determinatin and their own independent state.

The two sides expressed their conviction that an international conference within the framework of the United Nations is the only way to reach a sound solution of the Middle East crisis. The two sides emphasized the need to unify the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement and to unify the ranks of the progressive powers in the Arab homeland. They also emphasized that the activity of the PLO, in this regard, receives the full support and backing of Poland. The two sides indicated that the visit of the PLO delegation constitutes an important step toward reinforcing friendliness and cooperation between the Palestinian and the Polish peoples.

The Palestinian side expressed its satisfaction with the constant Polish position toward the struggle of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership.

SOLIDARITY MILITANT SENTENCED FOR SABOTAGE

AU101217 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 10 (AFP) -- Andrzej Bieganski, a former militant with the underground trade union Solidarity, has been sentenced to 10 years in prison for sabotaging a Polish power plant, the press reported here Friday.

In a ruling Thursday, a military court also removed Mr. Bieganski's civil rights for six years and confiscated his possessions.

Mr. Bieganski was convicted of having "sabotaged" installations at the Belchatow power station, in central Poland, last February after Solidarity had called for a series of civil disturbances and strikes.

The militant's action led to a loss of voltage in a section of the national grid and caused severe economic losses, the reports said.

PRIEST, STUDENT FREED IN DEATH OF POLICEMAN

AU132030 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 13 (AFP) -- A priest and a university student, each serving a six-year prison term, were freed last Friday, religious sources said here Monday.

Father Sylvester Zych, aged 36, and Stanislaw Matejczuk, aged 28, had been convicted of implication in the murder of a policeman shot dead in February 1982.

Father Zych was accused of receiving the death weapon. Mr Matejczuk was accused of indirect involvement in the shooting.

The convicted killers, Robert Chechlacz and Tomasz Lupanow, both aged 22, were sentenced respectively to 25 and 13 years imprisonment.

LAW ON TRADE UNIONS ENTERS FIFTH YEAR

LD090628 Warsaw PAP in English 1848 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7 -- The law on trade unions that has been quite innovatory in defining the position of the trade union movement in the enterprise and the country at large will enter its fifth year tomorrow.

The law permitted the unions to return to public life after an absence of over a year. The unions were also vested with powers they had never enjoyed before. Last year's amendments to the law have strengthened, through its new solutions, the partner-like model of relations between the trade unions and the state and economic administration. Does this model stand the test of practice in factories?

This question — a crucial one for the position and efficiency of the whole union movement with a membership of 6.5 million -- is subject to yearly studies on the observance of the union rights, ordered by the Council of State and conducted by the Supreme Board of Control (NIK). The results of the third such examination have just been evaluated and their comparison with the previous state is indicative of clear improvements taking place in this domain.

The inspectors found no major infringements in as many as 75 per cent of the 261 enterprises of various branches and seven parent institutions. The greatest progress was been noted in adherence to those union rights which relate to their protective function. Two years ago the administrations of over 60 per cent of the enterprises would neglect their duty to seek acceptance or consultancy from union organization prior to the dissolution of an employment contract without notice, whereas this time only five per cent of the enterprises were found to have violated those regulations.

Seventeen per cent of the enterprises failed to consult the unions over their annual production plans, and 28 per cent -- the long-term plans. But it is worth mentioning that even in this field the situation is better than, for instance, last year, when the inspectors addressed this objection to about 70 per cent of factories.

JARUZELSKI, MALINOWSKI ATTEND JOINT MEETING

LD140900 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] A meeting of the Central PZPR-ZSL-SD Cooperation Commission is in progress. Along with representatives of the PZPR, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, ZSL, by Roman Malinowski; and SD, by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, it is being attended by Jan Dobraczynski, Chairman of the PRON National Council; Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Association; and Kazimierz Morawaski, chairman of the Board of the Polish Catholic-Social Union. The state of implementation of the act on people's councils and local self-government and citizens' postulates submitted during the Sejm election campaign was assessed during the proceedings. Reports on the results of the introduction of an act on special procedure in respect to the perpetrators of some offenses, as well as on the course and the results of Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Mongolia, the DPRK, and PRC are being examined.

NATIONAL MEETING OF TRADE UNIONISTS ENDS

LD042235 Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4: The Executive Committee of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) and chairmen of trade unions operating in Poland's biggest plants wound up today their two-day meeting held in the H. Cegielski metal works in Poznan (Western Poland).

Today, on the second day, the debates focused on trade unions' internal affairs, namely, on the preparations for the second OPZZ assembly to be held in Warsaw between November 26 and 30.

After hearing a report by Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Jan Neomudry on the results of the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions which wound up in Berlin recently, participants in the meeting examined a report on the to-date results of the discussion on drafts of basic documents for the 2nd OPZZ assembly, namely, the programme of the Polish trade union movement and amendments to the OPZZ statutes. A final version of these drafts will be approved by the OPZZ Council at its meeting on October 10, while the discussion on the documents is to continue till Novenber 26 and, of course, during the assembly.

The meeting got acquainted with the state of organizational preparations for the assembly which will be attended by 1,469 delegates from 130 national trade union organizations affiliated to the OPZZ.

The interest displayed in the November meeting both at home and by the world trade union movement has been manifested by the fact that 30 foreign delegation confirmed they would come to Warsaw.

It has been proposed that on the first day of the debates, on November 26, delegates alone make a decision concerning the nature of the forum, namely, whether it is to accept a broader formula of a congress of Polish trade unions. Of course, it is not the name that counts but the fact whether the milieu is adequately representative and the weight of decisions it is to take.

We are preparing the 2nd assembly now, said Alfred Miodowicz, as the OPZZ Council have not any other powers in this respect. But if the delegates decided that it would be a congress, the November forum would thus adopt an unequivocal and unifying formula which would be significant not only for the integrity of the Polish trade union movement but which also would be a proof for the world that a period of temporariness and the movement's setting up ended.

It is the most significant in the draft of the programme to define where are and where we are heading for in the next four years (as such long would be probably the term of office of the OPZZ), stressed the OPZZ chairman. The programme refers also to the basic goals laid down by the 10th PUWP Congress which have been considered by the trade union movement as its own. Its structural coherence and concentration on the most significant issues are its values.

Proposed amendments to the statutes are designed to give the OPZZ more freedom of action necessary if the OPZZ is to be a real representative but without violating powers of self-governed and independent factory-level trade unions resulting from their legal status.

MIERZYNSKA INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW TU SESSION

QU100949 Warsaw TRYBYNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 p 5

[Interview given by Anna Mierzynska, OPZZ deputy chairman, to Bozena Jastrzebska in Warsaw on 6 October: "In the Interests of Working People" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] A conference of heads of labor protection sections of trade unions from the socialist countries commenced in Warsaw on Monday. Taking part in it are representatives of the trade union movements of the USSR, GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Cuba, and Romania. The organizer of the conference is the OPZZ. We asked Anna Mierzynska, OPZZ deputy chairman, the purpose of the conference.

[Mierzynska] The conference is chiefly aimed at an exchange of experience of the trade union movement in improving working conditions and the industrial environment.

Our present meeting and its topic stem from the 5-year program of action on improving job protection that was agreed on by the central trade unions of the socialist countries. I wish to stress that the Polish trade unions were assigned the role of coordinator at the conference of central trade union secretaries in Berlin last November. This is a very great honor and evidence of trust, but it also imposes great responsibility on us.

The present conference is the first international one prepared by the OPZZ. But we are already planning subsequent ones.

[Jastrzebska] I listened to the conference. Almost every speaker stressed the need to accelerate the flow of information between individual countries on the subject of job protection. Is this perhaps the first condition in order to coordinate action?

[Mierzynska] Of course. The development of technology bears new dangers. What is more, new technologies are developing more rapidly than the ability to counteract the negative effects thereof. It would therefore be useful and desirable to create something which one may call an early warning system against dangers.

[Jastrzebska] What did the Polish trade union movement present at the conference?

[Mierzynska] We are a young organization, but we already have considerable experience. The job protection system in force in our country gives us considerable possibilities. Our trade union ranks have provided a social labor inspectorate, several thousand social activists who are well prepared for the performance of their functions. We are closely cooperating with the State Labor Inspectorate, the state control body. Labor protection in our country is acting under difficult conditions -- echoes of the crisis are still loud, the economy is gearing itself to another system, and there is a shortage of investment resources. But despite all the difficulties, one cannot forget working conditions -- these matters are raised at every trade union meeting as vital problems of the workers class. However, I wish to stress that our efforts to improve working conditions will come to nothing if we do not manage to defend peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SFRY MILITARY DELEGATION

AU102121 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/10/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received on October 10, a Yugoslav miltary delegation, headed by Col.-Gen. Georgije Jovicic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, chairman of the LCY Organization Committee of the Yugoslav People's Army, who are paying a visit to Romania.

On the occasion an exchange of cordial greetings took place between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Yugoslav leaders Sinan Hasani and Milanko Renovica.

During the interview the fine relations of firendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples which develop continuously in keeping with summit accords were evoked. Stress was laid on the friendly links between the two countries' armies, which are part of the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav Rapports.

The wish was expressed to further work for the manysided development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations to the benefit of both peoples, of the two countries' progress and prosperity, of the general cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

During the exchange of views on the current international situation, it was stressed that action should be taken most firmly to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, to stop the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost. In this context, the guest appreciated Romania's initiative to pass to a five-per-cent cut of arms, troops and military expenses until the end of the ongoing year.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the need for everything possible to be done to solve all interstate conflicts and litigious issues by political, negotiated means, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace on the European Continent and the world over.

Delegation Meets Milea

AU111625 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1457 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/10/1986 -- A Yugoslav military delegation headed by Colonel-General Georgije Jovicic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, chairman of the Committee of the LCY organization of the Yugoslav People's Army, paid a visit to Romania over October 8-11.

The Yugoslav guests were received by Colonel-General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian minister of national defence.

While in Romania, the Yugoslav military delegation had talks at the Higher Political Council of the Army and the Tulcea County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, visited military units and military learning institutes, socioeconomic and touristic places.

RCP, WORKERS PARTY OF KOREA HOLD TALKS IN DPRK

For reportage on the visit to the DPRK by an RCP delegation headed by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, including his meeting with Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, see the North Korea section of the 9 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT DOE TO VISIT LATE OCT

AU131921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1986 -- Samuel Kanyon Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia, will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania in the second decade of October, 1986, as guest of president Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU102050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/10/1986 -- During its October ten meeting, that proceeded under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP looked into the results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference for confidence and security measures and for disarmament in Europe.

The participants considered that the document endorsed at the conclusion of proceedings contributes, through its stipulations, to improving confidence in the continent and marks an important step towards strengthening the process of building security and developing cooperation in Europe.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out the special importance of the demarches and initiatives of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu for the progress and successful conclusion of the proceedings of the conference, for nearing the stances of the participant states and finding solutions to the problems under debate, which helped striking adequate agreements. The participants pointed out the solutions proposed by Romania proved to be just and realistic and to have made a good base in reaching the final understandings. At the same time they showed that the conclusion in positive results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference creates favourable premises for the passage to a new stage that is to be devoted to endorsing certain disarmament measures.

The Executive Political Committee approved of the activity carried out at the conference by the Romanian delegation that has made a constructive contribution to the proper progress of proceedings and the working out of the final document by tabling proposals and solutions in keeping with the European peoples' and all the nations' legitimate aspirations after living in a climate of peace, confidence and wide collaboration.

While considering that the positive results of the Stockholm conference open new prospects to the process of security and cooperation in Europe, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored Romania's resolve to do everything and make its full contribution to the successful progress of the approaching Vienna conference so that -- by putting in the forefront the issues of disarmament, strengthened confidence and collaboration, of developing the economic, technical and scientific relations among all the states, irrespective of social system -- it may make new steps towards halting the arms race, eliminating the nuclear weapons from the continent, cutting on the conventional weapons, ensuring security in Europe and throughout the world and improving the world political climate.

Examines Pricing, Agriculture

AU102115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1986 -- On October ten a meeting of the Executing Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting participants looked into and passed a report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in the first half of 1986. The price indices achieved in the first half of the year were considered to stand at the level planned for the year 1986, and in the field of retail prices to stand under the planned minimal limit. This mirrors a strict stability of all the categories of price as compared to the same interval the previous year. The positive evolution of the prices has been caused by the firm application of the indication of the RCP and Romanian state leadership not to accept any price and tariff rises and to intensify the control of their setting at all the levels. A contribution to maintaining the general level of retail prices has also been made by evolution of the prices on the peasant market, which were lower than over the same interval one year previously while the amounts of farmfoods sold to the population have been higher. Appreciating the results, the Executive Political Committee asked the relevant institutions to improve further the activity in the field and to exert a more exigent control on the evolution of prices and tariffs in the economy.

Next, the committee debated a draft decree regarding conferring the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" and other distinctions on counties, enterprises and farm units for special achievements in point of enhancing the agricultrual production. The stipulations in the draft aim to stimulate the countries, the socialist agricultural units and the cadres working in the agriculture with a view to an intensive development of the farm output and to achieving rich crops throughout the planned area. Starting from this year's achievements of the front-ranking units, the draft establishes the criteria and average levels of production that have to be observed by countries, state and cooperative farms, stations for the mechanization of agriculture and farm research units, in view of being awareded the title "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution".

The Executive Political Committee has established that the draft bill shall be improved with the proposals issued during the meeting and acquire the character of a law.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu laid stress on the good results achieved this year in point of the cereral production and starting from this he asked that further action be taken to attain and even excel, as soon as the next year, the levels set by the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP for the cereal production of the year 1990, the last year of the current five-year plan period.

CANAK COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF REYKJAVIK MEETING

AU131701 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Today the center of the world's attention is quite understandably on what happened or rather what could have happened as the result of the meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik. Here is Branislav Canak:

[Begin Recording] It would be most correct to say that the result of the Reykjavik meeting is in fact the only thing that could have happened in this phase of relations between the two superpowers. It seems that Reykjavik has not made the optimists cold with its polar weather but rather those who irrationally saw a possible development of relations between the United States and the USSR. It also showed the complexity of these relations, the differences of global interests, and above all the different goals in armaments policy. Reagan's doctrine of strategic defense has after all shown itself to be the basic obstacle for any kind of reduction in the current level of armaments of both sides. This was, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, said at the press conference held during the night in Moscow [as heard], a historic chance. But it should be stressed that he has not mentioned at all that this chance has been lost. [passage omitted]

The outcome of the Reykjavik summit has confirmed once again that narrow bloc interests in the relations of the superpowers still predominate over general interests. Or as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES by Gary Hart, one of the presidential candidates in the last elections in the United States, "star wars" has shown itself to be stronger than the wish for real arms control. It would not be amiss to use this opportunity to say that whenever these narrow bloc interests have been stronger than the interests that concern all of us, they have brought to both the superpowers and world relations a political recession, abhorrence, and mistrust. Not even 1 month has passed since the closing of the Harare summit, at which, in fact, these views had been indisputably accepted by all the participants of this important meeting. And thus practice has shown once again that the nonaligned were right on that occasion too. Whether it is encouraging that reactions in the world are still in line with the theses of the Harare summit remains to be seen. Disappointment and surprise about this kind of outcome of the summit has been even noticed in America. [passage omitted]

CULAFIC RECEIVES PRC STATE SECURITY MINISTER

LD102039 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 10 (TANJUG) -- Relations between Yugoslavia and China at state, party and economic, as well as security, levels have over the last years intensified considerably, it was assessed today in official talks in Belgrade between a delegation of the Chinese Ministry of State Security and a delegation of the Yugoslav Secretariat of the Interior.

Successful relations between the two countries are also important to the overall international cooperation, members of the two delegations stated. The Yugoslav and Chinese delegations are led by Yugoslav Secretary of the Interior Dobroslav Culafic and Chinese Minister of State Security Jia Chunwang.

Culafic stated satisfaction with the cooperation of the two countries within Interpol. He also informed the Chinese minister on Yugoslavia's activities as a host to Interpol's 55th General Assembly which is just finishing in Belgrade.

Delegation Arrives in Zagreb

LD132109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the PRC's Ministry of State Security led by Jia Chunwang, minister of state security and member of the CPC Central Committee, which is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the federal secretary for internal affairs, Dobroslav Culafic, today arrived on a visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia. In the course of the visit to this republic, the delegation of the Chinese Ministry of State Security held talks with their hosts in the republic's Secretariat for Internal Affairs. It also toured the Internal Affairs Education Center, the Universiad 87 complex and the town of Kumrovec, Tito's birthplace.

The Chinese delegation was also received by Dusko Dragun, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

MAMULA VISITS TO PRC, DPRK SUMMED UP

LD110349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2141 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces, led by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, turned this evening from an official and friendly visit lasting several days to the PRC and the DPRK.

During their stay in friendly China, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamual and members of the delegation were received by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. In the talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides stated that relations between China and Yugoslavia are developing successfully. It was also assessed that intrearmy cooperation between the two friendly countries is good, but that there are favorable possibilities for its further improvement on a long-term basis. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, the federal secretary for national defense, also had talks with its hosts, Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, and General Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff, on questions of bilateral military cooperation. It was concluded that on virtually all questions, including current international military-political events, there is a similarity of viewpoints.

The host also acquainted the guests from Yugoslavia with the state of the Chinese Armed Forces, enabling them to visit a number of unites and institutions of their Armed Forces. They also attended exercises at which their training and readiness was demonstrated.

During the visit to the Armed Forces of the DPRK, the delegation of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia, led by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, was received by Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. In the talks, conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, there was discussion of some current questions of the international military-political situation and questions of interarmy cooperation between the two socialist and nonaligned countries. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula also had talks on the further strengtheuing of cooperation in the military-economic sphere with O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army and member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo. Also, during the visit to friendly and nonaligned DPRK the delegation of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia visited a number of units and institutions of the Korean People's Army.

It was assessed that there are favorable conditions making it possible for cooperation in the military sphere to be further expanded and enriched by new contents.

These visits by the military delegation of the SFRY Armed Forces to very friendly countries in the Far East, the PRC and the DPRK, and to their Armed Forces, is yet another confirmation that, given mutual respect, appreciation and understanding, common interests in mutually beneficial cooperation in many areas of military relations and beyond, can be found.

At Batajnica airport Admiral Mamula and members of the military delegation were welcomed back by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and his colleagues.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG] -- Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon with his wife and aides on an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At Belgrade airport in Surcin the high-ranking guest from Paris was welcomed by Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, with his wife and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Boris Snuderl, SFRY ambassador to Paris, and Dominique Charpy, French ambassador to Yugoslavia, were also present at the airport.

Immediately upon arriving in Belgrade the French foreign minister met with Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and began official talks. It is anticipated that in the first part of the talks reference will be made to bilateral relations and cooperation. The exchange of views will continue in the afternoon when they will discuss topical questions of international political and economic life. In the meantime, the French foreign minister will be received by Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in the Palace of the Federation. At noon today, the federal secretary for foreign affairs and his wife are giving an official luncheon in honor of the French foreign minister and his wife. Toasts will be exchanged during the luncheon.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD101701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond had a first round of exchange of views at midday today, with their colleagues participating. Both sides stated that bilateral cooperation and relations are developing successfully.

Right at the beginning of the talks, the French foreign minister noted the frequently successful Yugoslav-French meetings at the political level and their usefulness. He presented an invitation to the federal secretary for foreign affairs to visit France in the spirit of this cooperation.

Both ministers made a broad survey of the development of bilateral relations to date. They conferred in more detail on questions of economic cooperation and in this context, Dizdarevic stressed the importance of the scheme for joint ventures and other forms of cooperation, including tourism.

Having stated that France represents a very important partner for Yugoslavia, Dizdarevic also noted France's ability to operate in realizing various types of relations and cooperation.

During the exchange of views, there also was discussion of cooperation in culture and education, and especially the position of our workers temporarily employed in France.

The Yugoslav side recalled that the suspension of the agreement on the visa system between the two countries is undoubtedly creating problems for our people who wish to visit this western European country. The hope was expressed that this measure by the French Government would be temporary and that the old practice would continue to apply.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, in view of France's role in this economic grouping, were also discussed. It was emphasized that there is an expectation of broad understanding on the French side for solving the problems facing Yugoslavia in its cooperation with the EEC.

The collocutors also discussed the Eureka plan.

The French foreign minister spoke in detail about various aspects of economic relations and noted the significance of the forthcoming session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and France, which will be preceded by a special meeting of the vice chairman of this body. This will be an opportunity to consider some of the questions raised in today's talks between the two ministers.

In any case the talks passed off in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. The exchange of views will be continued this evening, when international topics will be on the agenda.

Talks With Mikulic

LD101856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today in Belgrade received French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. In the talks, in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part, there was an exchange of views on current questions of bilateral cooperation and international relations. It was stated that fresh efforts should be made toward expanding economic cooperation between the two countries, expecially in joint ventures, scientific and technical development, industrial and technical cooperation, and other things. The FEC president pointed to the need to remove the EEC's protectionist measures against imports from Yugoslavia. He stressed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC should develop in keeping with the policy and principles coordinated and agreed on earlier.

Branko Mikulic and French Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond also conferred on the joint involvement of Yugoslavia and France in the struggle against all forms of international terrorism.

Agreement on Issues

LD110843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2147 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- This evening's meeting between Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, and French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond focused on the European situation on the eve of the minisummit in Reykjavik and after the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference. The Yugoslav-French dialogue included a detailed consideration of East-West relations. Considering the situation in Europe, Ministers Dizdarevic and Raimond exchanged views on the prospects for the forthcoming CSCE meeting this autumn in Vienna.

The Yugoslav side stressed in particular that the Stockholm conference played a significant role in the process of strengthening trust and security in Europe. Stockholm was not a meeting of the two big powers in blocs, but a broadly based meeting at which an important role was also played by the group of neutral and nonaligned European countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the renewal of dialogue between the United States and the USSR at the highest level. In this connection it was noted that the two big powers have announced the possibility of achieving a greater degree of agreement and understanding, which does not relate simply to their mutual relations but also to the general direction of the policy of strengthening peace and security in the world. Both sides' expectations may be summed up in the hope expressed on possible movements forward in the shape of an agreement on medium-range missiles and on preventing the risk of war. It was assessed in the talks that the Reykjavik summit shows that the orientation of the two superpowers is titled toward negotation.

In exchange of views on the European situation and the work of Stockholm conference and CSEC-related activities a coincidence of views between Yugoslavia and France was expressed.

During the meeting there was also discussion of circumstances in the Mediterranean, and interest was expressed in an expansion of the cooperation process in this region.

The French side also showed interest in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. The Yugoslav side presented the results of the eighth summit, which affirmed the original principles of nonalignment and formulated stances of the nonaligned countries on all key questions in the contemporary world. Both sides expressed their concern at the situation in South Africa.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and were very open an constructive. Both sides expressed the desire for more frequent bilateral meetings.

This afternoon French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, visited the memorial center and laid a bouquet on the tomb of President Tito.

Talks With Rasani

LD111051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president, of the SFRY Presidency, has received French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, in the Palace of the Federation.

In the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the positive development of the traditionally good and close relations between the two countries. Interest was stressed and readiness emphasized in further improving bilateral relations and the development of comprehensive cooperation, especially through the introduction of long-term forms of economic exchange and cooperation. The talks also included an exchange of views on the results and significance of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, some aspects of East-West relations and the further advancement of the CSCE process. It was stated with satisfaction that standpoints on many of the most important international questions are identical or very close. The usefulness of the mutual exchange of views was stressed, as well as the desire to continue the exchange in the future.

Participating in the talks were Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs; Boris Snuderl, the Yugoslav ambassador in Paris; Dominique Charpy, the French Ambassador in Belgrade, and Francois Plaisant, director in the French Ministry of Foreign affairs.

Visit Ends

LD111323 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1214 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct. 11 (TANJUG) -- French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond has ended an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left for Paris.

The French guest was seen off in Belgrade by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

During his 24-hour stay in Belgrade Raimond and Dizdarevic carried out a broad exchange of views on various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation, as well as topical questions from the international scene.

The guest from Paris was also received by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani and Prime Minister Branko Mukulic.

STOJANOVIC TALKS WITH UK LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

LD111136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has held talks with Tom Sawyer, a member of the UK Labor Party National Executive, who is staying in our country with a British trade union delegation, at the invitation of the council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation.

In long and friendly talks, in which Joyce Vincent, president of the British publich workers trade union also took part, current questions of cooperation between the LCY and the UK Labor Party were considered and both sides stated that this is making a significant contribution to improving friendly relations between the SFRY and Great Britian. Internal developments in the two countries and current international problems also were discussed.

ENVOY TO LIBYA MEETS OFFICIALS, DEPARTS

LD120242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Oct (TANJUG) -- Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council and inspector general of the Libyan Armed Forces, today received Vuko Dragasevic, the outgoing Yugoslav ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in a farewell visit. Over the last few days, the Yugoslavi ambassador was received by other high-ranking Libyan officials.

After his 3-year tour of duty in the Jamahiriyah, Dragasevic left for Yugoslavia today. At Tripoli Airport he was seen off by representatives of the Libyan People's Liaison Bureau. Members of the Yugoslav Embassy and Yugoslavs living in Tripol gave ambassador Dragasevic a warm send off.

NEUTRAL, NONALIGNED EUROPEANS TO MEET IN BRIONI

LD091844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) -- Foreign ministers of European neutral and nonaligned countries -- Austria, Finland, Cyprus, Malta, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Sweden, and Yugoslavia -- are to meet on October 23 and 24 on the Yugoslav island of Brioni, it was announced at a press conference in the Foreign Affairs Secretariat in Belgrade today.

The meeting is expected to be an exchange of views on the results of the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and their influence on the Vienna CSCE follow-up on November 4.

The Brioni meeting will be the second ministerial meeting of nonaligned and neutral European countries after the Madrid CSCE in 1983.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said today the ministers of the neutral and nonaligned countries would probably examine important subjects which will be the focus of diplomatic activities in the European countries and the U.S. and Canada.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Aleksandar Stanic said a significant part of the discussion will be devoted to an exchange of views on further joint actions of the nonaligned and neutral countries in strengthening and promoting the CSCE process.

Stanic said that European nonaligned and neutral countries have been a very significant and constructive factor in the CSCE process? So far, especially in helping overcome what often seemed like unbridgeable obstacles in bloc views on security and cooperation in Europe. This contribution was especially in evidence at the recent successfully ended Stockholm conference.

ALBANIAN RESERVOIR AGREEMENT AROUSES INTEREST

LD111223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 11 Oct 86

[By Srba Manojlovic]

[Text] Belgrade, October 11 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav-Albanian interstate agreement, concluded in 1963, has aroused public interest in Yugoslavia lately.

The agreement is not of the usual kind: under it, Yugoslavia consented to ceding to the neighbouring country without compensation a part of its territory for the storage lake of a hydropower project.

Under what conditions and why was that part of Yugoslav territory granted? Had there been any previous consultations with the government of Serbia, the republic near whose border with Albania the land was, and had it known that the federal government would make the grant to Albania for its hydropower project in Fierza.

These questions were raised recently for the second time during the past year in the republican council of Serbia, whose members asked the federal government for a fuller explanation about the interstate arrangement with Albania and its implementation.

The Belgrade evening newspapers POLITIKA EXSPRES and VECERNJE NOVOSTI write that the storage reservoir for Fierza dam, built on the border river of Beli Drim a few years ago, submerged part of Yugoslav territory too. The water covered some 680 hectares of arable land in the communes of Prizren and Djakovica, Kosovo Province, and caused several buildings to be torn down or relocated.

The papers recall that the assembly of Yugoslavia passed special legislation to collect compensation money for the owners of the land (286 hectares in collective and 413 hectares in private ownership) and the structures on Yugoslav territory that were going to be submerged. The respective amounts for last, this, and next year are 5, 6.5, and 7.5 million dinars (one U.S. dollar equals about 400 dinars). The fund will also be used in compensation for the pulling down of a customs house, a blockhouse and a rest home and to finance reinforcement work on two nearby roads endangered by the reservoir.

In its reply to the republican council of Serbia, the Yugoslav Government is expected soon to clear all ambiguities and satisfy the roused public interest at home. There is no doubt, however, that by ceding part of its territory -- an exceptionally rare gesture in international relations -- Yugloslavia has manifested its goodwill towards Albania and its willingness to develop good-neighbourly relations and extensive cooperation with it in spite of their ideological differences.

But the Albanians have done something that is not envisaged by the inter-state agreement. They built the dam several metres higher than stipulated by the agreement, which will result in more land being submerged on the Yugloslav side.

The new 55-kilometre railway link between Titograd and Skhoder (24 kilometres in Yugoslavia), opened at the end of summer, is even greater evidence of Yugoslavia's desire to create conditions for the improvement of its relations with Albania by strengthening bilateral economic and other links with it. The railway is of vital importance to Albania, being its sole railway connection with Europe and the rest of the world, while for Yugoslavia its economic significance is incomparably less.

In Belgrade it is noted with regret that the Albanian side is not making similar gestures of goodwill. The new leadership in Tirana continues to attack Yugoslavia and claim its territory as well as to encourage and support Albanian nationalists and separatists in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo in their hostile and subversive activities.

FBIS

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ACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BUCHAREST

LD141356 Prague CTK in English 1310 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest Oct 14 (CTK correspondent) -- A session of foreign ministers from the Warsaw Treaty member states opened here today to deal with the situation in Europe and the world and the implementation of agreements concluded at their previous session in Warsaw.

The session is attended by Bulgarian First Deputy Foreign Minister Mariy Ivanov and Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovakia, Peter Varkonyi, Hungary, Oskar Fischer, GDR, Marian Orzechowski, Poland, Ioan Totu, Romania, and Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet Union.

Hear Shevardnadze

LD141935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The committee of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers opened its meeting in Bucharest today. The participants in the meeting are paying uppermost attention to the issues of feverish armament and disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, the efforts of the Warsaw Pact member state to implement the program on reducing the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe contained in the Budapest appeal, and the tasks of improving the situation in the world, including international economic relations.

The meeting in Bucharest today was informed by Eduard Shevardnadze about the course and the results of the Reykjavik meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, and Ronald Reagan, U.S. President. In the exchange of views the ministers of the allied countries expressed the full support for the constructive stance of the USSR at the Reykjavik meeting and highly praised the complex of important and far-reaching Soviet initiative that open real prospects of halting feverish armament and removing the nuclear threat. It was emphasized that the U.S. Administration must give up its obstructive stance and start to seek mutually acceptable solutions to the key problems of war and peace. The historic opportunity which has been created thanks to the courageous and responsible course taken by the USSR must not be wasted.

The participants in the Bucharest meeting said they will continue to actively work for a halt to the feverish nuclear armament and for the creation of general system of international security and peace.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU142035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/10/1986 -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, gave a dinner on October 14 for the representatives to the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participant states.

The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, ministers, executives of the Foreign Ministry, other officials.

Participating were the ministers of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, the German Democratic Republic -- Oskar Fischer, the Polish People's Republic -- Marian Orzechowski, the Socialist Republic of Romania -- Ioan Totu, the Hungarian People's Republic -- Peter Varkonyi, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- E. A. Shevardnadze, and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Romanian prime minister addressed to the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty States from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, in behalf of the Romanian party and state leadership and government best greetings and wishes of success in the proceedings of the meeting. The Romanian prime minister toasted to the health of the party and state leaders of the represented countries, to the development of the fruitful collaboration, solidarity and friendship between the parties, countries and peoples represented to the meeting, to a world of peace, free of weapons and wars, to the health of all those present.

In behalf of the participants, E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, to Romania's party and state leadership thanks for the warmth and hospitality extended to them, for the conditions provided for the successful unfolding of the meeting. The speaker also toasted to the friendship and collaboration among the parties and peoples represented at the meeting, to the happiness and prosperity of the Romanian people, to the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the other party and state leaders of the represented countries, of all those present.

The dinner proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Meeting Concludes

LD151027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Oct (TASS) -- The session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, ended its work here today. Issues related to the situation in Europe and in the world in the context of the struggle for halting the arms race and for disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and for normalizing the international situation, were examined.

A joint communique has been adopted. It is being published separately.

On the same day, N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Reykjavik Talks Assessed

LD141459 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct (ADN) -- A meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states was held in Bucharest today.

Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, gave a briefing on the course and the results of the Reykjavik meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The ministers of the allied socialist states fully and wholly supported the USSR's constructive position at the meeting, and highly praised the comprehensive, major and far-reaching Soviet initiatives which opened up the real perspective of reigning in the arms race and removing the nuclear threat. The necessity of the U.S. Administration giving up its obstructionist position in order to tread the path of searching for mutually acceptable solutions to the key questions of war and peace was emphasized. The historical opportunity which was created thanks to the courageous and responsible actions of the Soviet Union must not be wasted.

The participants at the meeting expressed their resolve to continue the active struggle for an end to the nuclear arms race, and for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and of peace.

CULTURAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES MEET JARUZELSKI

LD102231 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 10: PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received heads of delegations to the 13th conference of culture ministers of socialist countries, held here October 6-10.

The host of the conference, Minister of Culture and Arts Aleksander Krawczuk informed Wojciech Jaruzelski about the course and results of the conference which was a platform of exchange of experiences designed to transform key resolutions into concrete tasks and to define ways of their realization.

At the end of the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed cordial greetings to all artists, activists and creators of culture in the socialist countries, whose talents serve the idea of bringing nations closer together and the struggle for world peace and social progress. The meeting was attended by PUWP CC Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych. Present were ambassadors of the countries-participants in the conference.

SOCIALIST TV OFFICIALS MEET IN PRAGUE

LD091413 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today participants in the international meeting of chairmen of auditing commissions of trade union centers from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the USSR. They talked about the deliberations of the meeting, which was dedicated to an exchange of experiences in controling purposeful and economic utilization of finances in the investment activity of trade unions of the socialist countries. Karel Hoffmann stressed the belief that the meeting contributes toward improving the quality of the auditing commission's activity and toward developing mutual cooperation.

AWP PAPER COMMENTS ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

AU141349 Tirana ATA in English 1106 GMT 14 Oct 86

["The Failure and Real Character of the Summit of Reykjavik -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- The whole of the bourgeois-revisionist propaganda machine hurried to report that the two-day intensive talks and the summit between the leaders of the two superpowers, Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, ended the failure, Shahan Murati writes in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT.

It should be said since the very beginning that the summits between the two superpowers, despite of what they have reached and declared, have always been a bluff regarding the pretension publicly declared that "they are organised to the good of peace and people." The fuss being made now on the "failure" of Reyjkavik has as its objective the spread of the psychosis according to which the world depends on the relations between the superpowers and peace and security are the only [as received] product of the agreements and talks between them. The agreements that the two superpowers reach and may reach can never be identified with peace and disarmament or with the aspirations and interests of the peoples. The world wins nothing if the American-Soviet attemts advance or are restrained. The military agreements between the two superpowers are a contemporary adjustment to find out a more or less equilibrium acceptable for the levels and kinds of armaments, in order not to allow the military supremacy of the one or the other side.

The great fuss on the "failure" aims at the same time, the newspaper stresses, to pass in silence the secret efforts of the two superpowers on questions belonging to the other peoples and countries. The "optimism" expressed even after the formal failure of the Reykjavik summit, by Reagan and Gorbachev on the perspective of the American-Soviet relations lies not only in the fact that these talks will continue in the future too, but also in the fact that talks and decisions that affect directly the interests of the peoples are made and held in Reykjavik.

The Reykjavik summit was described by Washington and Moscow as a "preparatory meeting". This too was a bluff, because it is common knowledge that the respective foreign ministries deal with the preparations for talks of the highest ranking levels. Through the "preparatory character", the newspaper concludes, the United States and the Soviet Union justify the complete lack of its information and the secrecy and dangerous character of the American-Soviet bargains in the high level. The Reykjavik summit had the same objectives and content as all other summits between the two superpowers, the objective of dividing and preserving the zones of influence between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Therefore, the peoples have no illusion about them and denounce them powerfully.

LEADERS ATTEND FOREIGN RELATIONS SYMPOSIUM

AU141426 Tirana ATA in English 1022 GMT 14 Oct 86

["Scientific Session 'Hegemonic Policy of the Superpowers and the Stand of the PLA In the Light of the Book by Comrade Enver Hoxha The Superpowers'" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) -- In the content of the Week of Enver, 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding, the Institute of the Study of International Relations organised on October 13 in one of the halls of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the capital the scientific session on the topic: "The Hegemonic Policy of the Superpowers and the Stand of the PLA in the Light of the Book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "The Superpowers.

Attending were scholarly, working people of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leading cadres and reporters of the central press organs, the Albanian Telegraphic Agency and radio-television and other invitees.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of Marxist Leninist Studies, Nexhmije Hoxha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and other comrades.

The scientific session was declared open by the member of the Central Committee of the party and director of the Institute of Study of International Relations, Prof. Sofokli Lazri. [passage omitted]

Then papers and reports were held on the topics: "The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Indispensability of Uncompromising War Against the Superpowers", "The Soviet-American Confrontation and the Objectives of the Foreign Policy of Gorbachev", "Reagan and the American Policy in the Present International Relations", :The Superpowers -- the Main Danger of the War and Demogogy on Disarmament", "The Present Reality and the Questions of the Security in Europe", "The Mediterranean and the Balkans in the Plans and Aims of the Superpowrs", "The Debates and Technological Monopoly -- Means of the Present Neocolonialist Policy".

TRADE PROTOCAL FOR 1987 SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU111820 Tirana ATA in English 1059 GMT 11 Oct 86

["Protocol on the Exchange of Goods and Payments Between Albania and Bulgaria Signed" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 11 (ATA) -- The trade talks between the delegation of the PSR of Albania led by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and the governmnt trade delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marin Marinov concluded in Tirana yesterday and the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the Government of the Poeple's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice Minister of foreign Trade Marin Marinov.

Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations as well as the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the PR of Bulgaria in Tirana, Yordan Iliev.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the People's Republic of bulgaria electric power, iron nickel, bitumen, confections [as received] copper wires, agricultural products, etc., and will import machineries and equipment, semi-finished products of ferrous metallurgy, steel tubes, tyres, products of chemical industry, etc.

Upon its stay in our country the Bulgarian Government trade delegation led by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marin Marinov was received by the minsiter of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. At the meeting opinions were exchanged on the concrete possibilities existing to extend the volume of trade between the two countries in fields of mutual interests.

FORMER DEPUTY MINISTER 'OBSTRUCTS' REFORMS

AU101221 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 8 Oct 86 p 2

[Georgi Tabuev article: "The Council of Ministers Says Yes, but the Director General Says No"]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers says yes, but the director general says no -- this is how we can paraphrase the old proverb about the boss who says yes and the servant who says no. The Council of Ministers is doing everything within its power to enable the new Information Center for Technology Transfer to assume its normal functions and to accomplish its important tasks. Engineer Pantyu Karapantev, however, is doing everything within his power to obstruct this decision...

It may sound exaggerated and incredible, but it is true...

The Information Center for Technology Transfer is a result of Instruction No. 6. issued by the Council of Ministers Bureau on 21 March 1986, on the reorganization of existing economic trusts and combines and on the establishment of new ones. This decision is directly linked to the new reorganization of economic activities. [passage omitted]

However, Engineer Pantyu Karapantev, director general of the Central Machine Building Institute, did not agree with this instruction. Why? Because it was not coordinated with...him. How could they deprive him of part of his responsibilities and undermine his authority in this manner, without asking him about his opinion? How could they transfer this authority to Bogdan Ugurchin, a young engineer, who had been his subordinate until recently and who owed him his job? The director general thinks: "Tomorrow they may deprive me of all my responsibilities," and he launches himself into a meaningless struggle, which obstructs the work of both his own institute and of the new center as well.

Thirteen days following the release of the Council of Ministers Bureau instruction, engineer Pantyu Karapantev sent a memorandum objecting to the fact that the "Informa" machine building information center and the "Kvalima" branch training center no longer come under the jursidiction of the Central Machine Building Institute. This memorandum is an example of departmental thinking and protection of departmental interests. This is why it did not produce any results. There is even more: It was followed by a series of documents issued by the Council of Ministers, the Economic Council, the State Planning Commission, and the State Committee for Research and Technology, which unmistakably show that there will be no return to the past!

The new Information Center for Technology Transfer is entrusted with ever expanding tasks of nationwide importance.

Engineer Patyu Karapantev, however, is obstructing this useful work. He refused to sign a protocol on the separation of the "Informa" information center from the Central Machine Building Institute as of 1 July 1986. He did not consent to transfer the assets and liabilities of this center to the newly created Information Center for Technological Transfer; he did not agree to submit a capital investments limit and to transfer the payroll together with the "Workers Wages" fund to the new center. In other words, he failed to implement Article 2, Item 20 of Instruction Number 6 issued by the Council of Ministers Bureau! [passage omitted]

This is how, as a result of the director general's meaningless struggle, which obstructs progress and development, it became necessary for the Council of Ministers to issue two instructions, signed by Stoyan Markov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 28 and 29 August. [passage omitted]

Nevertheless, engineer Pantyu Karapantev did not agree with these instructions.... He not only failed to implement them within schedule, but has no intention whatsoever carrying them out.

In the meantime, the tasks of the new Information Center for Technology Transfer are constantly increasing. In view of the increased responsibilities of this center pertaining to scientific-technical progress, the Council of Ministers Bureau (in accordance with Decision No 180 of 16 September 1986) promoted the center to the position of a "first category combine." The director general reacted to this decision as to a personal offense. He considered it as directly affecting his prestige. Naturally, he did not agree with it either...

I will not bother to tell you how much effort and time I had to invest in order to meet engineer Karapantev. He was always too busy to receive a journalist. When I was finally admitted to his office, he just ordered:

"You will not write anything!"

"Whether I write or not depends on my editorial board."

"In such case, I will not tell you anything. Take your notebook and pencil away!"

"Nevertheless, I am obliged to listen to you. There is a law about the press..."

"I will tell you my opinion, but you will not write it down, and as to publishing it in the newspaper, there is no question about it!"

I was silently watching him. He was a tired and rather nervous man, perhaps because his opinions had not been accepted. As a former deputy minister of machine building and long-time director general of the Machine Building Institute, he was presumably well informed about the structure and cadre nomenklatura existing in our country. This is what he said:

"You are asking why I did not fulfill the instruction of the Council of Ministers Bureau? Why did I refuse to implement Comrade Stoyan Markov's instructions? It is because the Council of Ministers has been mislead. Its instruction is in contradiction to the economic mechanism and to the regulations on economic activities. I am the founder of the Machine Building Institute. It is I who created "Informa." It has been in existance for as long as 25 years...They cannot do this. Why should the Information Center for Technology Transfer be granted the status of a first category combine? As things go, my institute may become entirely subordinate to the center"...

While listening to him I felt sorry this leader, who has certain merits but who is unprepared for the beginning innovation. In the reogranization process he is paying more attention to himself than to the new trends.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA -- By decreee of the State Council Boyan Mikhaylov Yordanov is relieved from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Republic of Angola. Kamen Stamenkov Ivchev is appointed the Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

PRAGUE ON REAGAN SPEECH, CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

LD142113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] President of the United States Ronald Reagan yesterday evening spoke about the results of the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our permanent New York correspondent Vladimir Solecky reports:

[Begin recording] The propaganda staff of the White House tried its best to polish President Reagan's speech in which he explained to the U.S. public why the Reykjavik meeting did not bring the expected progress in the talks about reducing the nuclear threat. It was not an easy task, as the course of the meeting showed clearly that the path to very substantial agreements is blocked by the U.S. program to militarize space and by the unyielding way in which President Reagan is pushing this program through. Although during his speech he swore by its defensive character, the concrete implementation of this program shows ever more clearly that its main role is to develop quite a new generation of nuclear space weapons. With their help the governing circles of the United States want to regain military superiority. This was unwittingly confirmed also by a special report about the government's Lawrence Laboratories in Livermore, California, which was by chance broadcast by ABC television network shortly before Ronald Reagan's speech. The report described how many of the most gifted physicists of the United States are developing superweapons of the next century.

The first reactions of the Democratic members of Congress on the course of the Reykjavik meeting indicate that the star wars projects will be submitted in Congress to much sharper and critical analysis. It is obvious that in the coming weeks and months the questions will be asked with new urgency why the star war programs are to use in the future tens of billions of dollars from an already heavily burdened U.S. budget and at the same time prevent progress on the way to international peace and understanding. [end recording]

JAKES INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF FRG VISIT

AU141419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Interview given by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, to Miroslav Kubin: "Bilateral Interest in Good-Neighborly Relations" -- date and place not given]

[Text] At the conclusion of his visit to the FRG, where he conducted negotiations with political and economic figures, Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, granted the following interview to the RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Bonn:

[Kubin] You have come to the FRG at an invitation issued by the West German party of social democrats, the SPD. How would you characterize the current relations between the CPCZ and this party? In what issues do they have concurrent or similar views, or, possibly, see a possibility of a common course and cooperation?

[Jakes] Our relations with the SPD are developing on the basis of agreements in which we concentrate on issues of common interest. In the first place, this applies to the problem of consolidating peace, of reaching nuclear disarmament, and of decreasing international tension. The problems of ecology are also in the foreground. The purpose of our meeting was to become acquainted with the situation in our parties and our countries, and to assess further steps that could be jointly undertaken.

One of the significant initiatives is the joint proposal of the SPD, SED, and CPCZ to establish a zone free of chemical arms in central Europe. We want to further this proposal of ours, and to enlist the aid of other countries in its realization. About ecological problems, there is the possibility of making use of our mutual experience. The commission that we have set up continues its activities. We are also concerned with acquiring experience in cutting down the consumption of energy, and in using it rationally.

We devoted great attention to the exchange of views on the current international situation. We agreed that the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan that is being prepared for Reykjavik could yield new impulses; and that, of course, in the effort to make mankind secure, one cannot merely wait for the results of this meeting -- one must exert maximum effort to expand the circle of peace and antiwar forces that promote disarmament and detente.

On the whole I would like to say that the meeting with SPD leading representatives Brandt, Rau, Glotz, Roth, Voigt, and others has led to the conclusion that cooperation in the issues of common interest must be further consolidated and developed.

[Kubin] Did you have an opportunity to meet the representatives of the German Communist Party (DKP) during your visit to the FRG?

[Jakes] We also used the FRG visit to meet Comrade Herbert Mies, DKP chairman. This meeting took place in a comradely spirit, with an absolute concurrence of views on international issues, as well as on the development of further cooperation.

[Kubin] During your stay in the FRG you also visited certain West German plants and conducted talks with economic and cultural figures. Would it be possible to expand CSSR-FRG economic and trade contacts?

[Jakes] The talks with FRG figures of economy and industry and also with bank representatives have confirmed the bilateral interest in developing economic cooperation, even by implementing such very efficient links as cooperation, including cooperation on third markets and the possibility to set up joint enterprises with foreign participation. In our discussion with representatives of the bank and industrial circles we stressed that we are concerned that this cooperation open access to new technologies for Czechoslovakia, in the interests of expanding our future offer of goods for export. In essence, our partners agreed with this view.

[Kubin] What was the result of your meeting with the official representatives of the Federal Government?

[Jakes] During that meeting we emphasized those problems, the solution of which is in the interests of both countries. Although we had differing views on a number of issues, particularly foreign-political issues, we were able to note interest in the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries; in the conclusion of preparations of treaties and agreements in various spheres, and in their implementation in practice. In the first place this concerns the ecological agreement, and the preparation of the agreement on scientific-technical cooperation. There is a bilateral interest in a further intensification of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation, too.

Both sides expressed interest in good-neighborly relations; this significantly contributes to realizing the policy of peaceful coexistence, to the search for paths toward disarmament, and to the solution of problems in removing the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war.

[Kubin] I thank you for the interview.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS

Received by Husak

LD102026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Gutav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, today at Prague Castle received the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress, headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, in the presence of Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

During a cordial conversation with the members of the delegation which is a Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, the present level of CSSR-PRC relations was positively evaluated, and the wish to continue to extend and expand mutual relations and cooperation in all areas was expressed by both sides. The involvement of the highest legislative bodies in constructive dialogue was emphasized, as was the fact that the search for new ways of cooperation beneficial to both sides is contributing to better mutual understanding and is strengthening the traditional friendship between the people of Czechoslovakia and China.

In a conversation about some foreign political questions, the determination of both countries to make the greatest possible contribution to securing lasting peace in the world was emphasized.

Present at the reception were Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations; Frantisek Salda, chief of the chancellery of the president of the Republic; and Zhang Dake, Chinese ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Official Visit Ends

LD131414 Prague CTK in English 1220 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 13 (CTK) -- A head of the Chinese parliamentary delegation winding up its visit to Czechoslovakia said today China was consistently striving for far-reaching arms control agreements and would not join the arms race.

"Our basic stand on the disarmament issue is clear -- China is strongly against the arms race and its extension to outer space, we are for a complete ban on and elimination of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons as well as for substantial cuts in the number of conventional weapons," Liao Hansheng, deputy chairman of China's National People's Congress' Standing Committee told reporters here shortly before the delegation was to leave Prague.

He said China was determined not to engage in the arms race and confirmed its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to use them against non-nuclear countries.

"We have cut the number of our Armed Forces by one million men and have been reducing gradually the part of the military expenditure in the state budget. This is our basic stand on the disarmament issue," Liao Hansheng stressed.

On bilateral relations, he said the Chinese delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia had been very successful and helped strengthen mutual knowledge of and friendship between the two nations.

"We informed each other on both domestic and foreign policies, the situation in the socialist construction in our countries and the work of the two parliaments and exchanged opinions on the development of cooperation between our nations," he said.

The delegation met with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and other officials during its eight-day visit, due to be reciprocated by a visit to China by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

Liao Hansheng Interviewed

LD132215 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the PRC National People's Congress [NPC], headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, has ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and has flown home.

The head of the delegation gave an interview to Czechoslovak television prior to his departure:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Comrade Vice Chairman, how do you assess the results of your visit to Czechoslovakia, especially as regards further development of CSSR-PRC relations?

[Liao Hansheng] [here and subsequently in Chinese fading into Czech translation] The delegation of the PRC NPC was received during the visit in a very friendly manner by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and by other representatives.

The two sides informed each other in cordial talks about domestic and foreign policy, the situation in socialist construction and the work of the two parliaments and exchanged views on further advancement on mutual cooperation between the two countries. During our stay, we also viewed some historical monuments, an industrial enterprise, a united farming cooperative and research institute, and we witnessed the enormous achievements by the people of Czechoslovakia in the building of socialism. The talks have confirmed that further advancement of friendly relations and cooperation in all spheres is in harmony with the interests of our two countries. At present we have really a lot of opportunities for this.

[Correspondent] Could you describe the attitude of your country to the key question of our times, that is, the issue of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

[Liao Hansheng] The main problem today is to maintain peace. The people of China who concentrate their attention on the building of socialist modernization are in urgent need of a climate of peace.

Our wish is to fight with the nations of the world, including Czechoslovakia, to preserve peace. Our principled viewpoint on the issue of disarmament is clear: the PRC Government is consistently against the arms race and its spread to outer space. We are for a general ban and the entire eradication of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and for a reduction of conventional weaponry on a large scale. We have shown this by a number of concrete steps. We said clearly that we shall never be the first to use nuclear weapons. We have reduced our armed forces by 1 million men and we are gradually limiting the proportion of military expenses in the state budget. [end recording]

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD150855 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Assembly was in session in Prague today. Deliberations were chaired by Alois Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. The Presidium discussed and acknowledged a report on the fulfillment of the state plan of national economic development and the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for the past months of the current year. It recommended that all the deputies concentrate in their political work in the plan, above all its qualitative indices on consistent fulfillment of constituencies, as well as at their own workplace. When analyzing the main points from handling complaints, announcements, and incentives of citizens, the deputies of our highest legislative body noted that the number of complaints about flats and their maintenance, transportation and quality and accessibility of services and legal and wages affairs, has increased. There are repeated complaints by citizens about shortcomings in supplies and about the poor quality of some products delivered to the trade network.

The adopted resolution states that in handling complaints, a certain complacency with shortcomings continues, and therefore it is necessary to pay attention to the efficiency of the adopted measures toward overcoming antisocial phenomena.

The Federal Assembly Presidium then went on to discuss and adopt a report on the official friendly visit by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet that visited Czechoslovakia in September and that contributed toward further deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation.

MILOS JAKES ADDRESSES FOREIGN TRADE MEETING

LD140707 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] In the presence of Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, an econmic-political activ of the directors of organizations of foreign trade and chairmen of party and trade union bodies of foreign trade organizations was held in Prague today. They analyzed this year's foreign trade development and mapped out main tasks for the preparation of the import and export plan for the coming years of the 8th 5-year plan.

In his speech, Comrade Jakes said that today, on assessing the social importance of foreign trade work, greater demands are made. The quality of supplies, perfect service including the supply of spare parts, flexible reaction to the changes in demand -- all this is not only a part of the effectiveness of task fulfillment but also represents an important political factor for assessing the standard of Czechoslovak national economy abroad.

PACIFISTS SAID TO ERODE SOCIALISM FROM WITHIN

AU301322 Prague TRIBUNA No. 38 in Czech of 24 Sep 86 p 8

[Miroslav Mlynar article: "Pacifists in the Present-Day World" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In the struggle for peace, communists are unequivocally in favor of the closest possible unity of action -- also with pacifists.

/At the same time, however, one must not ignore the fact that of late the pacifist movement has been joined also by a number of openly anticommunist-oriented organizations and individuals./ They do not orient their activity so much toward the struggle for peace, as toward eroding socialism "from within." The proponents of this current in the pacifist movement counterpose "free and democratic" imperialist states against "countries of totalitarianism." From this they then deduce that world peace is "threatened by the socialist countries," because in them there "does not exist a mechanism that would preclude the warmongering yen of the ruling bureaucracies."

The activity of these forces increased in particular following the session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the NATO countries in Brussels in December 1983. /Here the special NATO agencies were given the task of ensuring that selected pacifist organizations in the West intensify contacts with some individuals and groups in the socialist countries with the objective of creating "independent peace movements."/ Thus they are to trade the noble aim of the struggle for peace for anticommunist activity under the mantle of antiwar forces.

Thus, if communists are in principle in favor of cooperation with pacifists, this does not mean at all that they will permit the misuse of some ideas of pacifism in order to camouflage antisocialist activities. Comrade G. Husak's words apply here, words which resounded from the rostrum of the past congress: /"We will not permit anyone to violate laws, to undermine our political system, our socialist order, no matter what ingenious phrases about freedom, democracy, and the so-called struggle for human rights he hides behind."/

In this respect, we face the task of enhancing the effectiveness of educational and propagandist work, especially among young, politically inexperienced people, who can become disoriented by romantic dreams or by purposefully spread notions about "peace that can forgo socialism."

BRIEFS

REVENUE FROM TOURISM -- According to M. Sutka, deputy of the CSSR Federal Assembly, the 1985 statistical data dealing with tourism worldwide reveals that while in countries comparable with Czechoslovakia the revenue from a foreign tourist's visit amounted to $324, in the CSSR it was only $12-13. Of all the CEMA states, the CSSR profits least from tourism. Only 3 percent of the CSSR's foreign currency receipts come from tourism. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

ORDER OF LABOR PRESENTED -- Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, today in Prague presented the Order of Labor to Mikulas Farkas, trade adviser of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Sweden, on his 60th birthday. The high state honor was awarded to him by the president of the republic for exceptional work and political results in building socialist society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

REAGAN TRIES TO JUSTIFY REYKJAVIK POSITION

LD141954 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Despite widespread criticism even in the United States, President Ronald Reagan has tried to justify his position in Reykjavik. In a television speech he reaffirmed the concept of negotiating from positions of military strength and economic power. He also refused to make any cutbacks in the SDI program. However, Reagan spoke of progress in Iceland in a wide sphere. We were closer to agreements that could lead to a safer world without nuclear weapons than ever before.

The President repeated his invitation to Mikhail Gorbachev to visit the United States, as he is of the opinion that addition meetings would be useful. Nevertheless, he could not promise that future meetings with Gorbachev would necessarily lead to major breakthroughs or to the signing of outstanding treaties.

HONECKER AWARDS ATHLETES, URGES PEACE EFFORTS

LD142325 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1614 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Berlin 14 Oct (ADN) -- Meritorious sportsmen and women of the GDR were honored on Tuesday in Berlin with high state awards for their outstanding performance in international competitions in the last 2 years. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state council, Erich Honecker, resented orders and certificates during a ceremony in the State Council offices.

The "Star of International Friendship" and the patriotic order of Merit was awarded to the athletes by the state council chairman at the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politubro and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

In his speech, which was received with great applause, Erich Honecker called it a great pleasure to welcome the world champions, World Cup winners and European champions of the years 1985 and 1986. "With 53 world and 65 European championship titles and 19 World and 31 European Cup victories in the winter and summer sports, you have again accomplished outstanding sporting achievements for the honor of our socialist fatherland and for the glory of sport." These results were an expression of persistent and determined training and exemplary commitment. "Together with your trainers, you have made the year of our 11th party congress an especially successful year for sport, too, in the GDR, as we have all been able to convince ourselves."

On this subject, Erich Honecker expressed the gratitude and appreciation of the GDR party and state leadership to all aktivs, the trainers and sports teachers, the functionaries of the German Gnymmastics and Sports Assocation (DTSB) of the GDR, the sports scientists and sports physicians and their spouses and parents -- to all who have played a part in the successes.

"For us there is nothing more important - and everywhere in the world this is known - then to amke an active contribution to the safeguarding of peace," stressed Erich Honecker. The GDR today is a byword for a policy of reason and realism, of dialogue and reliable partnership. In the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR is standing by the side of all forces which are determined to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind.

Erich Honecker dealt in his address with the course and outcome of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik and stressed that the comprehensive and far-reaching proposals on disarmament which Mikhail Gorbachev submitted there are in accordance with the vital interests of mankind. "But, unfortunately, the United States was not prepared to use the chance thus offered, but is continuing to pursue the goal of attaining military superiority by means of their 'star wars program'."

If one asked how thing will proceed after the meeting in Reykjavik, which, regrettably, did not lead to the results hoped for in the world, then the answer, Erich Honecker said, is, "that now. most of all, the joint activities of all those who desire a secure peace must be intensified. We support fully and completely the Soviet proposals and support all steps which serve the amelioration of the international situation and more security in the world."

My meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow recently again documented "How closely friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples is developing." The unveiling of the Ernst Thaelmann monument in the Soviet capital underlined this in a moving manner.

In the further course of his remarks, Erich Honecker emphasized, "with the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress we are continuing our policy for the well-being of the people in a qualitatively new section of our social development. The results of this policy, which are visible everywhere, meet with the full approval of the citizens of our country." The socialist sports organization has also joined worhily in striving for ever new achievement targets. "It is successfully doing its part for the communist education of youth, is promomting the joy and relaxation, health and performance capability of the citizens through encouraging sports activity, and, not least, is contributing to our country's international reputation." [passage omitted]

During the get-together afterwards, Erich Honecker delivered a toast. Once more he expressed great appreciation to the male and female athletes for the successes that they have attained in the stadiums of the world. The sportswomen and sportsmen of the GDR were closely connected to their homeland; and, with the growth and development of the republic, achievements in the sphere of phsyical culture and sport had risen at the same time. Erich Honecker thanked all aktivs and those who take care of them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAN'S MUSAVI

Musavi Attends Banquet

NC140838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] According to Central News Unit reports, Prime Minister Mir Huseyn Musavi, who is currently in Berlin as part of his visit to the GDR, visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier last night accompanied by members of his entourage. He paid his respects by laying a floral wreath at the tomb. Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi then met with Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, at the presidential residence for 3 hours. During their talks, the two men discussed bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them. They also reviewed important international issues.

Our prime minister also met with Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, as well as with the minister for chemical industry, the minister for electrical engineering, and the minister for foreign trade to discuss topics of mutual interest.

According to IRNA, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi and his accompanying delegation attended a banquet in their honor hosted by Mr Willi Stoph. In his speech at the banquet, our prime minister expressed his gratitude to the GDR Government and nation for its welcome. He said: The ties between our two countries since the Islamic revolution have followed a progressive trend. Efforts to strengthen these relations have served to expand them even further. The prime minister then referred to the struggle which our Muslim nation is waging against imperialism. He stated: Our country is waging a self-sacrificing struggle to uphold the sacred ideals and aspirations of the revolution. It will continue to defend itself against all kinds of dominations. The prime minister added: The Islamic Republic of Iran has adopted an independent policy to uproot the interests of oppression from Iran and from the region as a whole. It has therefore been exposed to the animosity and conspiracies of world oppression and its agents in the form of an economic embargo, the instigation of internal dissension, political and propagandistic duress, and, most of all, the dastardly Iraqi aggression. He continued, the most abhorrent phenomenon of all is that of aggression. The world's tyrants on the other side of the globe, as well as those who consider their vital interests to be more important than the interests of other nations, wield power and domination by their self-allotted right to commit aggression directly or through their agents. They continue to militarily usurp countries.

The history of resistance and perseverance has witnessed the fact that whenever an aggressor or warmonger is not punished and the rule of justice does not prevail, then the roots of war remain dormant until an opportune moment arises. The prime minister added: Undoubtedly, what threatens the security of every country is the existence of despotism, aggression, and domination from across its borders. In such circumstances, the freedom of men is repressed and human and material resources are squandered. Golden opportunities for growth and development are also lost, and the peace and security that is essential for the continued existence of a nation are endangered. What is worse than aggression, however, is the tacit acceptance of aggression. I must say very clearly that neutrality in the face of aggression, like the act of aggression itself, is an abominable and unforgivable sin. Those who are victims of aggression are the oppressed. Those who adopt a neutral stance on aggression in fact encourage the aggressor and threaten the safety and peace of future generations.

Referring to the fact that Islam is opposed to aggression and the acceptance of aggression, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi stated: The heroic resistance of our Muslim nation has proved that there is no other recourse in the face of struggle between a tyrant and those who are tyrannized except resistance against the encroachments and aggression of the adversary. It is this spirit that helps to attain peace, security, freedom, and independence for oppressed nations.

The prime minister commented on the oppression faced by the Islamic revolution that was exposed to various nefarious plots. He expressed regret over the face that international organizations have not adopted a concerted, practical, and decisive stance against the aggressor and violator of international rights and norms. He said: Unfortunately, in all the proposed solutions for resolving various aspects of the war, there has been silence on the need to destroy the roots of aggression. Aggression is being made legitimate. There is no mention of the causes for the war, and an armed peace is being recommended to us. Peace cannot be stabilized nor real security achieved in this way.

The prime minster added: The determination of our officials to continue the just defense of our nation until its rights are attained is consistent and resolute. The political and military support given to the Iraqi regime by reactionaries, however extensive it may be, will not deter us from continuing this just defense.

The prime minister also spoke about the Islamic Republic's stance with regard to Afghanistan and the Muslim people being allowed to define their own destiny there. He said: The United States is capitalizing on the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan. The establishment of a people's government based on the people's aspirations is the only way to resolve the Afghan question.

Responding to the remarks of our country's prime minister, Mr Willi Stoph welcomed the high-level Iranian delegation. He noted that the Iranian prime minister's visit to the GDR is a major event in relations between the two countries. He said: This visit has given us strong motivation for greater mutual cooperation. Regarding the Iranian people's struggle against imperialism, he affirmed: We commend whatever is achieved for the benefit of the Iranian people, and we support its anti-imperialist struggle. Emphasizing the need to halt nuclear testing, he expressed his support for the Soviet Union's unilateral ban in this regard.

Turning to the Nonaligned Movement session in Harare, Mr Willi Stoph said: We agree with the Islamic Republic of Iran that the opportunities associated with a ban on nuclear testing can be utilized to fulfill the economic and social needs of developing countries. He referred to the crisis that exist in various parts of the world and are being fueled by imperialism. He expressed support for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the PLO and the permanent members of the UN Security Council as proposed by the Soviet Union.

Regarding the imposed war, Mr Willi Stoph affirmed: We are opposed to all foreign intervention and efforts to internationalize this war. We believe that the Persian Gulf should be transformed into a region of peace and tranquillity. Concluding his speech, Mr Willi Stoph appealed for a stop to attacks on civilian targets, and stressed the need to abide by international norms.

Official Talks End

LD150834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi ended their official talks on 14 October.

They discussed the level of bilateral relations and the opportunities for their further development and exchanged views on international and regional questions. They praised the level of reciprocal relations that were achieved through the effort of both sides and have developed well and steadily in past years. Both politicians agreed in the conviction that good conditions exist for the further deepening and expansion of cooperation.

Willi Stoph and his Iranian guest emphasized the usefulness of regular contacts and spoke in favor of stable and dynamic development of the mutually beneficial economic relations.

In this context, the emphasized the importance of the joint commission for economic and technical cooperation that was formed in June.

In discussing international questions, Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi agreed that everything had to be done for the prevention of peace. They turned decisively against the policy of neoglobalism and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states practiced by the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

In his remarks, Willi Stoph emphasized that there was no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence. Respect for the sovereign equality of all states and respect for the legitimate interests of the other side were essential preconditions for stability and predictability in today's world. On this basis, the GDR was pursuing a policy of active political dialogue with all forces of realism and reason. It was possible to banish the danger of war and achieve a turn for the better in the present complicated international situation through detente-promoting initiatives and through the joint responsible action of all those interested in peace.

This was the objective of the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states and the program presented by the Soviet Union for the complete removal of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Willi Stoph praised the highly responsible, constructive policy of the Soviet Union, which was documented once again by the repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, as well as by the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok for international security and peaceful cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region.

Willi Stoph said, referring to the meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan in Reykjavik, that precisely now it was more important than ever to increase efforts for an end to the nuclear arms race and against its expansion into space.

In spite of the readiness the Soviet Union declared in Reykjavik for still further-reaching agreements than before on the reduction of strategic and medium-range weapons, as well as for compromise in other areas, the United States had not been prepared to reach an agreement, which was within reach and without doubt of historical importance.

Willi Stoph welcomed the declaration made by General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik that the far-reaching proposals made by the Soviet Union remain in force and that agreements are possible if both sides display a sense of responsibility.

He viewed the positive result of the Stockholm conference on confidence and security building measures in Europe as a victory for reason and as an expression of the indomitable will of the people to make peace more secure. The Stockholm closing document proved that in questions of war and peace it is possible to reach agreements that correspond to the interests of all participants, in spite of all continuing opposing positions and differences in views.

Willi Stoph and Mir Hoseyn Musavi emphasized the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in international relations.

In discussing the situation in various regions of the world, both politicians spoke in support of the right of all people to choose their path of economic, political, and social development freely and without interference. They expressed the solidarity of their countries with the people of Nicaragua and condemned the apartheid policy of the regime in South Africa.

The Iranian prime minister explained his countries position on the Iran-Iran conflict. On the basis of the necessity to settle quarrels and conflicts by peaceful means, Willi Stoph spoke in favor of ending this tragic conflict as quickly as possible. An expansion of internaltionalization of this conflict would conjur up serious danger for all the Gulf states.

Both politicians announced the solidarity of their countries with the just struggle of the Palestinian people. In the talks, that took place in a spirit of mutual respect and proceeded constructively, both sides expressed the wish to further deepen bilateral relations.

Musavi Comments on Talks

LD150840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2014 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) — At a news conference this evening in Berlin, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit. The talks with leading personages from the GDR about bilateral relations as well as international problems were useful for both sides in his view. His visit to the GDR had created a suitable foundation for the further development of cooperation between both countries, which had reached a good level in past years already. In this context he saw above all opportunities for the expansion of economic relations.

The Iranian prime minister answered numerous questions on his country's position on international and regional problems. Thus he emphasized the right of peoples to self-determination and decisively turned against the military presence of the United States and NATO in the Gulf region and the Indian Ocean. He expressed the support of his country for the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people against the Israeli aggressors. In answer to a question, he spoke of the connection between disarmament and the struggle for removing underdevelopment and hunger.

KRENZ PRAISES YOUTH COOPERATION WITH PRC

LD102222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Oct (ADN) — Tribute has been paid to cooperation between the youth associations as a contribution to the formation of relations between the GDR and the PRC by Egon Krenz, member of the politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. In a conversation on Friday with the PRC youth delegation led by Liu Yandong, president of the All-China Youth Federation, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, he stated that this was of great importance for the strengthening of the positions of socialism and of peace in the world.

Liu Yandong spoke about the initiatives of Chinese youth in preparation for the 13th CPC Congress next year. The parties to the conversation agreed that the forthcoming visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the PRC, would lend new impetus to the friendship between the two countries, and thus also to the relations between the youth associations.

PLANNING COMMISSION GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN PRC

LD111520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (ADN) — Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the PRC State Planning Commission, on Saturday received a GDR delegation led by Harald Rost, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, for a friendly talk. The talk focused on current issues of the long-term development of bilateral economic relations, in particular the implementation of the agreement reached between the central planning organisations of the two countries in July 1985.

The parties reported on the development of economies of the two countries and on measures to further perfect administration and planning.

In a meeting between Qin Zhongda, chairman of the Chinese section of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee and minister for Chemical industry, and Harold Rost, who is also deputy chairman of the GDR Section, the parties paid tribute to the results achieved in deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation since the second session of the committee (May/June 1986). They discussed measures to intensify these further.

On the previous day, the GDR delegation was received by Lu Dong, minister in charge of the PRC State Economic Commission. He valued highly the results of the discussions in the GDR of an economic delegation under his leadership in the middle of this year. Based on these results, further plans for cooperation were discussed.

LEADERS RECEIVE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

PRC Counterparts

AU121909 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 86 p 6

[Greetings message from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Li Xiannian, PRC president; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council; to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, on GDR National Day]

[Text] SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Comrade Erich Honecker

GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade Willi Stoph

President of the GDR People's Chamber Comrade Horst Sindermann

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR we want to convey to you and through you to the GDR people most cordial and festive congratulations on behalf of the Chinese people and our own behalf.

For 37 years the GDR people under the leadership of the SED have developed their country into a socialist state with developed economy through hard struggle. The GDR actively supports detente in Europe and the safeguarding of world peace. Its international prestige increases daily.

There exists a traditional friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the PRC. We are sincerely pleased with the development of the relations between the two states in various fields in the past years and we are deeply convinced that the forthcoming official friendship visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to the PRC will open a new chapter in the history of friendly cooperation between our states and peoples.

We wish the GDR people new, even greater successes in building their home country.

General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang

PRC President Li Xiannian

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress Peng Zhen

Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi

AU101135 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 86 p 7

[Message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] To His Excellency

Mr Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

Excellency, On the national holiday of the anniversary of the founding of your state, with which we are friends, I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to wish you the best of health and happiness, and progress and prosperity to the friendly GDR people on my own behalf and on that of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

Albania Greets State Council

AU121522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 6

[Greetings message by the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania to the GDR State Council on GDR National Day]

[Text] To the GDR State Council:

On the occasion of the national day, the 37th anniversary of the founding of the republic, we convey to the people of the GDR the most sincere congratulations and best wishes for progress and prosperity on behalf of the Albanian people.

The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania.

Nicaragua's Ortega

AU121921 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 6

[Greetings message by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker on GDR National Day]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council,

Dear Comrade Honecker, Permit me to convey to you our revolutionary greetings on behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the government, and the people of Nicaragua, as well as on my own behalf, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR's founding in 1949, which you celebrate on 7 October.

The establishment of the first peace-loving German state in the history of its people was an outstanding and decisive step, with which on the GDR's territory those disastrous forces were checked that had brought about militarism and fascism and with which a new era of economic construction and social progress, of freedom and peace was introduced, thus changing the balance of power further in favor of a peaceful, democratic, and solidary Europe.

Since its founding as an independent and revolutionary state, the GDR, under the leadership of the SED and guided by the ideals of the founders of scientific socialism and by those of the antifascist forces, has had to deal with sabotage, aggression, and economic, political, and diplomatic boycotts by imperialism, which has not been able to realize its counterrevolutionary goals.

All these difficult tests have left the GDR strengthened and victorious and, therefore, it was able to extend its hand with determination and solidarity to those people who, like the Nicaraguan people, are subjected today to the criminal interference of imperialism, which wants to reestablish its supremacy where it has lost it.

The successes of the GDR people in the economic, social, and cultural areas are increasing day by day, as was noted at the 11th SED congress and we convinced ourselves of them during out recent visit, when you personally assured us of your friendship and selfless support.

We are convinced, Comrade Honecker, that the successes your people have achieved during the 37 years of the GDR's existence will continue to grow in the future, that the bonds of friendship with Nicaragua will be strengthened more and more, and that -- fraternally linked in the joint struggle for world peace and international security -- we have to reach new levels in striving for a more democratic and just society.

In fraternal affinity! Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

PLO's 'Arafat

AU141713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 86 p 7

[Greetings message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian revolution, to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on GDR National Day -- date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency Comrade Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

Revolutionary greetings to Comrade Chairman Erich Honecker!

On the occasion of your National Day festivities it is a great pleasure for me to convey to you, esteemed comrade chairman, and through you to your militant party and to your government and people with whom we are linked by ties of friendship, our most heartfelt congratulations and most sincere fraternal wishes on behalf of our Palestinian people, of the members of the PLO Executive Committee, and on my own behalf, and to wish your friendly country further progress and prosperity.

The successful social and economic development to which your friendly country can look back was achieved under your wise leadership and by means of your wise policy as well as thrugh the efforts of your people under the guidance of your vanguard leadership, the SED. Today the people reaffirm their determination to advance under your wise and courageous leadership and to continue on the road to socialist progress, prosperity, and social security.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you, Your Excellency, the most heartfelt gratitude and most sincere respect of our people for the principled and courageous stand that your country is taking and that all countries of the socialist community of states under the leadership of the Soviet Union with which we are linked by friendship ties, are taking up. You are thus supporting the just struggle that our people, under the leadership of the PLO, their only legitimate representative, are waging for the assertion of their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to self-determination and to form an independent state on their national territory.

Esteemed Comrade chairman, while expressing our pride and our great satisfaction with the strong ties of friendship and relations of fruitful and constructive cooperation that exist between our two friendly peoples and between the PLO and your government, we assure you of our hope and determination to consolidate, develop and intensify these relations in our best interest.

In conclusion, I would like once more to express our most cordial congratulations and to wish good health and happiness to you and your militant party, government, and people, with whom we are linked by friendship ties, success, progress, and prosperity under your wise and courageous leadership.

With my best wishes I beg you to accept the expression of my appreciation and respect and of my gratitude.

Revolution until victory!

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Palestinian revolution.

TALKS HELD WITH BELGIUM ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD100532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2025 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Brussels, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Consultations on disarmament took place in Brussels on Thursday between the foreign ministries of Belgium and the GDR. They were arranged during the visit made to the GDR in September by Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens. The two countries' delegations were accompanied by the representatives of Belgium and the GDR at the Geneva disarmament conference, Ambassador Dr Harald Rose and Ambassador Constant Clerckx.

The exchange of views centered on questions connected with the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR to create a chemical weapon free zone, and the efforts of Belgium and the GDR to bring about a comprehensive convention, effective worldwide, on a ban on, and the destruction of, chemical weapons. It was agreed that the Berlin consultations, which were assessed as useful by both sides, should continue.

FRG PRESIDENT WEIZSACKER CONTINUES STATE VISIT

Praises Ties

LD132007 Hamburg DPA in German 1546 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Budapest, 13 Oct (DPA) -- On the first day of his 4-day state visit to Hungary, Federal President Richard von Weizsacker spoke of the close and trusting relations between the FRG and Hungary, and urged that they be used to preserve peace in Europe. At a dinner given this evening in his honor by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Weizsacker said: "Germans and Hungarians feel empathy for one another. This can be used to fulfill their European obligations."

The federal president emphasized that the Germans do not want to deny their responsibility for the consequences of history. They could only fulfill their internal and external aims by using peaceful methods. Historical experience has taught us that national frontiers cannot be moved and called into questions time after time. Rather, the divisive and "hostile to human life" activity of frontiers must be removed.

Weizsacker stressed that since bilateral relations were established in 1973 "such a close exchange, such a fruitful dialogue, such a high quality of cooperation and such a valuable climate of trust" have developed that it was certainly no longer self-evident that they are states of differing social order and alliance membership. The visits by General Secretary Kadar in 1977 and 1982 to Bonn had lastingly promoted relations. [passage omitted]

The federal president stressed that the FRG favors the establishment of relations and the conclusion of a trade agreement between Hungary and the EEG. He said: "We will continue to expressly support your affairs in Brussels."

Talks With Kadar

LD141545 Budapest MTI in English 1236 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council, met Dr Richard von Weizsacker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the parliament building on Tuesday.

In cordial atmosphere the parties noted with appreciation achievements in bilateral relations. They reconfirmed their intention to develop fruitful relations serving the interests of the two people, and explore new fields of cooperation.

The parties discussed in detail timely international issues, with special regard to possibilities of preserving peace and reducing the arms race, and the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual confidence. They took a stand for the continuation of the Helsinki process, and emphasized that peaceful cooperation between countries with differing social systems serves the common interest of Europe and contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security.

Present at the meeting were Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG, Laszlo Kovacs, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, Istvan Horvath, ambassador of Hungary to the FRG, and Ernst-Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary.

Communique Issued

LD141213 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Gyorgy Bernat reports on FRG President Richard Von Weizsacker's program for this morning.

[Bernat] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP and member of the Presidential Council, has met with Richard von Weizsacker in the parliament building. At the cordial discussions the two sides spoke with satisfaction about the results achieved in bilateral relations. They dealt in detail it current issues in international politics -- with special reference to the possibilities of preserving peace and reducing the arms race -- and with the creation of mutual confidence.

A communique issued after the meeting notes that they adopted a stance in support of the concentration of the Helsinki process, and they emphasized that peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems serves the common interests of Europe, and also contributes to the strengthening of international peace and security. [passage omitted]

Visits Firms, Departs

LD141555 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- Dr Richard von Weizsacker and his party Tuesday visited the Kemipur Hungarian-FRG joint venture in Solymar, the largest producing joint venture in Hungary. The guests were accompanied by Imre Szabo, state secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Laszlo Kovacs, and Istvan Horvath. The party was met at the entrance of the plant by Gyula Marlok and Gerhard Muller, the Hungarian and FRG managing directors of the venture, and Klaus Canzler, representative of the BASF chemical industry company of the FRG.

The leaders briefed the FRG president on the work of the venture jointly founded by the Pest County Synthetic Industry Company (PEMU), the Chemolimpex foreign trade company, and the BASF firm in early 1986. The Hungarian share of the 100 million forint starting capital is 51 per cent. The company produces an annual 10,000 tons of polyurethene foam used by Hungarian companies for the production of shoe soles, car spare parts, bicycle seats, and the insulation of refrigerators and buildings. The FRG president and his party then viewed an exhibition of company products. Dr Richard von Weizsacker was interested in basic material processing technology, and how interests of West German capital are enforced in the joint venture.

Fallowing the FRG head of state was familiarized with the activity of the central state of the Pest County Synthetic Industry Company (PEMU). The factory employs a workforce of 3,000, and has an annual production value of 3,000 million forints. Export in 1985 was worth some 150 million forints, of which goods worth 120 million were sold to the FRG. This year, exports are to be worth 400 million forints, with sales to the FRG standing at 320 million.

Experience of the Kemipur joint venture encourage the managers of PEMU to establish further cooperation with West German firms. According to plans, cooperation is to be realized with the battenfield firm producing synthetic industry machines.

During the morning, the federal president of the FRG met with Hungarian church leaders.

During the day, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is accompanying the FRG head of state. The West German foreign minister left Hungary in the afternoon.

SZUROZ MEETS WITH SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER

LD150603 Budapest MTI in English 1815 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Stockholm, October 14 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson received Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Foreign Relations' Committee of the Hungarian Parliament who is in Stockholm on invitation of the Swedish Government. At the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere they covered several topical issues of the international situation and debated possibilities for advancing bilateral relations. They concluded that relations between the two countries are advancing well, which is also a contribution to intensifying European cooperation and reinforcing international peace and security.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL FORMED WITH EGYPT

LD141712 Budapest MTI in English 1425 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- A delegation of Egyptian businessmen, led by Sa'id el Tawil, president of the Egyptian Businessmen Association (EBA), visited Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. During the visit Sa'id al-Tawil and Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian chamber, signed an agreement on founding the Hungaro-Egyptian Council for Economic Cooperation. Present at the ceremony was Imre Szabo, state secretary of industry.

The aim of the council is to promote intensifying relations between Hungarian companies and the Egyptian state and private sector, better familiarize the market demand of the two countries, explore areas for reciprocally advantageous cooperation, establish joint ventures, and boost bilateral trade.

During the session Imre Szabo noted that although bilateral trade has more than doubled since Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai visited Cairo in 1984, there are still many untapped possibilities. As Egypt covers two-thirds of its food demand from import, opportunities exist for the export of Hungarian food and complex agricultural systems. The Hungarian side also encourages industrial export, mainly of CNC machinery, building material production, plants, pump-stations, motor engines and irrigation equipment.

CARDINAL, PARTY HEAD HOLD 'FRIENDLY' MEETING

LD102321 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Hungary -- The international symposium on contemporary society and ethical values ended in Budapest today. Boris Grigoryan, Soviet professor at Moscow University, admitted in his speech that science and changes in social structures are not sufficient in themselves to resolve all issues and that subjective good will and help which philosophy can give to science also were necessary.

Hungarian professor Eva Ancsel announced that she is attempting to introduce Christian notions of compassion, love, forgiveness, and sin into Marxism.

Within the framework of this symposium, Cardinal Koenig met Janos Kadar MSZMP Central Committee general secretary, yesterday. Cardinal Koenig himself stated that this meeting, which took place in the seat of parliament and which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, passed in a friendly atmosphere. The conversation mainly concerned general relations between church and state. Cardinal Koenig said he was very positive about the course of the discussions at the symposium, going on, however, to remark that one cannot expect miracles from this meeting either.

LOSONCZI CABLES SOUTH YEMEN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD131842 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 13 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council sent a telegram of greetings to Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'attas, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his best wishes to Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, prime minister of the People's Democratic of Yemen.

STATE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS LEAVES FOR UN

LD070851 Budapest MTI in English 0820 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, left for New York to take over the direction of the Hungarian delegation attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly on Tuesday.

BULGARIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO LOSONCZI

LD061745 Budapest MTI in English 1618 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- On Monday Venelin Todorov Kocev, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, presented his credentials to President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council. Present was Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SLATED TO CONVENE 23 OCT

LD061521 Budapest MTI in English 1446 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has convened the National Assembly on October 23. Initiated by the Council of Ministers the session will discuss the bill on the modification of the act on marriage, family and guardianship, and a report on the work and development of the Hungarian post office.

Presided over by Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, the officials of parliament, the chairman of standing committees and heads of county deputy groups held a session Monday. The participants heard reports on the expected subjects of the autumn parliament session by Ferenc Petrik, deputy minister of justice, and State Secretary Illes Toth, president of the Hungarian Post Office.

KADAR MEETS WITH PRESIDENT OF TECHNICAL GROUP

LD150422 Budapest MTI in English 1555 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Jeno Fock, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the Federation of Hungarian Technical and Scientific Societies (MTESZ), and Dr Janos Toth, MTESZ general secretary, who reported about preparations for the delegate general assembly of the organization, scheduled to begin Hungarian Technical and Scientific Societies in promoting the country's economic development, and wished success to the work of the general assembly.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN TRADE UNION MEETING -- Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) received a three-member delegation of the Norwegian Postal Workers Trade Union, headed by Arild Qynes, president, in Hungary on invitation of the Hungarian Postal Workers' Trade Union. At the meeting the president of SZOT and the Norwegian trade union leaders held an exchange of views on the international trade union movement and topical issues related to the trade union movements of the two countries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1650 GMT 14 Oct 86 LD]

PARTY DELEGATION TO VIETNAM -- Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a party worker delegation headed by Peter Varga, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, head of the Central Committee's Department for Public Administration Affairs, paid a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegation held talks with Binh Phuong and with Tan Van Som, members of the Central Committee, heads of the administrative department of the Central Committee, on experience in popular representation and the party guidance of the organs of state power. They met with Vu Quang, member of the Central Committee, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee, and paid a visit to Ho Chi Minh City, and the countries of Quang Ninh and Dong Nai. The delegation was received by Nguyen Van Kinh, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, secretary of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 14 Oct 86 LD]

MESSNER SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR VISITING RYZHKOV

LD132356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2220 GMT 13 Oct 86

["Extracts" of toast by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner at dinner for Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov at Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 13 October -- recorded]

[Text] Greatly esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov, dear Soviet guests, esteemed comrades! I wish to express great satisfaction, the sincere joy of the leadership of the PZPR and the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic on the occasion of the official visit of friendship to our country. It is an exceptionally important step on the road of deepening the friendship of our fraternal nations and the dynamics of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of life. Thanks to the energetic and farsighted activities of our fraternal parties, thanks to the numerous and fruitful meetings of our leaders, Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev, we have opened a qualitatively new chapter in Polish-Soviet cooperation. New impulses for its further development were supplied by the stay at the 10th PZPR Congress of the delegation by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The talks which we began today relate to important and concrete aspects of the further, multifaceted development of mutual economic and scientific-technical ties, the development of contacts in the sphere of popular culture, and the mass media, and cooperation in the international arena. They are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, of full concurrence of evaluations and views. The principles of mutual benefit, taking account of the interest of both sides, readiness to help and share experiences and meet each other halfway, formed in the practice of our relations, promote this. Many times in the past, especially in difficult periods in the recent history of Poland, we have unfailingly counted on the friendship and cooperation of the Land of the Soviets.

These fundamental principles constitute the basis for shaping the [word indistinct] perspectives and close cooperation of our states and creation of modern forms and methods of cooperation which are concrete and effective. We are moving, consistently and decisively, from the drafts and plans and long-term conceptions drawn out by our leaders, to real facts. I have in mind here the direct links between enterprises and scientific and research units and the profound scientific and technological cooperation which is followed by production cooperation and creation of joint enterprises. We made important decisions during (?my) visit to the Soviet Union. I am convinced that your visit, dear Nikolay Ivanovich, will bring concrete fruit in the shape of further agreements which will expand and perfect the range and the methods of cooperation. We are jointly interested in the high efficiency of these undertakings. Joining of the intellectual and material potential of Poland and the Soviet Union, searching for the most effective methods of their use (?and the new forms) of cooperation serves the cause of strategic acceleration of development. Thus, we are introducing [words indistinct] to the work of the strengthening of the potential and economic integration of the member-states of the socialist community. Poland will continue to work actively for the sake of seeking of routes of further improvement of the activity of the CEMA, for the sake of bringing about a revolutionary breakthrough in science and technology of production.

Of significant importance will be the consistent implementation of the comprehensive program of the scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member-states. We attach equally great importance to modernization of the economic, legal and organizational mechanisms. Here, of use could be the experiences of our bilateral contacts. Poland will act decisively and steadfastly for the sake of peace and detente. This ideal is served by the initiative of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to organize, on the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, a meeting in Warsaw of the signatory states of the CSCE Helsinki agreements.

Relaxation in international relations is not served by confrontationist tendencies, the forcing of the arms race and the avoidance of concrete steps leading toward disarmament which still persevere in the United States.

Finally, I would like to express my strong conviction that your official friendly visit to Poland, comrade chairman, will make a significant contribution to setting in motion new levels of Polish-Soviet cooperation and form an important stage in the implementation of the decisions made during the meetings between the leaders of our states, serving well the national and international interests of the two fraternal states and parties and our common cause of strengthening the unity and (?partnership) of the states of the socialist community.

CSCE DELEGATION MEMBER COMMENTS ON REYKJAVIK

LD150512 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14: Colonel Edmund Staniewski of the Polish Army General Staff, member of the Polish delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe said:

"We were awaiting the results of the Reykjavik meeting with great interest for two reasons. Firstly, it could have been expected that the meeting would be examining key problems of security of not only Europe but the whole world. Secondly, the meeting was held immediately after the Stockholm conference.

"Unfortunately, Mikhail Gorbachev's far-reaching compromise solutions concerning strategic and Eurostrategic weapons, tests in outer space and ban on nuclear tests did not meet with similar proposals on the part of President Reagan.

"Therefore, how can one talk about confidence building measures, security and peace in the world when at the same time pushed are plans of developing new generations of weapons and the arms race is being transferred into outer space? This runs counter to common sense.

"The proposals forwarded by Mikhail Gorbachev not only provide a chance for halting the arms race but also create broad possibilities for negotiations in many other fields which are also important for security of Europe and the world."

"Among them one can name the programme to eliminate chemical weapons or the proposal to hold talks on reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, forwarded in Budapest last June by the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw treaty," Staniewski went on.

"The Icelandic meeting did not bring any concrete agreements, but stands on many issues moved closer to some extent. This creates possibility for dialogue and further disarmament negotiations, including the CSCE Vienna meeting," Col. Staniewski concluded.

Prof. Longin Pastusiak, chairman of the Polish Society of Political Sciences, head of the North America Department in the Polish Institute of International Affairs PISM said: "Reagan's speech delivered after the Reykjavik meeting comprises fragments which confirm what the CPSU CC general secretary had already said. The President confirmed that the two of them had been close to reaching a 'comprehensive and generous' disarmament agreement.

"Positive parts of Reagan's speech are those marked by some optimism and his statement that the door was open and chances to start eliminating nuclear threat within their reach. Unfortunately, the latter statement is but a groundless declaration, for what he next said about relations with the Soviet Union does not give any hope for achieving such progress."

"The President's constant references to the policy from the position of strength is characteristic, and so are his arguments to the effect that this policy allegedly gives chances in talks with the Soviet Union", he went on.

"Reagan's announcement to further support counterrevolutionary forces in various countries is alarming. He provocatively calls them 'fighters for freedom'. This does not augur well for extinguishing many regional hotbeds of tension," Pastusiak said.

URBAN TALKS TO PRESS, DISCUSSES REYKJAVIK

LD141705 Warsaw PAP in English 1551 GMT 14 Oct 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14 -- Main issues raised at Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's weekly news conference for foreign journalists here today were Polish reaction to the outcome of the Reykjavik meeting, Soviet prime ministerial visit to Poland, Jaruzelski's meeting with PRON leader, the stand of the authorities towards Lech Walesa's activities, latest visit to Poland by the French minister for youth and sports.

On the Reykjavik Meeting [subhead]

In a statement referring to the latest Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik, Urban said as follows:

Polish society followed with much attention the course of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. As I have pointed out at one of my previous news conferences, Polisy authorities attached to that meeting hope for progress in the search for solutions to mankind's key problems of today: the halting of the arms race, liquidation of mass destruction weapons, and consolidation of international security.

It is too early today to make a full evaluation of the Reykjavik "summit" and to formulate conclusions. However, on the basis of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement to the news conference after the talks, we can say that the USSR displayed maximum good will.

It allowed the sides to become close on such important questions as elimination of medium-range missiles, cutting strategic nuclear arsenals by half and others.

Unfortunately, owing to the lack of readiness on the part of the American side, the talks have failed to produce an outcome which the world awaited and which was possible thanks to Soviet compromise proposals. The U.S. has found its plans to militarize outer space more important than a chance to reduce the nuclear threat.

The Reykjavik meeting has added dramatism to the option mankind now faces: either to keep going down the road of armaments to a catastrophe, or enter the road of disarmament under the conditions of preserved equal security cf states.

Poland is for disarmament, and sees it as the fundamental condition of consolidation of international security and peace. We are interested in early agreements which will put an end to the arms race and eliminate the threat it poses to the nations, including the Polish nation. We are interested in giving the means, which will be released by disarmament, to the causes of peaceful economic and social development.

Naturally, the Reykjavik meeting has not closed the Soviet-American dialogue. Its experience is a rich material for all governments for further reflection, but above all to the American side. The world has a right to expect of the U.S. greater sense of realism and co-responsibility for the future course of international situation.

Soviet Prime Minister's Visit to Poland [subhead]

Commenting on the current visit to Poland of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ryzhkov, Urban said that both sides forsee the signing of agreements on direct coproduction, scientific and technological cooperation among enterprises and institutions, on basic principles of creation and activities of joint economic organizations and on development of mutual exchange of consumer goods.

Jerzy Urban also said that the visit has a momentous political and economic importance. The visit is an evidence of the density of Polish-Soviet relations. During talks of both prime minsiters, sides also discussed the importance of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, the problem of security and cooperation in Europe and the results of the session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The talks also dealt with dangers ensuing from revanchist and revisionist tendencies in the FRG. The sides jointly recognize them as unfavourable phenomena, contradictory to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements and bilateral treaties signed by both our countries with the FRG and to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet side showed understanding for the steady efforts of the Polish side which strives to balance the turnover in the current five-year period. Considerable time was also devoted to the concretization of the programme of scientific and technological progress to the year 2000, said Urban.

Meeting Jaruzelski-Dobraczynski [subhead]

Answering a question about latest meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the PRON leader, the spokesman termed it an "important talk".

"The president of the Council of State reviewed current domestic situation in reference to the international situation. Both men discussed the conditions in Poland following the release at PRON's request of all non-criminal prisoners under the July 17 act," Urban said.

"They also discussed further measures and ways of how to deepen the process of national agreement, including creating a platform for expression of different opinions and taking concrete efforts.

"Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed Jan Dobraczynski, among other issues on the efforts aiming to form a consultative council at the Council of State", he said, adding that Jan Dobraczynski had described concrete efforts launched by the movement in such fields as housing construction and overcoming a crisis troubling the printing industry.

"The meeting also discussed issues pertaining to a planned visit to People's China by a delegation of PRON leadership. The trip, which starts tomorrow, testifies to PRON's increased international standing. The Polish delegation is leaving for China at the invitation from the widow of prime minsiter Zhou Enlai, Mrs Deng Yingchao, who now heads that country's People's Political Consultative Conference.

French Youth and Sports Minster's Visit [subhead]

Asked to evaluate the recent visit here by French Youth and Sports Minister Christian Bergelin, Urban said the visit had been "useful".

"It opened a phase of specific arrangements in cooperation between Poland and France, with regard to the youth policy and sports.

"We hope that next year should bring more contacts between Polish and French youth groups and tourist exchange should increase," Urban said.

He added that the French minister was convinced his visit would help restore many of the Polish-French contacts dropped in the past.

"Poland will do all that is necessary to make this happen," Urban assured and said that "the French side presented full readiness and openness to completely unprejudiced and unconditional study of possibilities of broader cooperation between young people of both countries."

He said he saw Bergelin's visit as a "major step in the Polish-French relations. Also, it was a first Polish visit by Mr Chirac's cabinet member."

Answering another question concerning the Polish-French relations, the spokesman said Poland welcomed the fact of a great exhibition of French art to open in Warsaw shortly.

"It will be an important event to Warsaw and a fresh step towards restoration of former relations between Poland and France. We also welcome arrival of the wife of France's foreign minister," he declared.

Popieluszko Killer's Punishment Unchanged [subhead]

Asked about the situation of persons convincted for the killings of police Sgt. Karos and Father Popieluszko, the government spokesman said:

"More and more efforts by state authorities carry in life the idea of national agreement. The effects of political divisions in society, characteristic of the early 1980's, are being overcome also with regard to individual cases.

"In some -- fortunately infrequent -- instances, extreme political attitudes led to farthest-reaching effects -- human deaths, the killings of polic Sgt. Zdzislaw Karos and Roman-Catholic Father Jerzy Popieluszko," Urban told the confernce.

"Guided by the same motivation which justified pardoning or dropping the proceedings against nearly 60,000 offenders, under the July 17 Act the penalties imposed on some of the people involved in those killings have been eased," Urban said.

"As a result, Father Sylwester Zych and former student of the Catholic University of Lublin Matejczuk have been released from jail. The other people convicted for their complicity in the murder of the policeman have had their part of their jail terms cut, including easing of the term served by Sgt. Karos' immediate killer.

"These decisions have not covered Grzegorz Piotrowski, sentenced to 25 years in jail for killing Father jerzy Poieluszko. However, the terms of his accomplices have been reduced, and they are still serving them," the spokesman said.

Does Lech Walesa Really Aim at Agreement? [subhead]

Asked how authorities evaluated the declaration made by Lech Walesa who stated that he strives towards national agreement, government spokesman said: "Lech Walesa, together with Zbigniew Bujak, tried to create a new illegal structure and has manifested his unity with political extremists, including members of KOR. Lech Walesa says that he stretched his hand out towards the authorities, that he wants to cooperate in the cause of overcoming economic difficulties." Stressing that by presenting such declarations Walesa at the same time is supporting Zbigniew Bujak's programme, which includes strikes financed by those forces in the West which are ready to support anarchy in Poland, urban stated: "If Mr Walesa distanced himself from such aims and from people who voice those aims, if he pledged to observe the law instead of establishing illegal organizations, if he sincerely and publicly drew conclusions from former mistakes of the union which he had led, if he became unambiguous in his declaration of will of agreement, if he respected the constitutional principles of Poland's political system and did not hide up his sleeve slogans of the so called pluralism and other political aims hitting out at our political system, if he did not ally openly with Western forces hostile to Poland -- then, maybe, the principle of 'it is not important where one comes from, what matters is his present stand' could apply also to Lech Walesa, the main whom many once believed."

At the same time, answering another question, Urban said that not all circles in Poland received with satisfaction the decision to free noncriminal prisoners, seeing in it a threat to public order and security of the state. urban announced that at the forthcoming press conferences he would present more details concering this issue.

During today's conference, Urban defined as completely untrue dispatches of some western agencies which informed of an opposition activist arrested under the accusation of distribution of leaflets. Urban presented the true course of events whose central figure was an insane woman guilty of contempt of court and active assault on a police officer.

MESSNER, SZALAJDA MEET FRG INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION

LD140837 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Prospects for economic cooperation between Poland and the FRG were discussed during a meeting between Zbigniew Messner and West German industrialist, President of the FRG Chamber of Commerce and Industry Otto Wolf von Amerongen. The West German industrial delegation was also received today by Zibigniew Szaljda. The state and prospects for economic cooperation between the two states were discussed. Furthermore, the FRG delegation also had a meeting with Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski.

DAILY REPORTS POLISH-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION

AU100954 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 p 5

[PAP report: "Polish-Hungarian Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation"]

[Text] High-level talks have been a new stimulus for expanding and exhancing mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological contacts between Poland and Hungary. A schedule for implementing the decisions of the September meeting between the premiers of the two countries was the subject of the talks held in Poland from 4 to 6 October by a Hungarian delegation headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The Polish side was headed by Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol.

The schedule that was signed on 6 September establishes methods of implementing the comprehensive program of cooperation between Poland and Hungary between 1984 and 1990, also taking into account future tasks up to the year 2000. The schedule defines the role of ministries, cooperatives, and institutions in both countries in enhancing trade, joint production, specialization, and joint research. This joint activity will be encouraged by the development of direct contacts between Polish and Hungarian department stores and small-scale production enterprises.

The schedule refers to the latest agreements concerning joint industrial production and specialization between Polish and Hungarian enterprises. Following the example of "Polcolor" in Piaseczno, which is cooperating with the Hungarian "Videoton" and "Orion," further factories will establish cooperation. This applies in particular to the chemical, electrical, and machine industries. As a result of talks, an agreement concerning the joint manufacture of automobiles is due to be signed shortly. Polish drug producers, acting in cooperation with the relevant Hungarian plants, will develop the production of drugs for treating circulatory diseases and tumors. The organization of joint Polish-Hungarian enterprises in the abovementioned spheres is foreseen.

There are proposals to set up Polish-Hungarian research centers and design offices in order to solve problems present in both countries.

In agriculture and the food economy, both the schedule and the protocol from the talks between J. Koziol and J. Marjai call for greater cooperation in publicizing the most efficient technologies in agricultural production. Joint research will be undertaken on the application of biological science to agriculture and food processing.

A further development of various forms of tourist exchange will permit a rapprochment and better mutual acquaintance between both countries.

POLITBURO EVALUATES COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU141340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 7 October session the PZPR Politburo evaluated the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in all areas, especially in the economy, science, technology, culture, social and youth organizations, tourism, and port. This evaluation was made in connection with a report on the implementation of the 1982 Politburo resolution on basic tasks in strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship, which was given a special fillip in the resolutions of the 10th PZPR and the 27th CPSU Congresses, in efforts to accelerate socioeconomic developmeent, in economic reforms, and in the progress of socialist democracy.

The Politburo agreed that considerable progress had been made in all areas of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The exchange of experience and the practice of internationalist cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries have acquired a new quality and extent in the process of socialist construction and the important changes in PZPR and CPSU activities and in the lives of the two peoples. The participation of the CPSU delegation led by Comrade M. Gorbachev in the 10th PZPR Congress was of particular importance for promoting this cooperation.

The Polish people have been greatly impressed by the USSR's militancy in the service of international security, reduced armaments, and lessened tension. This militancy helps mobilize our strength to defend the world's peaceful future.

In 1982-86 we have witnessed a dynamic development of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, which is still continuing and increasing. This process is an extremely important factor in restoring our economy to its normal rhythm and in boosting its development capacities to accomplish social tasks and regain the former position in foreign markets. Soviet support has helped us to withstand the leading Western countries' attempts to isolate us. This support is helping us to curb the negative results of economic discrimination and political blackmail.

The USSR's enormous economic potential and acceleration make it possible for us to enrich our country's development opportunities with the help of the cooperation program up to the year 2000. In particular this program will crucially expand cooperation, specialization, and many other forms of our bilateral efforts and those made within the improved CEMA system.

In the past few years our contacts have included direct cooperation between enterprises and scientific research units. This cooperation has already been established between 104 Polish and 97 Soviet enterprises and between 47 Polish and 45 Soviet scientific research units. The good results of this cooperation make it possible to greatly expand it.

The Polish and Soviet economies seek to strengthen ties between science and production and to promote the activities that ensure a better and more rapid practical utilization of leading scientific-technological theories. The joint efforts in this regard have already produced good results. The long-term cooperation program includes tasks such as research, development, practical implementation, and mutual deliveries. One such task is the production of computerized television sets, delivery trucks with supercharged engines, and many other items.

Establishing joint enterprises, coordination organizations, and scientific research teams is a higher form of economic cooperation and makes it possible to promote joint work and mutual assistance in transforming the functioning systems of our two economies. The new resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in this regard is part of the basic transformation of the Soviet economic mechanism and makes it radically easier to establish economic cooperation. Direct contacts between enterprises will be simplified and formal difficulties will be eliminated. We, too, should work out a similar system in order to stimulate and facilitate direct cooperation. More frequent meetings and trips in this connection must be based on specific and viable programs. We will also improve the system of propagating experience. [passage omitted]

Our relations with the USSR remain an area of our clashes with external and internal forces that are hostile to socialism and that regard anti-Sovietism as one of the most important lines of their activities.

The present Polish-Soviet initiatives will create an increasingly effective barrier to those plans. Our friendship continues to be strengthened by increasingly effective new creative features of the USSR's development and of Polish-Soviet relations and by the similar development strategies of the 10th PZPR and the 27th CPSU Congresses.

We must make persevering efforts to expand our people's knowledge about the extent and nature of the changes that help speed up socialist construction in the USSR, to continue the tested forms of cooperation, to search for new direct contacts in the economy, culture, sciences, education, tourism, and the mass media, and to strengthen civic and patriotic activities on the principle that Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation is in the best interest of our two peoples. PZPR, ZSL, and SD aktivs, the youth movement, trade unions, PRON branches, and social associations should make energetic efforts in this direction. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, which still has not exhausted all its potential of activities, should play an especially inspiring role in this regard.

The ideological and educational influence on the intellectual and emotional development of Polish-Soviet friendship among people, especially young people, must be to the point, must be rich in arguments, and must appeal to imagination. This is our basic task. The mass media should make comprehensive and more penetrating efforts in presenting the changes in the USSR. With the help of specific issues and living people they should present the development trends, the openness of party and social discussions, and novel small- and large-scale solutions in the USSR, thus enabling us to exploit many interesting Soviet practical achievements. This interpretation of joint documents and associated undertakings should be widely propagated among our people. [passage omitted]

All the tasks making for a new and higher quality of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation at the grassroots and at the top should be effectively inspired, coordinated, and controlled by the Central Committee and the appropriate government bodies. [passage omitted]

MALINOWSKI, DELEGATION END 4-DAY VISIT TO FINLAND

LD100546 Warsaw PAP in English 2206 GMT 10 Oct 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Helsinki, Oct. 9: Delegation of the Polish Parliament, headed by Speaker of the Parliament Roman Malinowski, ended its four-day visit to Finland today.

Roman Malinowski was received by President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto. He also held talks with chairman of the Centre Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen. During a meeting with representatives of the Finnish Parliament and with its chairman Erkki Pystynen it was agreed to intensify cooperation by, among others, more frequent exchange of delegations and joint meetings of representatives of committees which would review chosen fields of Polish-Finnish relations.

The delegation toured Finland's central region with its capital, Jyvaeskylae, a centre of Polish culture on the Finnish soil with an active branch of the Finland-Poland association.

At the end of the visit, Roman Malinowski told PAP that this was the first visit at this level after a many-year break. This means the return to traditional cooperation of both assemblies through exchange of delegations, contacts in the framework of the International Interparliamentary Union, meetings of groups and commissions.

The visits will expand and enrich the Polish-Finnish dialogue to the advantage of both our nations. This dialogue also has a broader dimension, it serves the strengthening of ground for security and peace, Malinowski said.

I had the occasion to brief our hosts on the initiative presented by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to organize a meeting of CSCE signatories in Warsaw on the 50th anniversary of German invasion of Poland. The initiative met with deep interest.

Poland and Finland actively cooperate in the CSCE process and we expect to deepen those activities and make them more effective.

SAMOJLIK REPORTS ON WASHINGTON IMF SESSION

AU100928 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report from Washington: "Intensive Working Contacts"]

[Text] Bazyli Samojlik, PPR minister of finance, has said that almost every country belonging to the IMF and World Bank cordially welcomed Poland back into this community after our 36-year absence from these two international financial organizations.

In a talk with PAP and TRYBUNA LUDU correspondents Jerzy Gorski and Zygmunt Broniarek on the subject of the Polish delegation's participation in the 41st session of the IMF and World Bank, the minister said that the delegation presented Poland's stance on issues connected with the role of the IMF and World Bank in the most important affairs, as well as our stance toward solving our country's problems of debt.

Poland's stance on the principles and conditions behind international economic cooperation and the solving of debt problems are identical to the one held by the huge majority of the delegations at the 41st session, the minister added.

During this session, both the IMF executive director and the World Bank president, as well as representatives of most countries, pointed out the connection between the economic and social burdens caused by debt and socioeconomic development, as well as the need to consider real development conditions during the settlement of debts.

A feeling of responsibility by debtors and creditors is an important feature of cooperation during the solving of debt problems. The creditor countries underlined during this session the need for an economic revival of debtor countries. In turn, the debtor countries pointed out the need for possibilities of receiving credits for economic development, as well as the need to discharge repayment commitments. Cooperation between debtor and creditor countries was one of the main topics of the 41st IMF and World Bank session, B. Samojlik said.

The minister said that Poland's participation in this session is inaugurating a period of intensive working contacts between both institutions and the Polish Government.

We have been promised that Poland's needs will be taken into account to some degree in the credit policy of the IMF and World Bank, he said.

Our programs, which are chiefly aimed at accelerated economic development and the production of goods for export, are viewed positively by experts in the IMF and World Bank. One may notice a broad consensus between these experts' way of thinking on the subject of PPR economic policy on the one hand and the Polish authorities' stance on these matters on the other, Minister Szamojlik said.

He also said that our membership of the IMF and World Bank will make it easier for Poland to expand economic cooperation with various countries, both developed and developing ones. At the same time, the presence of the Polish delegation at the 41st session was an opportunity for meetings with representatives from many countries, including with the finance ministers of Argentina, China, the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy. We also held talks with the leadership of the IMF and World Bank, B. Samojlik said. IMF Executive Director Jacques de la Rosiere stressed many times during a talk with our delegation that Poland is an equal member of both organizations and enjoys the same rights as all other member countries, with no discrimination whatsoever. The subject of the talks was multilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, and credit spheres.

The representatives of many countries, among them PRC Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, displayed great interest in the Polish economic reform. The PRC delegation stressed the importance attached by China to economic cooperation with the socialist countries, including the USSR.

FATHER POPIELUSZKO KILLERS SENTENCES REDUCED

AU141454 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Three Polish security officials jailed for the 1984 murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko have had their jail sentences reduced, Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban announced here Tuesday.

Former Colonel Adam Pietruszka, 48, convicted of commissioning and organising the murder of the priest, had his sentence reduced from 25 years to 15.

Lieutenants Leszek Pekala, 33, and Waldemar Chmielewski, 30, convicted of the murder itself, had their sentence reduced from 15 and 14 years respectively, although Mr. Urban would not say by how much.

Former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, 34, the convicted leader of the hit squad, had not been given remission, Mr. Urban said.

Father Popieluszko was kidnapped in Torun, some 200 km (120 miles) north west of Warsaw, on October 19, 1984 and found dead on October 30.

Mr. Urban also announced that two men jailed for their part in the murder of a policemen in 1982 had been freed.

Father Sylwester Zych, 36, a priest in the suburbs of Warsaw, and Stanislaw Matejczuk, 28, a student at the Catholic University of Lublin, 150 km (85 miles) southeast of Warsaw, were released last week, Mr. Urban said.

He said the government had also reduced the sentences of two of the ringleaders in the policeman's murder -- Robert Chechlacz (from 25 years to 15) and Tomasz Lupanow, 22, (from 13 years to eight).

Mr. Urban said the clemency was part of a recent amnesty accorded to most of Poland's political prisoners -- officially numbering 225-- as part of a national "spirit of understanding".

TWO SOLIDARITY LEADERS TO COME OUT OF HIDING

AU141205 Paris AFP in English 2352 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 13 (AFP) -- The last two underground leaders of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity have decided to come out of hiding, a Solidarity source revealed Monday in Gdansk.

A statement sent to the Western media here said the decision was taken Sunday during a secret meeting of Solidarity's ruling Provisional Coordination Committee (TTK), attended by the union's leader, Nobel peace prize laureate Lech Walesa, and the two underground members, Marek Muszynski and Jan Andrzej Gorny.

Mr Muszynski, a teacher at a polytechnic in Wroclaw, went underground in April 1983, while Mr Gorny, a metallurgist in Katowice, went into hiding in January this year.

The TTK was formed after the Polish Government cracked down on Solidarity in December 1981. It consists of Mr Muszynski, Mr Gorny and representatives of seven Polish regions who remain unnamed.

The TTK statement, signed by Mr Walesa and the committee, asked regional union leaders not to disclose Solidarity's structures, particularly in factories and other work places, in order not to put militants at risk.

In a clear reference to the government's recent ban on the "provisional Solidarity council", set up by Mr Walesa in a bid to start a dialogue with the authorities, the statement said that "recent events are not propitious for changing trade union activities" which were now conducted "in the shade".

DAILY REJECTS SOLIDARITY'S NOTION OF PLURALISM

AU141406 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Oct 86 p 4

[Jerzy Bielecki article: "The Enchanted Slogan of 'Pluralism'"]

[Excerpts] "The Polish community is pluralistic." "We are for trade union, economic, and political pluralism." "Pluralism is our goal."

These and other slogans, which we know from a recent past, are still being bandied about. Members of the leadership of the former Solidarity used to carry aloft the "banners" of pluralism, which was a leading subject of the so-called trade union press and which the proponents of the views hostile to socialism never failed to stress.

They still continue to propagate these slogans. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL cites a leading adviser of the former Solidarity that true pluralism should be legalized. "Trade union, economic, and political pluralism is our ultimate goal," an illegal publication wrote last August. [passage omitted]

It is a fact that Solidarity's boring thesis that pluralism is necessary was borrowed from a different sociopolitical formation. As one of the principles in line with which the bourgeois system functions, political pluralism presupposes the existence of many groups which profess various programs and orientations and represent interests of various factions fighting to take over or to maintain power. This struggle continues in line with rules that do not allow undermining the foundations of the system.

This is the classic and encyclopedic definition of political pluralism. We should keep in mind this definition in order not to simulate pluralism and in order to state clearly what is at stake.

JARUZELSKI VISITS ACADEMY TO MARK ARMY DAY

LD100647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] To mark the approaching Polish Army Day, Wojciech Jaruzelski paid a visit to the Jaroslaw Dabrowski Technical Academy in Warsaw. The head of the Armed Forces of the Polish Peoples Republic acquainted himself with the latest achievements of the scientific teaching establishment. To mark the same occasion, a group of meritorious soldiers were decorated with state orders at a ceremony at the Ministry of National Defense.

What is at stake is that under our conditions the existence of parochial interests of various groups is not and should not be regarded as a reason for conflicts that lead directly to the struggle to change the system. The interests of the workers class and the working people are the same, but it is impossible to realize them without the intelligentsia's active participation.

The only point is to unite efforts and to choose the best ways of doing things with the help of confronting views and of listening to every constructive voice. The opportunities for this have been created by the platform of national agreement within the limits of our political system.

As for various forms of pluralism, we have already tried them out. It was the slogan of pluralism that party members and all other people who stuck to their own views were excluded from Solidarity. The notorious Radom meeting, which promised to "rip off our cheeks" and to "fight to the last," wanted to create "pluralism" for us. This was the intention of the last session of the National Commission in Gdansk, which wanted to hold its own general elections under the patronage of Solidarity and started assigning future ministerial jobs to various individuals.

Our response to this kind of "pluralism" is to be receptive to whatever can be of service to Poland. This is much more than pluralism. This is a patriotic and national interest in all Poles.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES PARTY, GOVERNMENT PRESS

AU101604 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No. 40, 5 Oct 86 p 8

[Kisiel article: "In Our Strange Little World"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that Poland is crumbling, and he who refuses to believe his own eyes that this is true should read dailies. Not any "opposition" press, but normal dailies, with TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY at their head. These two dailies publish the blackest appraisals and diagnoses, namely, that production does not increase; that exports keep on decreasing; that the price and wage chaos acts against establishing "proexport" incentives; that the arbitrary, schematic, and uncontrolled activity of the fiscal authorities has destroyed many production and service initiatives; that foreign capital is reluctant to invest in Poland, despite incentives to join "mixed" companies; that inflation continues to increase and will increase in the same way as our foreign debts do; that our housing construction has been knocked out; that our farming suffers from a lack of investments; that nevertheless the farm foundation project was torpedoed; and so on and so forth. However, what is interesting in this connection is that the Polish press in question describes only effects and avoids like a plague the need to present causes and proto-causes of these effects. Is curing the results of diseases instead of the sources of diseases a right and effective therapy? [passage omitted]

The press in question knows only one perfect remedy for all those ills: to do things in such a way as to ensure that everything is all right. The Institute for the Study of Foreign Trade Business Cycles and Trends and the Institute of the National Economy issued a report which excels in dispensing brilliant advice. Describing (correctly this time) the state and history of Polish debts in the blackest terms, the report states that everything can be all right nevertheless, provided we accelerate production; change its structure; carry out new investments in order to increase exports, ensure the balance of the market, boost efforts, efficiency, and quality; end rationing; improve the servicing of foreign debts; devise correct export incentives; and so on and so forth. The only thing the authors of this report did not do was to tell us how to achieve all this and who should achieve it. [passage omitted]

The inherent strangeness of our small Polish world continues unabated, and I keep on observing this phenomenon with fascination. The maniacal punctiliousness of our legislation continues to increase and to inundate us without a break with regulations, which are getting on top of us. The casualness and arbitrariness of decisions in this connection leads the grass roots to desregard what is official. At the same time, nothing is done to implement the most important central issues (perhaps this is good?!) such as, at least, updating export incentives, legislating to everyone's advantage on the mostly illegal emigration to earn money abroad (for a long time Yugoslavia relied for subsistence on such legalized emigration), giving convertible currency allowances and payments to our workers, putting an end to senseless fiscal capers, and coordinating international activities. For example, Mr Daniel Lulinski still continues to conduct his own foreign policy in TRYBUNA LUDU, slandering Chancellor Kohl (passage delected to line with the law on the control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981). Could it be that no one in Poland is able to remember anything and to learn lessons from the past? Could it be that in this country no one is taken to book for anything? Wonders, miracles, witchcraft, a veritable little fairy world! [passage omitted]

DOCTOR DISCUSSES CONCERN OVER DRUG ABUSE

LD141728 Warsaw Dometic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Interview with Dr Ewa Andrzejewska, chairwoman of the Society for the Prevention of Drug Addiction, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] In Warsaw the second national congress of the Society for Preventing Drug Addiction is in progress.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Last year, 109 persons died from drugs overdoses. (?it is thought) that this year there will be significantly more deaths, as in Warsaw alone in the first quarter, from what we know -- and we do not know everything -- there were around 30 such deaths. I asked the chairwoman of the Society for Preventing Drug Addiction, Dr Ewa Andrzejewska, for an interview. How many drug addicts do we have in the country?

[Andrzejewska] The figures which we have available in Poland are all incomplete. We have militia figures relating only to young people which have been detained or noted by the militia. We have figures from the health service: These figures relate solely to those persons who have volunteered for treatment and we never know what [word indistinct] percent volunteer for treatment. One thing that is obvious is that all these partial statistics are constantly growing. The threat relates to thousands of people, but every 10th case comes into the open. That is roughly how it is evaluated. We have partial epidemiological studies, carried out in particular schools, particular cities, relating to young people who have had contact with narcotics and around 12 percent of the population has already had contact with narcotics. It is hard to evaluate how quickly it (?causes addiction). At the moment we have a calamity with the smoking of so-called grass, that is marijuana, at the numerous youth concerts.

[Reporter] When did the wave of drug addicton arrive in this country?

[Andrzejewska] At the turn of the years 1969 and 1970, and quite suddenly. This involved young poeple with hippy tendencies, and this now has no link with any special counterculture group. It has very suddenly spread, above all in view of the access to a raw material. In the middle of the seventies people realized that the so-called recipe can be made from poppy straw.

[Reporter] But legal provisions were issued last year that limited the growing of poppies. Has this helped at all?

[Andrzejewska] The law has limited the cultivation of poppies in a visible way. It has created positive results and ones that are transitionally negative, which was expected -- a criminalization, an increase in prices which forces this youth to gain money in mostly illegal ways.

[Reporter] Calls are also heard for the introduction of compulsory treatment for juvenile drug addicts.

[Andrzejewska] There is a possibility for the compulsory treatment of juveniles, the law is introducing this. As the families in which children start to take narcotics are very unique, parents do not have much influence on their children. The law gives the possibility for compulsory treatment of juveniles to the family courts.

[Reporter] What aims and tasks are you going to set yourselves?

[Andrzejewska] We want to move on to more specific prophylactic actions, to put in the maximum amount of work for children from around the fifth or sixth grade. Then one can still do a lot with them, for them to mature more quickly, and go to where the home provides a poor environment, where children have died in schools. [end recording]

PZPR'S BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS PEACE SESSION

LD022252 Warsaw PAP in English 1917 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 2: The presidium of the National Peace Committee (OKP) today held a session attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and devoted to preparations for the World Congress for the International Year of Peace to be held in Copenhagen and to the effects of the work carried out by working groups formed after the nationwide conference of the peace movement.

The debates especially focused on the problems studied by the group "Polish Research on Peace". A proposal was made to create a National Council for Peace Research and a centre collecting documents of the Polish peace movement.

The OKP Presidium passed a resolution on OKP's assuming patronage over "The Peace Centre," a rehabilitation centre constructed by the Polish Union of the Blind in Lansk, Eastern Poland.

SHEVARDNADZE INFORMS CEAUSESCU ABOUT REYKJAVIK

AU141113 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today received Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The guest extended comradely greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Authorized by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet minister of foreign affairs reported on the progress of the recent meeting in Reykjavik between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the President of the United States. Nicolae Ceausesu expressed thanks for this report.

The meeting was attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs. Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, was also present.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR TYAZHELNIKOV

AU091726 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1400 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 9/10/1986 -- On Thursday October 9 the RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received E.M. Tyazhelnikov, the ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

On the occasion, the Soviet ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev.

GNA CHAIRMAN, FOREIGN MINISTER GREET GDR

AU091236 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly and the minister of foreign affairs of the SR of Romania sent congratulatory cables to the chairman of the People's Chamber and the minister of foreign affairs of the GDR. Likewise, greetings cables were sent by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and other central institutions and mass organizations in our country to similar institutions and organizations in the GDR.

CEAUSESCU CABLES KIM IL-SONG ON KWP ANNIVERSARY

AU131954 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 86 p 5

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to DPRK leader Kim Il-song on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party (KWP)]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee.

On the 41st anniversary of the KWP founding, I extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you, the Communists, and the friendly Korean people, on behalf of the Romanian Communists and people and myself personally.

An event of decisive importance for the country's destiny, the creation of the revolutionary party of the workers class has raised the Korean people's struggle for national and social liberation and for freedom and independence to a higher level. Under the leadership of the KWP headed by you, the broad masses have carried out the democratic anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution, thus proceeding to the construction of the new social system and the defense of the national independence and sovereignty.

Our country follows with lively interest and great empathy the Korean people's creative efforts to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress aimed at developing the economy, science, and culture and building a free, united, prosperous Korea.

Reiterating the conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop and strengthen, in the spirit of understandings reached during our meetings, I wish you and the Korean communists and people new and great achievements in the entire activity of socialist construction and in the strugle for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

AU062030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/10/1986 — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on Monday Jan Koninckx, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Belgium to Romania. Delivering the credentials, Jan Koninckx, ambassador of Belgium, conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes of good health and happiness from his Majesty King Baudouin of the Belgians and feelings of friendship for the Romanian people. In the ambassador's address, stress is laid on the fine relations between Romania and Belgium, the wish to further expand them both bilaterally and worldwide. Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed King Baudouin wishes of good health and happiness, of peace and prosperity for the friendly Belgian people.

In President Nicolae Ceausescu's address of reply, it is shown that the relations between Romania and Belgium, based on a traditional friendship and common aspirations for peace and progress, took an upward course and real conditons were in place for their future expansion and amplification, mostly for the growth of economic, technico-scientific and cultural exchanges and other exchanges in domains of mutual interest. Emphasis is also placed on the possibilities to develop the Romanian-Belgian collaboration internationally for the promotion of disarmament, security and peace in the European continent and throughout the world, for a constructive settlement of major issues confronting mankind. After the credentials presentation, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with Belgian Ambassador Jan Koninckx. The credentials presentation ceremony and the talk were attended by Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY RODIONOV

LD141701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received Nikolay Rodionov, who as a special envoy of the Soviet leadership informed him about the course and results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central committee general secretary, and U.S. President Reagan in Reykjavik.

Djuranovic expressed thanks for a message that refers to particularly important questions of international relations that are of special interest for peace and international security. He pointed out the significance that Yugoslavia attaches to the questions of disarmament, particularly nuclear, the interest and expectations of our country that via negotiations and despite the complexity and difficulties that appear on the way, concrete measures in the direction of decreasing arms race and disarmament be adopted.

Djuranovic recalled that the nonaligned countries at the recently held summit Harare adopted a resolution in which they invited the two superpowers to start negotiations and take concrete steps, primarily in the area of disarmament, also taking into account the interests of other countries. The talks were also attended by Dusan Strbac, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador to Belgrade.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES PLO HEAD, REITERATES SUPPORT

LD141731 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1503 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will continue to support and assist the just struggle of the Palestinian people in implementing its justified historical aspirations under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization.

This statement was made by Nenad Bucin, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, during a meeting here today with Imr Hammad, head of the PLO's political representation in Yugoslavia.

As announced, Hammad informed Bucin of latest developments in the Middle East and the organization's position and activities in bringing about the historic goals of the Palestinian people. He thanked Yugoslavia for its continuous and consistent support to the Palestinian people's struggle.

Further cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the PLO was also discussed.

TALKS WITH FRG, AGREEMENTS ON LOAN REFINANCING

AU102023 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Negotiations between the FEC and the FRG Government concerning refinancing the principal of the loan which is to be repaid in the next 2 years were held in Belgrade from 6-10 October. Two interstate agreements were signed which regulate conditions of refinancing the loan in the value of DM360 million.

UK TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD140613 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and British Trade Minister Alan Clark, who arrived in Yugoslavia today for an official visit, have started their official talks. The two delegations discussed a number of issues of overall bilateral cooperation, cooperation with international economic organization, and trends in world trade.

The Yugoslav side attaches particular importance to this visit and talks that are taking place prior to a direct meeting between Yugoslav and British businessmen in Belgrade organized within the framework of a joint economic council that directs and monitors bilateral economic cooperation. The visit is also taking place on the eve of the final negotiations between Yugoslavia and the EEC relating to Yugoslavia's future status in the new trade agreement with the EC whose current chairman is Great Britain.

Great Britain is not only an important economic partner for Yugoslavia, it is also, as Nenad Krekic stressed, an important factor in the world economy. That is why views were also exchanged about the problems of developing countries' debts, the new round of trade talks within the GATT, and the issue of possible Yugoslav cooperation in the Eureka program, which concerns the technological development of 18 European countries.

It was stated during the talks that in recent years bilateral trade has been following an ascending line so that, compared with 1984, in 1985 Yugoslav exports increased by 21 percent, amounting to $179 million. Over the same period, imports rose by 12.3 percent and stood at $232 million. The first 8 months of this year, our exports were worth $107 million and imports $154 million. Although the level achieved in trade and in other forms of economic cooperation does not correspond with the level of technological development in the economies of the two countries, it nevertheless reflects some positive qualitative changes in the structure and volume of trade and in the development of other forms of industrial cooperation.

It was noted that certain forms of industrial cooperation were being established, such as long-term joint cooperation, joint investment, joint investment contracts, and cooperation on the third markets. At the same time, these are the areas, it was said during the talks, that hold the most prospects because the government bodies of the two countries will give necessary support and create conditions for a more efficient solution to some of the problems in this sphere.

The Yugoslav side stressed with satisfaction Great Britain's contribution to its efforts to consolidate foreign debts, as well as its financial cooperation. It also emphasized its satisfaction with Great Britain's cooperation in tourism. Despite positive trends [word indistinct] the entire agricultural food production sector has been in the state of stagnation since Great Britain's entry into the EC in 1983. This is why the Yugoslav side requested that Great Britain and other EC member-countries support Yugoslav proposals for more liberal treatment of Yugoslav exports of industrially "sensitive" products, textiles and food products to the EC markets. Views were also exchanged about the coming round of GATT negotiations in Uruguay on liberalizing world trade.

Andrew Wood, British ambassador in Yugoslavia, also took part in the talks. The talks continue.

Received by Mikulic

LD150545 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 86

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade has received Alan Clark, trade minister of Great Britain, who is heading a British delegation at a meeting of the Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council.

After they had discussed topical questions of Yugoslav-British economic cooperation, they assessed that bilateral trade cooperation, banking, industry and tourism was developing successfully, but that it could be increased and include other areas of the economy. At the same time, there is also a need for greater involvement of British companies in joint investment projects with Yugoslav partners.

Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, also took part in the talks.

Trade Council Meets

LD150542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- During a 2-day meeting of the Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council, which started today in Belgrade's Intercontinental Hotel, about 40 British and some 100 Yugoslav businessmen will look into new, more successful ways of increasing and enriching bilateral economic cooperation.

Greeting the participants at the meeting, which is being held on the 25th anniversary of the founding of this council, British Foreign Trade Minister Alan Clark, among other things, assessed that joint investments were among the most promising forms of consolidating and deepening economic ties between the two economies. He stressed the wish of the British delegation, also the biggest one since the founding of the trade council, to promote and develop cooperation with Yugoslav businessmen. He added that this also depended on the agreement that our country had with the EEC, since Britain was a member of "The Twelve." Alan Clark, who in this mandate is the chairperson of the EC Council, said that in the forthcoming negotiations between Yugoslavia and this economic group our demands would not be forgotten.

Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance, stressed that all aspects of industrial cooperation, in particular joint investments, could contribute not only to the transfer of modern technology into Yugoslavia, but also to balancing trade between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. In this connection, there is no reason for economic cooperation with Britain to lag behind our cooperation with other EC members. Yugoslav opportunities to buy British equipment and technology, which are highly appraised, will, according to Rikanovic, depend on the degree of maintaining a long-term trade balance with every other country. He stressed the importance of the banking and financial ties with Britain, recalling the financial asistance that this country is giving to our stabilization program.

After the trade council meeting ends, Yugoslav and British businessmen will have another 2 days for individual ontacts that are expected to yield concrete agreements and contracts.

As Anton Krasovec, vice president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, said today, Yugoslavia is interested in delivering to the British market more fruit, vegetables and vegetable products, confectionery, herbal plants, medicines, cars, and products of the electronic and chemical industries. Krasovec sees the biggest opportunities for long-term cooperation in agriculture, chemical, metal manufacturing, textile industry, electronics and tourism.

The increase in Yugoslav exports to the British market recorded in the past 5 years, in particular last year (even by [figure indistinct]), stopped this year. This is partly a consequence of isolation and protection of this market, as a member of the European community, but also a result of some domestic difficulties.

In 8 months Yugoslav exports to Britain reached [figures indistinct] million dollars which is 7.2 percent less than last year. Imports of [figure indistinct] million dollars were at the same time increased by 4.8 percent.

Last year goods were exchanged to the value of [figure indistinct] million dollars, whereby Yugoslavia exported goods to the value of [figure indistinct] million, with the trade deficit of $53 million.

On the British market we are mostly buying equipment, machines and spare parts, chemical products and precision tools, while on their market we place mostly furniture, textile, clothes, electrical goods and machines.

HASANI ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOSVO

AU101444 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Oct 86 p 7

[M. Antic report on the joint session of the Kosovo Presidency and the Kosovo LC Central Committee Presidium held in Pristina on 3 October]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that the Presidium and Presidency had decided to introduce measures and conclusions for sorting out the political and security situation in Kosovo after it was learned and assessed that many tasks and obligations from the political platform on Kosovo are not being fulfilled, which is why the situation was complex and needed additional actions.

"It is now obvious," Hasani said, "that the province's relevant organs have started a wide activity on the realization of these important tasks and that much better coordination with the republican and federal organs has been established.

"Some concrete actions, particularly in the SR of Serbia, which are the most direct form of help for overcoming numerous difficulties in Kosovo are also encouraging. The greatest help lies in the fact that a decisive battle against the petty bourgois right and Serb nationalism has been initiated.

"When we assess how the measures and conclusions of the Presidium and the Presidency are being implemented," Hasani pointed out, "we must be more objective and say that there are still some weaknesses in that sphere. In some parts of the country irresponsible behavior, indecisiveness, and opportunism are still present.

"The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues to be a big problem while the programs for the return of those who emigrated are being insufficiently implemented. This is all the result of the fact that people still do not have trust and that their insecurity is being equally affected by Albanian separatists and Serb nationalists.

"We must persist on the course that all these tasks from the measures and conclusions of the Preaidium and the Presidency are fulfilled in time."

At the end Sinan Hasani warned the present delegates that everybody in his own environment must most energetically oppose all forms of demonstrations of nationalism because this nationalistic poison can only divide us further. He also added that the appearance of the memorandum on a pamphlet distributed on the part of some people who work in the Serbian Academy of Science justly infuriated the communists, working people, and citizens of the SR of Serbia. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO COUNCIL DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD082045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- We support those changes that contribute to greater unity of the working class and further enrich the equality of the members of all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. However, we are not in favor of those solutions with which the basic orientations frm the 1974 constitution are being questioned.

This is the main message from a session of the Social Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on questioins of social order that was held today and at which "working bases for forming stands on the initiative for changes of certain regulations of the SFRY Constitution" were discussed. While expressing support for this material, members of the council also pointed out some of its shortcomings. One of the comments also referred to the proposal by the working group of the Federal Social Council, to define in precise terms the SFRY regulations which regulate the position and role of the federation, the SR of Serbia and autonomous provinces. According to members of this council, there is no need to change the present position of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

PRISTINA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES LCY CONCLUSIONS

LD260254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Summary] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Pristina Municipal Assembly at today's session adopted the program of measures and activities of administrative and legislative organs, which aim to realize the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium regarding the current situation in Kosovo. The program contains precisely defined tasks which should intensify the work of the above-mentioned organs.

The introductory report was submitted by Sadri Godanci, secretary of the Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, who briefed the delegates on the political and security situation in the province. Godanci also said that according to the statistics, 626 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Pristina and Kosovo [as received] in the past 8 months, that is, 216 more than in the same period last year. At the same time, 142 Serbs and Montenegrins returned to Pristina. Sadri Godanci laid special stress on the fact that legal measures were being taken against all forms of pressure.

LCY GROUP HEARS COMPLAINTS OF KOSOVO CITIZENS

LD140622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Summary] Pristina, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- The working group of the LCY Central Committee which is staying in Kosovo in order to examine the complaints of the Kosovo citizens today held a meeting in the assembly of the Pristina municipality and assessed that most of its conclusions put forward in April were being delayed or implemented in an inconsistent manner.

Most of the people submitting complaints said that their case had either not been completed or that they were not satisfied with the solutions. The Kosovo citizens' complaints, among other things, mostly refer to arrogant behavior of judicial organs, inhumane attitude of medical staff, political passivity and opportunism by municipal leaders, and unjust dismissals from jobs.

Considering each complaint separately, the working group established that delays in dealing with complaints by citizens who wrote to the highest organs of the federation and the SR of Serbia were unjustified. The main reson for delays seem to be bureaucratism and formalism. The working group concluded that complaints and petitions should be tackled as soon as possible and insisted that judicial and other competent organs should be more prompt.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT ASSESSES PAST WORK

LD260451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Constitutional Court of Kosovo has successfully carried out its duties regarding the securing of constitutionality and legality in the province in the past period.

This is quoted in a statement from the session of the constitutional court of Kosovo, at which the court examined the work carried out so far, especially with regard to the realization of party documents and the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

There was also a discussion about some subjective weaknesses and objective difficulties which have an effect on the efficiency and quality of the work of this court. The court warned of a small number of organs which appear before the Constitutional Court of Kosovo as the authorized proposers, even in those situations when these organs face specific problems in securing constitutionality and legality.

It is necessary, the statement stresses, to ensure a greater involvement of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, and of the other social factors whose duty is to protect constitutionality and legality in the province. The constitutional Court of Kososvo also adopted concrete tasks aimed at the further promotion of its work.

TETOVA RESIDENT CONDEMN NATIONALISM, IRREDENTISM

LD102208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Tetovo, 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Albanians from several villages on the slopes of Sar mountain at today's people's meeting in the village of Selce most energetically condemned the constant hostile activity from neighboring Albania and the frequent phenomena of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the municipality of Tetova.

This people's meeting was organized on the occasion of the celebration of the Macedonian people's uprising day on 11 October. Participants in the meeting expressed their determination to confront any form of hostile activity by Albanian separatists.

In the village of Selce a memorial plaque was unveiled on this occasion to the fighters from this region who fell at the Srem front. A new asphalt road 5 km long connecting the village with the center of the municipality also was opened.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG ALBANIANS IN KOSOVO EXAMINED

LD150557 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Serbian Assembly should put forth the initiative with the Kosovo Assembly to examine the responsibility and dismiss all those people in leading positions in educational institutions who, through their work and attitudes, contribute to undermining brotherhood and unity in Kosovo and to the indoctrination of young Albanians.

This is the attitude of delegates in the Committee for Education that they put forward today in a discussion in the Serbian Assembly on halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The delegates assess that more visible results in eliminating the consequences of indoctrination of young Albanians and counterrevolution could not be achieved without a clear differentiation in education. Some officials have for years occupied leading positions in educational institutions. At the same time, in recent years there seem to be no Serbs and Montenegrins in these positions. Milija Knezevic spoke in concrete terms and recalled that among Albanians who had for years occupied the most responsible positions in education in Kosovo, there were also Ismet Dehiri, Dzeladin Topziju, and Fazli Sulja. In negotiations among working groups jointly formed by representatives of the republic and province, there continue to be those who are not departing from the attitude that in the joint program of the Albanian language as a mother tongue there is room only for a few Yugoslav writers. Therefore, talks on the content of this and the program for art history have already been going on for 6 years without any visible results.

Because of delays in removing from education those cadres who have mostly contributed to mass indoctrination of young Albanians in Kosovo, delegates believe that it is inadmissible that education is not touched upon in any of the proposed conclusions accompanying a report on halting emigration from Kosovo.

REPORTING BY KOSOVO YOUTH PAPER REPROACHED

LD091472 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pristina, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- The ZERI I RINIS, (THE VOICE OF YOUTH) paper and organ of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation Provincial Conference, which is published in Albanian, in its articles has attempted to carry out its function as the only paper for young people in the province. However, there were very few critical articles in it on the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, a problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, economic difficulties, and the unemployment of the young.

These statements were heard at today's meeting between Remzi Koljgeci, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and the journalists of this youth weekly.

The editorial staff was reproached for its untimely reactions to the problems of everyday Kosovo life and for the lack of analytical texts on the causes and strongholds of Albanian nationalists. Apart from this, the editorial staff has not yet produced a work program on the implementation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee's conclusions on Kosovo.

It also was requested that the paper should ostracize every phenomenon of the abuse of national symbols. These phenomena, as was noted, are increasingly pronounced among young women in villages. The staff also was requested to reaffirm the true cultural values of the Albanian nationality.

COUNCIL DISCUSSES PROBLEMS FOR WORKERS ABROAD

LD260448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Social Council for Relations with Foreign Countries of Kosovo at today's session examined the problems facing our workers of Albanian nationality, temporarily working in Western Europe.

The council noted that, as was reported from the session, foreign hostile propaganda systematically tries to win over our citizens for carrying out hostile anti-Yugoslav propaganda. The council noted that despite these attempts by foreign propaganda, our workers are aware tht they belong to the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community of nations and nationalities of an equal status.

The council also stressed that all the subjects in the province who deal with these problems should involve themselves even more consistently in comprehensively and promptly informing our citizens, in keeping in direct contact with them, and in the training of the members of their clubs. The session raised the indispensible need for coordinating activities of all the provincial subjects so that they have a uniform attitude to the problems of our citizens abroad in the spheres of social organization and the increase and strengthening of their ties with homeland.

INTERNAL MINISTRY REPORTS ON ALBANIAN REFUGEES

LD081758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- A total of 803 Albanian refugees and their children are presently staying in Kosovo. Out of this number, 337 are refugees with a recognized status, 186 are children under 18, who have refugee status after their parents, and there are also 280 children who, as they are no longer minors, cannot enjoy such status on the basis of their parents being refugees, and who are therefore regarded foreigners, staying temporarily. Apart from this, in Kosovo there are also 416 children from mixed marriages with our citizens, who have therefore been granted Yugoslav citizenship. This information was today sent by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to the SFRY Assembly, in response to a delegate question by Dragomir Djuric, posed at the July session of the Federal Chamber. Apart from an answer to the question on the number of refugees from Albania living in Kosovo, Djuric also demanded an explanation as to how the refugees acquired property and how funds were obtained for buying it.

The data on refugees has been compiled on the basis of making lists in Kosovo, it is stated in the answer given by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, with a note that the Federal Secretariat does not have complete documentation on the exact number of Albanian refugees.

In recent years the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs has been very restrictive in recognizing refugee status. In the period between 1975 and 1985, 311 Albanian refugees entered Yugoslavia. Refugee status was granted to 35 people, while 37 were returned to Albania and via a representative of the high commissioner for refugees, 239 were moved to Western countries.

Funds for financial aid and health protection for these people are provided from the federation budget. Up to 1986 municipal organs for internal affairs cared for the material provision of Albanian refugees. After that the task was taken over by municipal organs of social protection. Last year financial aid was given to 237 persons.

During 1968 the process of integrating refugees started, with the aim of making them capable of independently earning and financially providng for themselves, it is stated in the answer. Integration was made possible through buying agricultural land, houses, tools for working on land. In the period between 1968 to 1971, 12 million dinars were used for these purposes, out of which a half was given by the federation and half by the UN High Committee for Refugees. In 1980 the federation subsequently provided another 20 million dinars. In this way 230 families and 2 single people were included in the integration process. In other words, almost all Albanain refugees.

In the answer given by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, it is said that efforts have been made to find employment for 150 refugees, constantly ensuring that employed refugees should not exercise a negative impact, in particular in education. Since 1981 up to now, 21 refugees have been penalized, out of which 12 were penalized for crime and 9 for disdemeanor. In the response to the delegate question it is said that the majority of refugees have a positive attitude towards our sociopolitical system.

PRISTINA LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS EMIGRATION

AU041642 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The session of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium has assessed the political-security situation. Also discussed was the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which increased by 50 percent during the first 8 months of this year compared with the same period last year. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

Momcilo Trajkovi, executive secretary of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, presented data about the number of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated. During 8 months, 727 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from the Pristina commune. Explaining the reasons for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Dr Ragip Haljilji, president of the LC Communal Committee, said the following:

[Begin Haljilji recording] We must admit that not all basic LC organizations are having equal activity. An especially worrying phenomenon is the emigration of families and individuals from villages and towns because that often results in other, later emigrations of individuals and families. [passage omitted]

One asks oneself what factors, reasons incide this emigration, and why we have no results in preventing those phenomena despite such intensive sociopolitical and other activity. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, spoke more extensively about the consequence of emigration from Kosovo:

[Begin Vlasi recording] Members of all peoples and nationalities sincerely wish the situation to be stabilized, and the process of emigration to be stopped. Nobody who is clever enough... [Vlasi corrects himself] Everybody clever enough realizes that it is not in the interest of either Albanians or Serbs or our policy in general that this process of emigration continues like this. What will happen? Should we one day remain here as in a sort of ethnic oasis? What will happen? The Albanians' fate is also becoming uncertain, because we know all those kinds of, well, kinds of interests, tendencies, and ideas whose roads are crossing over this territory. [end recording]

KOSOVO'S SELJANI ON NEED TO CURB EMIGRATION

LD080902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Summary] Pristina, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- A ceremony was held in Pristina today to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the law faculty at Pristina University. The ceremony was attended by numerous sociopolitical personalities from the province. Speaking at the ceremony, Bajram Seljani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, praised the faculty's contribution to the development of higher education in the province and its successful results in producing highly-qualified cadres. He then went on to say:

"These successful results, however, do not please our enemies and anti-self-management forces which, by taking advantage of our difficulties, strive to devalue all the at has been created and developed. Activities of this kind have occured before but today nationalism is being used as a joint platform by Albanian irredentists, the bourgeois right, remnants of the bourgeois system and, unfortunately, by a number of academicians whose activity has been totally counterrevolutionary, Seljani said.

"We must display more determination in overcoming the situation where there are differing criteria for assessing nationalism. We must also be more resolute in the struggle against attempts to regionalize the press, against those individuals and groups who endeavor to introduce their nationalist quarrels and wrangles into intranational polemics, and those who choose to ignore nationalist behavior in their own environment. Our determination, Seljani stressed, will help in eliminating the causes of Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo and in encouraging those who left under duress but would like to return and live in Kosovo. Educational, scientific, and cultural institutions have a particular role to play in this. It is teachers' moral and political obligation to mould the young people's principles and to educate them in the spirit of our socialist revolution, brotherhood, unity, and togetherness of our nations and nationalities."

The ceremony was concluded by a speech by the dean of the faculty of law, Milovan Markovic, who spoke about the history of the faculty.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO EMIGRATION -- Pristina, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- The latest 8-month statistics on emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Pristina give cause for concern. In this period -- from the beginning of the year until August -- 626 Serbs and Montenegrins left Pristina, 50 percent more than in the same period last year. The situation was particularly bad in August, when 108 people emigrated, which goes to show that the vacation season and time just before the new school year are the worst periods. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 3 Oct 86 LD]

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COMMUNIQUE MARKS END OF FOREIGN MINISTERS PARLEY

Chnoupek Comments

LD151814 Prague CTK in English 1619 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest Oct 15 (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states agreed at their meeting here that considerable headway had been made in Reykjavik towards agreements. This represents political capital, tremendous experience and hope for the future, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CTK here today.

Speaking at the close of the ministerial meeting he revealed the Eduard Shevardnadze had informed his colleagues in detail about Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. The ministers highly appreciated the fact that the Soviet side had again proposed major steps towards removing the nuclear threat and halting the arms race on the earth and in space. The session as well as a communique from it fully supported these proposals, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He underlined that the Bucharest session took place between two important events: the first phase of the Stockholm conference which successfully ended recently, and the forthcoming follow-up meeting in Vienna of participants in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The ministers exchanged views on the possibilities of effectively putting into life the conclusions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee session in Budapest and also discussed the main aspects of joint action at the meeting in Vienna, Bohuslav Chnoupek declared.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister left Bucharest for home later today, seen off by his Romanian colleague Ioan Totu.

Communique Issued

For a Moscow TASS Russian version of the text of the communique issued by the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Bucharest on 15 October, see page BB 1 the Communist Relations section of the 16 October USSR DAILY REPORT.

Ceausescu Meets Ministers

AU151733 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1718 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1986 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday, October 15, the foreign ministers of Warsaw Treaty states who attended the Bucharest meeting. Present were the foreign ministers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Bohuslav Chnoupek, of the German Democratic Republic, Oskar Fischer, the Hungarian People's Republic, Peter Varkonyi, the Polish People's Republic, Marian Orzechowski, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, E.A. Shevardnadze, and the first deputy foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mariy Ivanov.

The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

The ambassadors of the respective countries accredited to Bucharest also attended.

On behalf of the Warsaw Treaty Committee of Foreign Ministers, Bohuslav Chnoupek keenly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having received them, for the conditions provided to the Bucharest meeting, for the hospitality they enjoyed during their Romanian sojourn. He also referred to the problems analysed during the Bucharest meeting and to its results.

On behalf of all participants, the speaker addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP and the Romanian people wishes of full success in fulfilling the important tasks set by the Thirteenth RCP Congress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu spoke next.

Ceausescu Address

AU152116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/10/86 -- Addressing the foreign affairs ministers of the states participation in the Warsaw Treaty, whom he received, President Nicolae Ceausescu said inter alia:

We are highly appreciative of the activity carried out during this meeting and of the understandings that have been reached as concerns our states' actions for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in the first place.

We welcome the fact that a full accord was reached and all decisions were made with a unanimity of vote. Which may be said to undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of our states' collaboration, solidarity and unity, to their more active participation in the resolution of the complex problems of the international life.

Pointing out that the international situation continued to be extremely serious, the speaker referred to the recent Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

Romania, the Romanian head of state said, and I believe your countries too -- like almost all the states of the world -- expected the summit to end with results conducive to a process of recovering the international situation. I must tell you openly that we have never harboured the illusion that the meeting will help resolutely solve the complex issues of the international life, that of nuclear weapons included. However, we expected some palpable results, some tangible steps along this line.

As has already been stated and as is well known, the summit ended with no results. Many people describe it as a failure. In any case, we consider that the results of the meeting were not up to the expectations of the people, of international public opinion. Naturally, we will have to reflect further and we will have the opportunity to discuss this matter again.

We are appreciative of the proposals Comrade Gorbachev, the Soviet Union advanced at this meeting and consider them as highly important -- and we regret a real understanding on these questions was not reached. There are people who say they recieved those results "with disappointment." I think this is probably not the most suitable wording, as "disappointment" may lead to the conclusion that nothing can be done, President Ceausescu said.

We believe, he went on, that we should draw the corresponding conclusions from the fact that the meeting ended without results so as to agree on future actions to lead to appropriate accords on the items at issue. In our opinion, this calls for intensified efforts on the part of the socialist countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty, for an intensified struggle of the European peoples, of all the peoples -- because the first conclusion to be drawn is that disarmament -- and peace-related questions cannot be solved without an active participation of the peoples, of all states. As a matter of fact, the conclusion of the meeting without palpable results should be given a resolute answer in the sense that the activities of the masses, of the peoples, of our states for disarmament and peace should be intensified.

As was pointed out in the statments made, more particularly in Comrade Gorbachev's statement on the items in the agenda a number of common point of views had been reached. This proves, the Romanian president said, that a way to understanding on fundamental problems may be found. It is our (?opinion) that we must do our utmost for a passage to the resolution of some of the questions on which agreement of the same view points were reached. We consider priority should be given to issues in Europe, on which viewpoints on the need to completely eliminate medium-range missiles -- which would be a great success -- and on the start of negotiations on the liquidation of nuclear arms from Europe seem to be very close.

In our opinion, in the period to follow we should concentrate our forces and intensify contacts with the other states in Europe, primarily with the one in the NATO, to bring about the necessary accord along this line. The conclusion of such an accord would be of remarkable political significance and would pave the road to the resolution of the other problems in the spirit of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union.

We consider, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, that the problems related to nuclear weapons in Europe may be resolved without having to link them to the whole package of problems and that they are in no way connected to the question of the 1972 treaty, which virtually means they can be approached and solved independently. There are other problems that are indeed interconnected -- and we must understand this aspect well -- but, in our opinion, we must work to solve all problems not necessarily in a global manner but rather in stages -- and one of these stages would be the resolution of the problem concerning the elimination of missiles from Europe.

Related to this, and in line with those that were set in the appeal and programme in Budapest, we must intensify our activities for the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe by 25 percent until 1990, which would create better conditions for confidence building and the removal of certain reserves a number of West-European states still have confidence building and the removal of certain reserves a number of West European states still have in connection with the reduction of nuclear arms without a passage to cuts in conventional weapons.

We fully support all proposals of the Soviet Union and consider that we have to do everything possible in order to reach the settlement of all problems, yet not necessarily conditioned upon the global settlement of all them at a time, the Romanian head of state said.

We consider that we must intensify the struggle for the definitive renunciation of the nuclear tests, intensify the activity for the renunciation of the program of the United States, of President Reagan regarding the so-called "star wars," the more so as there are powerful forces right in the U.S. that declare against it and understand that this program is by no means in the interests of the United States and does not serve peace. On the contrary, it is an obstacle in the path of progress to disarmament and peace. And we think that we must not overreact, that we must draw conclusions and be even more active in all matters, that it is possible that we reach their settlement, disarmament and peace.

Romania is resolved to do everything possible in this respect, said President Ceausescu.

Then the speaker mentioned that passing from words to action, Romania would submit for approval at the Grand National Assembly session next week the resolution on a five percent reduction of weapons and military expenditures and the organization in Novemeber of a referendum to this end. We consider, he added, that it would be very important that our countries -- just like I said in fact at the Budapest meeting -- should pass, even unilaterally each of them, to a certain reduction. Such a reduction affects in no way the security, the defence force, but it will exert a powerful influence on all states in Europes and the world over.

I know that an understanding was not reached during your discussions. I however hope that the party and state leaderships of every country will analyze again the problems and will reach adequate decisions, the more so as they are in the spirit of what we unanimously agreed upon in the appeal-program of the 25 percent reduction of the arms and military expenditures by 1990.

Romania considers, President ceausescu went on, that we ought to aim at doing everything possible for the Vienna conference on the reduction of the effectives by 5,000 or 10,000 to end already this year. A reduction by 10,000 people -- by some countries, and less by other countries -- has no military implication on anyone; it however has a special political implication. Therefore, we call on our states to work for a compromise to be reached, the way it happened at Stockholm, where it was demonstrated that if either party meets the other halfway an understanding can be reached.

President Ceausescu addressed an appeal to the party and state leaderships of the Warsaw Treaty countries to analyze and establish together the conclusion this year of that conference that has lasted for so many years. We also call on the other states participant in the Vienna negotiations to do everything possible for the achievement of an agreement and the successful conclusion of the talks.

We think, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, we must start from the fact that in the current international circumstances Europe has a special role in the settlement of the complex issues of the world life. Sufficies the fact that it is here that are the two military blocs -- for Europe to have a play a special role in the settlement of the rather complex issues of international life. But I want to tell you frankly that we have reached the conclusion that there is no other force in the world apart from Europe apt to decisively contribute to the achievement of an accord between the Soviet Union and the United States. No continent and no power can play the role Europe can in helping the conclusion of appropriate understandings between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. and a solution to the complex international issues.

Our pact is related to Europe, and it is understandable we focus on European problems and will further do it, Nicoale Ceausescu aded. Certainly, as socialist countries, we shall have to show concern for all problems and participate in the settlement of all problems and conflicts in the Middle East and in other party of the world. However, we think we must cncentrate our efforts on Europe.

Although our pact does not include economic matters, as we have a special body for them, foreign ministers must consider the problems of the world economy. Ultimately, world politics cannot be separated from world economic questions, from the problems of the developing countries, of underdevelopment and a new international economic order. Indeed, we should like our countries to play a more active role in the resolution of such highly complex and serious problems which are part and parcel of the fight for improving international relations, including the fight for disarmament and peace.

Since the prime minister will meet at the CMEA session in ten or fifteen days, I will not refer to the economic problems within CMEA, though they are of concern to us all. As for us, we strive to appropriately observe all the understandings reached, considering that the implementation of our parties' programmes, endorsed by each party's congress, the fulfillment of the economic and technical-scientific collaboration agreements covenanted within CMEA, the carrying through of the Complex Programme of Technical-Scientific Collaboration, the accords concluded among various states are of great significance for the consolidation of material power and, hence, of the defence and combat capacity of our armies and peoples. The better our achievements in the socialist development of our countries, the stronger the influence and might of socialism, making our adversaries show greater consideration for socialist countries, the stronger the influence and might of socialism, making our adversaries show greater consideration for socialist countries and cooperate with them. We intent to discuss this matter at the November meeting of general secretaries, the speaker said in conclusion.

Ministers Depart

AU151616 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1546 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Buchares, AGERPRES. 15/10/86 -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Marian Orzechowski, Minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who attended the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participant states, left Bucharest on October 15.

The guests were seen off by Ioan Totu, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

BRIEFS

CEMA PATENT CONFERENCE -- Burgas, October 11 (BTA) -- The heads of agencies for inventions of the C.M.E A. member-countries ended their 11th international conference, which was hosted by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Taking part were representatives of Bulgaria, the G.D.R., Cuba, Mongolia, Poland the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as observers from Vietnam, China and Yugoslavia. The socialist countries coordinated their stands on questions concerning the legal protection of inventions and trademarks. A number of questions were discussed, which arise in the course of team work, as well as in the practical application of the respective international conventions. A protocol was signed on the expansion of cooperation in the field of patenting. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 11 Oct 86 AU]

NEXHMIJE HOXHA CHAIRS DEMOCRATIC FRONT MEETING

AU071150 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 5 Oct 86 p 1

[BASHKIMI correspondent report: "Meeting of the Presidium of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday under the chairmanship of Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, there was held a meeting of the Presidium of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, which examined the work and activity of the editorial board of the newspaper BASHKIMI in performing the tasks set for it by the party, in further increasing the qualitative level of our people's press. [passage omitted]

In her speech, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha evaluated the work and activity of the editorial board of the newspaper BASHKIMI which, during this year particularly, has followed the life of the country better and more actively, reflecting and debating the important ideopolitical problems of the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party and the 9th AWP Congress, economic problems, those of the socialist construction of the nation and the communist education of the masses, patriotic education, social problems, and international problems. [passage omitted]

VARIOUS EVENTS MARK 'WEEK OF ENVER'

Busts Unveiled

AU141432 Tirana ATA in English 1035 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 14 (ATA) — In the context of the "Week of Enver", the bust of our glorious leader, the heroic leader of the masses Comrade Enver Hoxha was inaugurated in the square before the "Enver HOxha" seaport in Durres on October 13.

Present were also the first secretary of the district party committe, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, the minister of communications, Luan Babemeto, and other comrades.

The speech on the occasion was made by the secretary of the party committee of the district, Mehmet Karakushi, who said among others that in the "Week of Enver", on the eve of his birthday, the party is presenting us with a valuable present, the bust of the great son of our people, the legendary commander, the architect of the new Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Amidst the enthusiasm of those present Comrade Qirjako Mihali uncovered the bust of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The bust of the glorirous and unforgettable leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha was inaugurated in the higher type agricultural cooperative "Enver Hoxha" of Dajc, in Zadrime, Lezhe District on October 13.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Muho Asllani, and other comrades.

The speech on the occasion stressed tht the placing of the bust of our unforgettable leader and teacher Comrade Enver Hoxha is a great honour for the people of the villages of Zadrime and the whole District of Lezhe. It is a valuable present made on the eve of the great November celebrations.

Admist the applauses of those present Comrade Muho Asllani uncovered the bust of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Leaders Attend Symposium

AU150948 Tirana ATA in English 0837 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- In the context of the Week of Enver, of the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding, the party committee and the Rectorate of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana organised the scientific session "The Theoretical Scientific Thinking of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the All-Sided and Qualitative Development of the Albanian Science" in one of the halls of the rectorate, in the capital, on October 14.

Attending were students and pedagogues of this university, other high institutes, working people of scientific institutions and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu; the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava; the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the secretary of the party committee of the district, Naunka Bozo, and other comrades.

The speech on the occasion as held by the rector of the "Enver Hoxha" University, Prof. Osman Kraja. [passage omitted]

Then the reports and papers were read out on the topics: "The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on Science -- a Great and Permament Program of Work for the Party Organisation of the University", "The Cooperation of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy with the Natural, Social and Technical Sciences -- Important Condition of the Successful Teaching, Scientific and Educational Activity in the University", "The Perfection of Running of the Economy -- Important Factor for the Increase of Its Effectivity", "Some Tasks of the History of the Albanian Language in the Light of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha", "The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha -- Reliable Base for Higher Effectivity of the Mathematical-Natural Disciplines in the Formation of Our Younger Generation and of the Specialists", "Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Indispensability of the Complex Studies in the Oil and Gas Researches", "The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Fundamental Questions of the Development of Albanian Electroenergetics", etc.

Leaders Attend Party School

AU151008 Tirana ATA in English 0831 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, October 15 (ATA) -- In the context of the Week of Enver, the "V.I. Lenin" Higher Party School in the capital organised the scientific session "Enver Hoxha on the Party" on October 14.

Attending were students and pedagogues of the school, leading cadres of the party organs in the ministries and the districts, representatives of the mass organisations and other guests.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani; the first secretary of the district party committee, Pirro Kondi; the members of the Central Committee of the party Shefqet Peci and Xhorxhi Robo, and other comrades.

Pro. Jorgji Sota, director of the "V.I. Lenin" Higher Party School, opened the scientific session. [passage omitted]

Two reports and eight papers were read out in the session, on the topics: "The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha Are in the Foundation of the Revolutionisation of the Party", Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Strengthening of the Leading Role of the Party in the System of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat", "Problems of the Leading Role of the Party in Economy in the Work of Comrade Enver Hoxha", "Critic to the Revisionist Viewpoints on the Party in the Work of Comrade Enver Hoxha", "Comrade Enver Hoxha on Preservation and Consolidation of the Unity of the Party Throughout the Class Struggle in Its Ranks", "The Contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha in the strengthening of the Leading Role of the Grass Root Party Organisations", "Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Ideological Comprehension and Revolutionary Application of the Principles and Norms of the Party", "The Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the Qualities and Strengthening of the Vanguard Role of the Communists", etc.

New Hoxha Book Published

AU121520 Tirana ATA in English 0957 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 12 (ATA) -- The book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "Selected letters" (second volume), which is published on the eve of 78th anniversary of the birth of the beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and people, came off the press and was put into circulation.

Apart from his broad correspondence with the people, working collectives, his friends and close collaborators, personalities of art and culture, workers, peasants, intellectuals, youth and pioneers, the volume also contains a part of the letters and telegrams that Comrade Enver Hoxha sent to the compatriots in foreign countries, friends and well wishers of Albania in the world, revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninist comrades in different countries.

A part of the letters and telegrams is published for the first time.

MALILE RETURNS HOME FROM UN SESSION

AU101323 Tirana ATA in English 0858 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA) -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, who attended the proceedings of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, returned home on October 9.

PARTY FIGURES ATTEND DISTRICT CONFERENCES

AU101547 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 7 October carries on page 2 three 1,500-word reports on the AWP conferences in the districts of Shkoder, Durres, and Lushnje. A report by Rifat Dajti describes the 23d AWP Conference of Shkoder District, held "recently." Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Muho Asllani as first secretary of the Shkoder AWP District Committee.

The paper also carries a report by Sotiraq Gjordeni on the 26th AWP Conference of Durres District, held "recently." Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference as AWP Central Committee delegate. The conference reelected Qirjako Mihali as first secretary of the Durres AWP District Committee.

The paper also carries a report by Bashkim Hoxha on the 24th AWP conference of Lushnje District, held "recently." Xhafer Spahiu, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as AWP Central Committee delegate. The conference reelected Sulejman Bushati as first secretary of the Lushnje AWP District Committee.

DAILY VIEWS ANNIVERSARY OF PRC FOUNDING

AU022132 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 7

[Editorial article: "Historical Turning Point"]

[Text] The PRC was founded on 1 October 1949. This historic event crowned the victory in the Chinese people's heroic struggle against the forces of feudalism, imperialism, and Kuomintag reaction. The Chinese Communists were in the front ranks of this struggle.

The success of the people's revolution in China was a result of the development of the world revolutionary process, the selfless efforts of the Chinese people, and the beneficial influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The defeat of the Guangdong Army of Japan by the Soviet Army in 1945 and the victory of the antifascist coalition in World War II were important factors in the triumph of the people's democratic revolution in China. China withdrew from the sphere of influence of the capitalist system and joined the united family of the socialist countries. An end was put to the longlasting imperialist yoke, and the road to constructing the socialist society in the country was revealed.

The great efforts of the people to restore the country's economy and prompt its further development was the most characteristic line of the PRC's first years of development. Relying on its own forces and on the fraternal help of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the PRC healed the wounds inflicted by colonialism and imperialism. It was precisely during the first decade of the PRC's founding that the decisive step aimed at separating the country from its centuries-long underdevelopment was made.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria was among the first states to recognize the new people's republic, on 3 October 1949. Comprehensive relations were established between the two countries. Bulgarian-Chinese relations developed quickly in the socio-political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural areas. However, as known, during the subsequent period events in the PRC placed the country before complex domestic and international problems.

In recent years one notes again the upsurge in developing economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation among the socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC. It develops on the basis of the treaties signed in the 1950's, as well as on the basis of the newly signed intergovernmental agreements and contracts, while strictly observing the principles of mutual benefit and equality.

At the 13th BCP Congress it was stressed that relations with the PRC are to be expanded and strengthened. This would be in the interest of the Bulgarian and Chinese peoples and in the interest of world peace and security. There is no doubt that Bulgarian-Chinese cooperation will contribute to improving the international situation and increasing the attracting force of socialism in successfully conducting the struggle for overcoming the nuclear catastrophe, against immperialism and colonialism, and for peace and social progress.

The Bulgarian people and Bulgaria's communists cherish sincere and friendly feelings for the Chinese people. On the day of their national holiday, they address to the Chinese people warm greetings and wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of the PRC and wish them happiness and prosperity.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS VISIT, TALK WITH BALEV

AU131809 Sofia BTA in English 1612 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA) -- A delegation of the French Socialist Party led by Mr Louis Le Pensec, member of the Executive Bureau of the Steering Committee and national secretary on international issues, paid a visit to Bulgaria from October 9 through 13 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The delegation had meetings and talks with Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, as well as with leading representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guests visited scientific institutes and agro-industrial complexes.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere and exchanged information on the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Socialist Party and opinions on the further development of the relations between the two parties.

Topical issues of the situation in the world and some aspects of bilateral cooperation between Bulgaria and France were discussed.

The delegation departed today.

TODOROV RECEIVES FRENCH HEAD OF FRIENDSHIP GROUP

AU142041 Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 14 (BTA) -- Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, received today the visiting here Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bulgaro-French Association for Friendship Mr Robert Chamberon.

The two sides paid special attention to the development of the Bulgaro-French relations and to the opportunities for activation of the parliamentary relations.

Some issues of the current international situation were also discussed.

Mr Robert Chamberon was also received by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development.

Talks with Balev

AU151711 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Robert Chamberon, chairman of the Executive Committee of the French-Bulgarian Friendship Society and member of the European Parliament, is on a visit to Bulgaria. He was received by Comrade Milko Balev. During the conversation they discussed topical issues of international relations, in particular the role of the links between the parliaments for strengthening peace and certain aspects of the bilateral cooperation between our countries.

SEMINAR ON TRADE WITH ARAB COUNTRIES ENDS

AU092007 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian business interests reiterated their willingness to expand and improve their commercial relations with the Arab countries of western Asia. This was emphasised at the closing today of a four-day seminar, organised by the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (E.C.W.A.), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D.), the Bulgarian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Trade, as well as by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The seminar discussed the possibilities for an expansion of trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the other European socialist countries, on the one hand, and the Arab countries of western Asia, on the other.

A particularly significant area of cooperation was outlined in the development and application of advanced technologies and in the training of skilled personnel. Bulgaria has the necessary technological and research capabilities to render assistance to those Arab countries in the development of an industrial base of their own. It was stressed that traditional trade can be complemented by efficient forms of ecomonic interaction. Joint industrial production is a particularly promising form of cooperation. An emphasis was laid on the need for countertrade of better structure.

The representatives of the business interests of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanan, Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic, Sudan, and the United Arab Emirates were familiarized with the capacities of Bulgarian manufacturers and trading companies such as Isotimpex, Machinoexport, Electroimpex, Agromachinaimpex.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 21 SEPTEMBER - 11 OCTOBER

AU112206 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 21 September through 11 October reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders -- time and date of each broadcast given in parentheses:

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of internal affairs, attended a festive meeting held in front of the Mausoleum of the Liberators in Pleven to mark the commissioning of young officers graduating from the Georgi Dimitrov Higher Special School. (1930 GMT 27 September)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the unveiling in Sofia's Yuzhni park of a sculpture donated by the Budapest City People's Council. (1830 GMT 28 September)

Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the opening of an economists conference in Sofia's House of Technology on the theme "Directions and Forms for the Wider Participation of Bulgarian Economists in the Struggle for Qualitatively New Growth." (1000 GMT 11 October)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU102014 Sofia BTA in English 1956 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 10 (BTA) — The Council of Ministers discussed the results of the fulfilment of the plan for Bulgaria's socio-economic development during the first 9 months of this year.

It was noted that the plan has been fulfilled as far as the general indices are concerned. There has been a rise in the total output, labor productivity, general profits and the size of the average salary. New technologies have been introduced and production of new types of goods has been started. Production costs have been reduced. The country's economy is developing successfully.

The Council of Ministers made a critical analysis of the reasons for the neglecting of certain tasks. Heads of economic organizations and chairmen of executive committees of county people's councils have been disciplined for failing to resolve problems.

The ministries and other institutions were ordered to accelerate and complete the restructuring of the style and method of work, to create the conditions for the broadening of self-government, to provide incentives for the development of grassroots initiative, to be more exacting and to require a more responsible attitude from their subordinates in order to improve further the work at all levels. This would correspond to the party's decisions on the acceleration of the growth of Bulgaria's economy.

DOYNOV CHAIRS MEETING OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL

AU132052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] On 13 October a meeting of the Economic Council took place. It was chaired by Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the council. The implementation of the economic organizations' plan and the plan on scientific-technical progress for the nine months was reviewed, as well as the tasks that are to be implemented until the end of the year in the spirit of the decisions of the Council of Ministers. Concrete measures were adopted for mobilizing the efforts of the workers' collectives and the self-managing economic organizations to fulfill and overfulfill the annual tasks. Some issues related to preparing trade for the fall-winter season were also reviewed, as well as the condition of the Bulgarian-Soviet joint trusts Ivanovo-(Zememe) and Krasniy Proletariy-Beroe, and their implementation of tasks.

DAILY EDITORIALIZES ON SELF-MANAGEMENT

AU012101 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Self-Management — Responsibility of All"]

[Text] An election meeting for the post of brigade leader was held in Svoge's "Khadhzi Dimitur" plant, a fairly large collective composed of 70 members. Statements were delivered by eight members of the collective on this occasion. The former brigade leaders was proposed as the candidate in the present election. The speakers expressed both hard criticism and sensible proposals, and the collective submitted a joint recommendation. The secret ballot eliminated any doubts — the candidate for the post of brigade obtained 70 votes of confidence. No one voted against him.

The campaign for the accountability and election meetings of self-management organs contributed to a new development of socialist democracy. To a great extent, this campaign determined the inner political atmosphere in our country during the month of September 1986. Basic postulates of the new labor code and the requirements of the 13th BCP Congress are now becoming valid. A decisive transition was accomplished toward a new style and approach, toward those principles and mechanisms of building up and operating the self-management organs of the workers collectives, in the first place, whose competences and prerogatives were established on a legal basis thanks to the new labor code. The task is not merely to improve the participation of the working people in management, to this or that extent, but to transform this management into self-management, to create a new economic, social, and political atmosphere for the full and efficient functioning of this self-management.

How can we describe the results of the present stage of accountability and election meetings in connection with the self-management organs? What are the basic conclusions to be drawn?

Nearly 20,000 accountability-election meetings took place in the brigades and in other basic workers' collectives, and a few hundred accountability reports and elections of enterprise managers once more confirmed the political maturity and the social activity of our workers class. In discussing the state of the collectives, attention was mainly focused on care for the establishment of the necessary conditions likely to guarantee a full exercise of the new rights and responsibilities of the self-management organs, and above all, likely to intensify the activities of the workers directly involved in production, the activities of those who are the exponents of innovative ideas, the activities of the creators of technical progress. The proposals that were submitted, the ideas shared, the constructive criticism that was expressed are mainly aimed at perfecting the style and methods of collective management, overcoming formalism and bureaucracy, and stimulating collective and individual creative enterprise. The fact that 98.7 percent of the proposed candidates for leaders of basic workers collectives obtained the confidence of their comrades is significant. However, precisely this fact greatly enhances the responsibility of the elected self-management organs.

At the same time, even individual cases of violations in implementing accountability and election meetings are a cause of concern. In the Pleven "Fotorgrafiya" Economic Enterprise, for example, the election of the brigade leaders was twice declared invalid, since there were more ballots than voters attending. Prior to the third vote, the plant manager announced that none other than the proposed candidate may be elected. The manager of the Kyustendil condenser plant, for example, before his departure on a trip abroad, left the instruction that no meetings should be held in his absence.

The economic trusts, being a new structural unit in our economic management system, have important obligations and responsibilities in holding accountability and election meetings. These obligations and responsibilities in holding accountability apply, above all, to the composition and structural character of the primary workers collectives and of the other production links. It is by no means a secret that in many places today large production collectives — former sections and workshops with 200-300 employees — are declared as brigades. This is a violation of the basic requirements set by the new labor code regarding the composition, functions, and prerogatives of a brigade. This is nothing but pure formalism in applying the economic mechanism. Nevertheless, some of the economic trusts' managements, instead of demonstrating flexibility and efficiently solving the structural problems of their enterprises, are creating additional difficulties for the accountability and election meetings by issuing instructions, which they usually transmit by teletype. [paragraph continues]

The management of the "Chemical Industry" Economic Trust, for example, refuses to confirm the adopted structure of the basic workers collectives in the Vidin chemical plant and is exerting pressure upon the management of this plant and forcing it to preserve the three-link structure, however, as is known, is in contradiction with the requirements of the new labor code. According to the instruction of the higher-ranking organizations, the trend persists to establish unnecessarily large primary workers' collectives. In the Stanke Dimitrov combine for synthetic drugs and drugs for human and veterinary use, such a collective attained 400 members, while the primary workers collective in the Kyustendil "Bulgarplod" Enterprise attained the same number of 400 members. Because of unresolved problems pertaining to the production structure, the accountability-election meetings were unjustifiedly postponed in numerous enterprises in Veliko Turnovo Okrug -- such as the radiotechnical equipment combine, the sugar plant in Gorna Oryakhovitsa, the "Svilosa" chemical plant in Svishtov -- and at certain enterprises in Plovdiv and Pazardhzik Okrugs, as well as in the capital.

Certain misgivings that undesirable results may be produced by the secret elections ballots were not confirmed. As a rule, the proposed candidates for the posts of managers of primary workers collectives who were not elected do not enjoy the confidence of their comrades. In the Sofia "Elektronika" plant, for example, only one of the proposed candidates did not obtain a vote of confidence during the elections. However, the newly proposed and elected brigade leader has all the professional qualifications and training required, and enjoys the confidence of the collective.

The accountability election meetings for the election of enterprise managers and other leading organs of the self-management system -- along with managers of primary workers collectives -- have already started. As a result of elections in approximately 300 enterprises in the first 3 weeks of September, only five of the candidates did not obtain the confidence of the collectives. This is normal and natural. Precisely for this reason the position that juxtaposes the problem of one-man command with the problem of elections evokes perplexity. This is not merely a theoretical question. Election does not mean lack of confidence in the qualities of this or that candidate for the post of manager of a basic production collective. Election means a complete check of these qualities. Supported by the trust of his collective, the elected manager receives full prerogatives and the authority that enables him to act in the name of and for the collective.

The accountability meetings and the election of self-management organs are only one stage in this multifaceted and rather prolonged process. Today, precisely at this stage, an organizational mechanism of self-management is being established. Its successful construction will greatly depend on whether this organizational mechanism will be efficient -- whether its efficient operation will begin as early as at the end of this year and will continue throughout the following years of the current 5-year plan period. We have learned the lesson of the experience when collective management organs were void of any real meaning and their action had a purely formal character. This should by no means be repeated. Under the leadership of the party organizations, the party bureaus and committees, with the direct participation of trade union organs and organizations, the newly elected leading organs of primary and basic workers collectives, as of today, must begin to act as self-managing economic units. This means that all their decisions and all their actions must be adopted and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the economic approach, in conformity with the rules of the economic mechanism. They cannot have and they should not have any other normative basis. If they do not subject their activities to the economic levers, the self-management organs will not achieve the necessary change in their style of work and approaches in the course of solving the chief problems of our national economy, they will remain impersonal and formalistic, and they will remain a beautiful facade deprived of any content.

The implementation of a qualitatively new growth in our economy, based on the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, demands an expansion of the initiatives and creative spirit of the workers collectives and of the socialist economic organizations as producers of goods, by implementing self-management and applying the levers of direct material incentives and responsibility for higher results from production-economic activities.

Within the hands of the newly elected self-management organs lies the responsibility for the counterplan of the collective, for the real introduction of economic cost accounting, for the real transformation of the collective into the manager of socialist property. The implementation of the chief tasks assigned by the party lies wthin the hands of the newly elected organs, and this also applies to the drastic improvement of social labor productivity, to the decisive improvement of production quality, to the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, to the improvement of the people's living standard. The confidence obtained must be earned and justified!

CHIEF MUFTI INTERVIEWED ON MUSLIM RIGHTS

AU111448 Sofia BTA in English 0808 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 6 (BTA) — In his interview for the POGLED weekly, Miran Topchiev, chief mufti of the Moslems in Bulgaria, spoke of the life of the Bulgarian Moslems and of their participation in the resolution of the problems of peace and disarmament.

We enjoy all rights which the other Bulgarian citizens enjoy. We have full freedom to perform our religious rites. We live and work peacefully, Miran Topchiev said.

The interview points out that, together with the entire Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian Moslems express full support for the moratorium and the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union. We are of the opinion, the chief mufti said, that the United States should follow the Soviet example and stop its nuclear weapon tests.

We, the Moslems of Bulgaria, appeal to our brethren in religion of the Moslem and non-Moslem countries of the Balkans to struggle together for the triumph of peace instead of laying groundless accusations against each other. The ideas for turning the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone are bright and noble aims for us.

We will tirelessly struggle against those who spread hostility and hate among the peoples, against those reactionary forces that are leading a campaign of vilification and slander against our homeland, Miran Topchiev pointed out.

IMAMS TRAINING COURSE OPENS 15 OCTOBER

AU151352 Sofia BTA in English 1304 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 15 (BTA) — In keeping with a decision of the Chief Mufti's Office of Muslims in Bulgaria, a regular training course opened here today for a new batch of district imams.

The opening of the course was attended by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denoninations, by the Chief Mutfi Mr Miran Topchiev, by Muslim clergymen and masters.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIALIZES ON REYKJAVIK

AU151553 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Struggle for a World of Peace Continues"]

[Text] These last few days the world public has been looking in tense expectation toward Iceland, the small stage of an exceptional event. It was where Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan met at the suggestion of the Soviet Union. What did the world expect from this meeting? Although the well-known U.S. foreign-political course and military policy, and the state of Soviet-American relations following from it, dictated a sober attitude, the world expected the meeting to achieve progress in the preparation of effective steps to avert a nuclear war, to limit nuclear arms, and to disarm. In brief, it expected realistic steps leading toward realistic disarmament.

Eleven months ago M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan met for the first time in Geneva. At that meeting they affirmed, and anchored in a joint document, the commitment to avert feverish armament in outer space and to halt it on earth, and not to pursue the false and dangerous delusion about military supremacy. In spite of certain positive signs, no progress was made in the central problems of the present — the problem of general security. Mikhail Gorbachev spoke very extensively of these issues in his September interview for RUDE PRAVO and also at his Sunday press conference in Reykjavik. While the Soviet Union remained loyal to the letter and spirit of Geneva, the Soviet-American talks recently slipped into a blind alley. Armament was not halted. The Soviet leadership came to the conclusion that new, powerful incentives are needed, which can emerge only from a summit. Seen from the active, enterprising Soviet viewpoint, this was the actual background of the Reykjavik meeting.

The Soviet-American dialogue in Iceland was extremely complicated and dramatic. Its course was positive on a number of important issues, since it shifted these issues to new clearer positions. This was apparent in such weighty issues as the partial liquidation of strategic nuclear arms and the total liquidation of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. "We were very close to adopting extremely weighty historic decisions," M. Gorbachev declared. And top U.S. representatives also acknowledged that such a possibility existed in Reykjavik.

In other words, Iceland represented a historic chance. Why was it not used? The Soviet Union came to Iceland with specific drafts of three agreements that could be signed during M. Gorbachev's visit to the United States at a later date. The Soviet Union made a literally gigantic countergesture in withdrawing some of its, undoubtedly justified, demands (which the American side had turned into an obstacle to the conclusion of agreements) in order to make it possible to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. These substantial concessions concern the sphere of strategic arms and that of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. For instance, even prior to the meeting the Soviet Union agreed not to include British and French nuclear devices in the overall balance, although they undoubtedly represent a not negligible part of NATO's nuclear arsenals. Moreover, in Reykjavik the Soviet Union withdrew its demand that Britain and France refrain from improving these nuclear devices while the U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles are scrapped.

In this way of the Soviet Union manifested in Reykjavik a most constructive political will, as a decisive prerequisite to achieving disarmament agreements which could be a breakthrough because of their far-reaching prospects. The Soviet Union proud its political wisdom and its responsibility not merely for the fate of its own people, but also for the fate of all nations, of our entire plant. By its practical, flexible policy of enterprising compromises, which eliminated both real and artificial obstacles on the path to disarmament agreements, the Soviet Union provided in Reykjavik most convincing proof of the purposefulness of its peace-loving policy, of the sincerity of its intentions, and of its unwavering spirit on the struggle for a more secure world.

But where can we find the reason that they failed to cross the threshold of long-yearned-for agreements in Iceland, agreements which were so close to achievement? Both Soviet and U.S. interpretations agree: Because the U.S. Administration and President Reagan personally continued to cling to the project of space militarization, the accords reached by the two top representatives were also buried. It only remained to sign them and issue instructions to work out the treaties, M. Gorbachev commented on the degree of progress reached in Reykjavik.

The U.S. President insisted on the possibility of continuing the "star wars" project even though it clearly contradicts point 1 of Article 5 of the USSR-U.S. treaty of May 1972 on limiting anti-missile systems. He continued to push for it regardless of the fact that less than 1 year ago he had agreed in Geneva that no militarization of space should take place. An absurd situation was then created in Reykjavik: Both sides had practically reached an agreement to start eliminating the source of mortal danger to mankind on earth by taking effective steps in this direction and, at the same time, the U.S. President insisted on his right to install that very same source of danger in outer space. He demanded that the Soviet Union sign a blank check that would enable the United States to achieve military supremacy via intensive research in the sphere of totally new and extremely destructive space arms. In Reykjavik the United States agreed to the gradual extinction of the fire of nuclear danger, while wanting to retain the possibility of pouring more oil on this fire.

To demand unilateral advantages from the Soviet Union and its agreement to U.S. military supremacy and to the militarization of outer space (as a strikingly destablilizing factor in the strategic relations between the United States and the USSR and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO), signified one thing only: that the United States continues ignoring the issue of equal security for both great power in all its practical approaches to disarmament issues and to U.S.-USSR relations. But it is the security issue, and not that of military supremacy that is the only realistic foundation on which mutual relations should develop in a nuclear age. The American attitude in Reykjavik clearly showed that the United States has so far not worked its way to this basic truth--both to its own detriment and to the detriment of other countries, of the entire complex of international relations. Imperial thinking, which relies on strength, diktat, and extortion, has far from disappeared from U.S. reflections and from specific U.S. policy. The entire dangerous ballast of yesterday's ideas, which stubbornly refuse to take the changed realities of today into account and to respect them, this ballast stood like an invisible evil spirit behind President Reagan's back in the conference hall of the Hofdi Villa in Reykjavik when he was conducting negotiations with Mikhail Gorbachev.

Nevertheless, the results of the meeting must be seen in their overall connections. Mikhail Gorbachev summed them up very precisely, in their entire controversial complexity: "On the whole, it was an interesting meeting, significant meeting which had promised a great deal. [paragraph continues]

"Meanwhile, this is how it ended. We will not succumb to disappointment. I judge that this meeting has carried us into a most important phase, that of grasping where we stand. It has become apparent that agreements are possible. I am convinced of this." So agreements are possible. This is probably the most significant conclusion reached, in an optimistic spirit, by the Soviet representative. The struggle for peace and a world of peace is a process that continues and develops. It did not start with Reykjavik; it will not end with Reykjavik. The meeting in Reykjavik was an important, significant stage of this struggle.

Yet another of M. Gorbachev's basic statements is also worthy of attention: that in Iceland the Soviet-American standpoints have not drifted apart, but have drawn closer together. This, as well as the fact that the Soviet Union retains the validity of all its far-reaching and well thought-out proposals that it brought to Reykjavik, establishes foundations for possible future progress. Progress is, and will be, possible if the U.S. Government shows the necessary degree of political will and responsibility for the fate of its own country and that of the whole world. The fight of all peace-loving forces for the ideal of a world without nuclear arms will undoubtedly continue with increasing intensity and energy. As regards the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev stated clearly and mobilizingly, in a principled way: "We will not retreat from our line, which is aimed at peace, at fighting against feverish armament and for banning nuclear armament, for liquidating nuclear arms and ridding our entire globe of danger. And I judge that we will not stand alone in this fight."

Our people welcome and fully support the Soviet Union's great peace effort, manifested so responsibly and courageously at the Reykjavik meeting. We are deeply convinced that although it proved impossible to embody the fruit of this effort in disarmament agreements, nevertheless the people of good will throughout out planet will, by their common energetic and untiring struggle, make this come true in the future.

SHULTZ EXPLAINS U.S. 'STUBBORNNESS' TO NATO ALLIES

LD141106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met his colleagues from other NATO member countries in Brussels today to brief them about the course and results of the meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. The chief of U.S. diplomacy was undoubtedly in a very demanding situation. He had to explain to Western Europe why the agreement on the elimination of both the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from European territory — which was already within reach — has once again disappeared into the distance. The explanation of this fact by the U.S. preparations for star wars cannot be regarded by Western Europe either as a balanced, or even less, a favorable bargain.

The most disappointment at the stubborness of the stance taken by the U.S. President apparently prevails in Britain, the FNRG, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands, that is in those allied countries, whose governments — despite sharp domestic debate and the fire of criticism from the peace movement — accepted the new U.S. missiles. These countries now must reconcile themselves with the missiles as a permanent, or at least long-range phenomenon, and this only in order so that the United States can build further an allegedly protective shield, which even in the wildest fantasy can shield only selected places on U.S. territory.

The fact that Reagan strictly insisted on his star wars may make him a hero in the United States, but it will create considerable problems in Western Europe, said a West European diplomat. Secretary Shultz himself described Reagan's stance in Reykjavik as a courageous decision. The problem lies in the fact that heroic Ronald Reagan makes courageous decisions not only for Europe but for the whole world.

GERLE-LED DELEGATION IN CUBA HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS

For reportage on CPCZ CC member, and Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle's visit to Cuba, see page Q 3 of the Cuba section of the 15 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD131039 Prague CTK in English 0959 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 13 (CTK) — A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee headed by Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik left today for Moscow for talks with Soviet Communist Party Officials.

The delegation, whose visit takes place at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, includes Central Committee Secretariat member Zdenek Horeni, departmental heads Otto Cmolik and Vasil Bajda, Central Committee members Jan Risko and Jan Zelenka, Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Ludovit Pezlar and Bohus Travnicek, member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat.

The discussions are to focus on the implementation of conclusions of the two parties' recent congresses in the field of ideology.

KABRHELOVA, PCP'S CUNHAL MEET IN LISBON

LD121309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, was received in Lisbon today by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP].

Marie Kabrhelova, who is in Portugal at the invitation of the Women's Democratic Movement, spoke today at an assembly in Setubal about the role of women in the fight for peace.

GDR STATE SECURITY MINISTRY GROUP ARRIVES

LD150514 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 14 (CTK) — A delegation of the GDR State Security Ministry, headed by Socialist Unity Party of Germany Political Bureau member and GDR Minister of State Security Army General Erich Mielke, arrived here today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar.

During the delegation's stay in Czechoslovakia questions of further development of mutual cooperation between the Czechoslovak Federal Interior Ministry and the GDR State Security Ministry are to be discussed.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES GDR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD140654 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received at Cernin Palace in Prague today Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is taking part in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the opening of the GDR cultural and information center in Prague. The two representatives assessed the current situation and prospects of further development of mutual relations from the viewpoint of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 11th SED Congress, and exchanged views on topical international questions.

HUSAK RECEIVES BCP CC SECRETARY TSANOV

LD091805 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 9 (CTK) — Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today Secretary of the Bulgarain Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Tsanov, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged information on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress and appreciated the development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and between the two Communist parties.

The two representatives dealt in detail with experiences in the development of the food industry and agriculture and the possibilities of expanding cooperation in this field.

Visit Ends

LD101649 Prague CTK in English 1143 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 10 (CTK) — Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Vasil Tsznov left Prague for home today, seen off by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra.

During his stay in Czechoslovakia, Vasil Tsanov was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and Presient Gustav Husak, acquainted himself with experience in party management of agriculture and the application of new scientific-technological knowledge in this sphere, and visited several agricultural enterprises and research institutes in central Bohemia and Prague.

PRAGUE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING 14 OCT

LD141744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] China — A delegation of the National Committee of the Capital City of Prague headed by Frantisek Stafa, the Mayor of Prague, arrived in Beijing today for an official visit at the invitation of the Beijing City Administration.

STROUGAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH PRC ENVOY

LD150420 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Zhang Dake, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Czechoslovakia. Their conversation centered on questions concerning expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation in all important spheres.

HUSAK DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH HUNGARIAN ENVOY

LD091809 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPZC Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, received Hungarian Ambassador in the CSSR Bela Kovacs in Prague today, and discussed some topical issues of CSSR-Hungarian cooperation with him.

BILAK REVIEWS TIES WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LD131711 Prague CTK in English 1615 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 13 (CTK) — Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Vasil Bilak received French Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Alexandre Human at his own request here today.

They discussed some international problems and possibilities of promoting mutual cooperation in all spheres.

INDRA RECEIVES OUTGOING, NEW AMBASSADORS

LD092001 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today Petur Danailov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Czechoslovakia, in connection with the end of his tour of duty. Alois Indra today also received the newly-appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Swiss Confederation, Jan Straka, in connection with his beginning the tour of duty.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

LD160530 Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 15 (CTK) — Czechoslovakia maintains trade contacts with 135 non-socialist states at present and has its representation in 70 capitalist and developing countries. In the 1981-85 period its good exchange with this group of states increased by about 5 percent, Czechosolovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Garcar told a press conference here today.

He recalled that non-socialist states accounted for 25.1 per cent of Czechoslovakia's exports and 19.3 per cent of its imports last year. However, their share in the Czechoslovak foreign trade dropped from 31 per cent in 1980 to 22 per cent last year and this situation is unsatisfactory, Jan Garcar said.

At present a new conception of the development of the Czechoslovak foreign trade with non-socialist countries is being prepared, with emphasis on export. "In the last few years Czechoslovakia has recorded surplus in trade with non-socialist countries. Our aim is to stabilize this active balance by increasing Czechoslovak exports," Jan Garcar said.

He pointed out that in the future years Czechoslovakia will seek development of cooperation with advanced capitalist states and closer cooperation with them on third markets.

"As for imports from non-socialist countries, Czechoslovakia will give priority to the import of top technologies for the modernization and re-structuring of the Czechoslovak production. In relation to the developing countries Czechoslovakia is interested in an overall growth of import and particularly in increasing imports of final products," the deputy foreign trade minister said.

Speaking of the situation in trade with the United States, which stopped applying the most-favoured-nation clause in trade with Czechoslovakia already in 1951, Jan Garcar said that last year alone, Czechoslovakia had to pay 18.5 million dollars more in tariffs on goods from the United States than if the clause has been applied. "We are now seeking to regain the most-favoured-nation treatment in trade with the United States and if we succeed, our mutual trade exchange could tripple within 2-3 years to the benefit of both sides," Jan Garcar stressed.

Czechoslovakia's biggest trade partner among non-socialist countries is West Germany (the 1985 trade turnover was 10,500 million crowns) followed by Austria (5,800 million crowns), Switzerland (3,600 million crowns), Great Britain (2,700 million crowns) and Syria (2,500 million crowns), Jan Garcar said and recalled that Czechoslovakia gains one third of its national income through foreign trade.

CPCZ CC GREETS IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081224 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Prague — The CPCZ Central Committee sent the Central Committee of the Masses (Tudeh) a greetings message on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the latter's establishment.

TU SECRETARY ON SHORTCOMING IN PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU141515 Prague PRACE in Czech 10 Oct 86 p 3

["From" a speech by Frantisek Brabec, secretary of the Czech Trade Union Council, at its 15th plenary session: "Our Most Topical Task" — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] When discussing the tasks of this year's plan in our trade union agencies and on worksites, we gave and we give these tasks — despite their exacting demands — our full support, because we appreciate the fact that they represent the basis for our economy to make a more rapid transition to the intensive type of development, that they ensure dynamism in the creation of social resources, and thus also the utilization of these resources. [passage omitted]

We have the semiannual enterprise and plant conferences of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement behind us, conferences at which the fulfillment of the economic plans in the first half-year and the collective contracts was analyzed, and the effectiveness of the development of work initiative and socialist pledges assessed. Findings show that, despite great efforts, the current developments are not quite satisfactory. The positive thing is that in the first half-year we maintained the upward trend in the dynamism of the creation of material resources of the recent years, as well as regarding th strengthening of all components of the utilization of the national income, a matter that has made it possible to ensure the growth of nonproduction consumption, especially the material costs of the nonproduction branches and personal consumption in accordance with the targets of the 1986 executive state plan for the development of the national economy of the Czech Socialist Republic.

However, there have been a number of grave shortcomings in the elaboration and fulfillment of this year's plan, and as regards ensuring its tasks through pragmatic and organizational measures. And there have been problems connected with the utilization of the creative initiative and activity of the working people. Not all ranking economic personnel pay the necessary attention to these problems. This unfavorable state of affairs continued in July, August, and September -- at the time when tasks in the individual economic production units and enterprises were fulfilled in a very differentiated manner and with considerably differing management results.

The fundamental weak spot in our development to date is the nonfulfillment of the qualitative indicators, especially of profits, and the lack of evenness of fulfillment, which makes the shortcomings in supplier-user relations worse. This fact is being systematically criticized by the working people at semiannual conferences that assess collective contracts and socialist pledges, this fact is also the subject of criticism at the annual members' meetings of trade union sectors, where the standard of management is the focal point of discussion. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR -- Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Bratislava today the new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Czechoslovakia, Bayardo Altamirano. They discussed the development of Slovakia in socialist Czechoslovakia in the period of the implementation of the program of 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress. The Nicaraguan ambassador payed an inauguration visit also to Vililam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and Slovak Deputy Premier Jaroslav Kansky. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86 LD]

U.S. AMBASSADOR RECEIVED -- Bohsulav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today in Prague received Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, before he ends his tour of duty. They evaluated the further development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations and exchanged views on current international questions. Bohuslav Chnoupek today received U.S. Ambassador Julian Niemczyk before he takes up his diplomatic post. They discussed the development of bilateral relations and concerned themselves with the international situation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

TOAST OF IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER MUSAVI

AU151555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 86 p 2

[Toast given by Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at a dinner given in his honor by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Niederschoenhausen on 13 October]

[Text] On behalf of God, the beneficent and merciful, Dear Mr Stoph, dear ladies and gentlemen present here! I am very pleased to stay in your respected country and to get to know the leading perominent figures and the people of the GDR.

On behalf of my entourage as well as on my own behalf, I want to express our sincere thanks for the warm and cordial hospitality that the GDR Government and people are granting us.

To Use the Existing Potentials in the Best Way [subhead]

As you know very well, the relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the GDR have experienced a revival following the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, and the mutual efforts of the representatives of our countries have been and are directed at exhausting the existing potentials in the best way and at accelerating the upward development on this basis. My visit itself is part of these efforts.

As representative of a nation that, after many years of hardship and difficulties under foreign colonial rule and internal tyranny and dictatorship, is determined to live in a free and independent way on the basis of Islamic ideology, I want to discuss several issues.

At the culmination point of the interference by world colonialism and imperialism in Iran, our people opposed the domination with their Islamic upheaval and said "no" to foreign intereference. Our nation proclaimed that it will defend its independence at all costs, which it regards as the ultimate goal of all its efforts.

As the Islamic Republic of Iran has adopted an independent policy and has checked the interests of the powers with world imperialist desires in Iran and the region, it has become a target of all possible conspiracies and intrigues by imperialism and its stooges in the region. We suffered damage due to economic sanctions and internal difficulties, due to political and propagandist pressure used against us, and above all due to the unbridled aggression of the Iraqi regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Excellency! Dear ladies and gentlemen present here! Aggression is the ugliest phenomenon of our time. Those who have power in the world as well as all those who only pursue their own interests and thoroughly enjoy the feeling of power and desire for aggression, regard it as their very own right to military occupy other countries either directly or through their stooges.

The history of the resistance struggle testifies to the fact that in all situations in which the aggressor escapes his well-deserved punishment and when justice is not done, the roots of aggression remain intact and the aggressor is only waiting for the right time to continue the aggression. There cannot be any doubts that the existence of an aggressive potential in foreign countries endangers national security.

Under these circumstances the freedom of man is trampled upon, the material and intellectual potentials are abused, and the golden possibility of development is wasted. At the same time, peace and stability, which are indispensible for the further existence of a nation, are threatened.

But to accept aggression is much more disgraceful than aggression itself, and I openly state here that it is an unforgivable sin to remain neutral toward an aggression, because in this way the aggressor is encouraged and the security and peace of today's and future generations are endangered. Islam neither tolerates aggression nor does it yield to it.

The dauntless struggle of the people has demonstrated that there is no other way than to resist aggression and aggressor in order to regain the rights taken away from the suppressed. With this attitude the peace, quiet, independence, and freedom of the enslaved nations can be guaranteed.

Excellency, ladies and gentlemen! No other revolution was probably tyrannized to such an extent as ours, which from the very beginning has been exposed to the open aggression of the Iraqi regime. The documents show that the regime ruling in Iraq was determined to overthrow the just-born republic in Iran.

The Iranian people, who have experienced the bitterness of the aggression, have pushed the enemy from their home country in a self-sacrificing way. Unfortunately, the international organizations have not taken any resolute and serious measures against the aggressor. Although the Iraqi regime repeatedly violated international law and interrupted negotiations, the international organ of our time was not in a position to stop this aggression. When the enemy was in the postition of strength, authorities of international security and the countries of the world did not do anything to prevent the aggression and guarantee justice. Now, as the enemy is in a position of weakness, the call for peace can be heard all over.

USSR Decision Is Welcomed [subhead]

Unfortunately, all solutions that have been proposed are marked by an indifferent attitude to the reasons of the beginning of the war and have thus legitimized the aggression. Even an "armed peace" is prposed to us. This, however, cannot result in stability and true security.

Excellency, ladies and gentlemen! Our nation is firmly determined to continue its just defense to regain all its rights taken away from it. The political, economic, and military support for Iraq by certain reactionary regimes -- no matter how big it is -- will not shake the determination of our people to continue their legitimate defense.

America increased its presence in the region under the pretext of the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan. We think that the present situation will only serve the American interests in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The creation of a system that reflects the striving of the Afghan Muslims can represent a breakthrough in this matter.

We openly presented our position on this. Therefore, we welcome the Soviet delegation on a withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Dear ladies and gentlemen! I want to once again thank for the cordial hospitality that the government and the people of the GDR are granting to us. I also want to repeat that the presently favorable prerequisites as well as the joint anti-imperialist positions are a broad and promising framework for a further development of the relations in all sectors on the basis of mutual respect.

We hope that through joint efforts it will be possible to utilize all possibilities inherent in this in the interests of both people and to undertake positive steps in accordance with that.

I thank you.

Musavi Departs

LD151246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0924 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) — The prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mir Hoseyn Musavi, ended his 3-day official visit to the GDR this morning. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, at whose invitation he had come. A National People's Army unit provided the military salute.

SINDERMANN MEETS IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD151215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1913 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) — Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received Ahmad Azizi, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the parliament, of Iran, for a talk on Tuesday. Horst Sindermann and Ahmad Azizi exchanged views on international developments and on interparliamentary cooperation. The interlocutors emphasized in agreement that parliaments, as elected representatives of their people, carried special responsibility in the struggle for preseving world peace and for returning to detente.

Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the far-reaching and comprehensive proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, which showed the resolve of the Soviet Union to free the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

All of world public opinion had to speak out more than ever that this chance should be used and that the question of war or peace should be decided in favor of peace.

Dealing with the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Horst Sindermann exphasized the necessity of ending it as quickly as possible and solving the disputed questions through negotiations.

Both sides expressed their interest in expanding contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly.

MUECKENBERGER RECEIVES SOVIET GENERALS

AU151412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) — On 9 October Erich Mueckenberger, president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received, together with leading functionaries of the friendship society, Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], and Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the military council and head of the GSFG political directorate, for a talk.

At the meeting Erich Mueckenberger stressed that in particular since the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPSU Congress a new higher quality has developed in cooperation between the basic units of the German-Soviet Friendship Society and the political organs or garrisons of the GSFG. In accordance with the joint large tasks set by the meeting between SED Central Committee General Secretary, Erich Honecker and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, this proceses of mutual support in the political and intellectual-cultural work must be further developed.

Army General Belikov reported on the achievements of the soldiers, sergeants, and officers of the GSFG to implement the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions. He assessed the friendly connections between the GSFG and the German-Soviet Friendship Society as an important factor for the internationalist education of the members of the Soviet Army. He expressed thanks to all members, functionaries, and executive committees of the German-Soviet Friendship Society for their active work in this field.

STOPH, USSR EDUCATION MINISTER LAUD COOPERATION

LD150627 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin — GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and USSR Minister of Education Sergey Shcherbakov paid tribute on Tuesday to the fruitful cooperation of the two countries in the scientific-pedagogical sphere. Direct relations between educational institutions and school collectives are of high benefit for the education of young people.

KESSLER RECEIVES CYPRIOT COUNTERPART, DELEGATION

LD142127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (ADN) — A Cypriot military delegation visited Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, on 14 October. The delegation is headed by Minister of Defense Ilias Iliadhis. It was received at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport with a military ceremony on the same day.

Army General Kessler briefed the guests on GDR policy, whose primary concern is the safeguarding of peace and the protection of socialist gains. Minister Iliadhis thanked him for the invitation and for the opportunity of getting to know the GDR and its armed forces.

Speaking about the Reykjavik meeting, the interlocutors praised the comprehensive measures for disarmament on earth and the nonexpansion of the arms race in space presented by the Soviet side. Minister Kessler underlined the GDR's position of principle to continue to work together with all forces of reason and realism. It really is necessary to use the historical chance to decide now the question of war or peace in favor of peace.

After the meeting Kessler hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation. In toasts the ministers described the visit by the delegation as an expression of the steadily developing friendly relations between both states and their armies.

On the same day the Cypriot delegation laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism. Afterwards it acquainted itself at the Brandenberg Gate with the responsible service for peace of the GDR frontier soldiers in securing the state frontier to Berlin (West).

BOESAK ATTENDS REFORM CHURCHES MEETING

LD111511 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reform Churches, Saturday on a several-days visit in the GDR. The prominent church leader from South Africa is heading the annual session of the executive committee of the World Alliance of Reform Churches, which is taking place from 13 to 19 October in Buckow near Berlin. This is the first time that the alliance has met in a socialist country. At the invitation of the General Convention of Reformed Churches in the GDR, church representatives from more than 20 countries on all continents are taking part. The session will be opened on Monday with an ecumenical service in the Berlin-Koepenick Schlosskirche. The week-long discussions will focus on the preparation of the next General Assembly in 1989 in Seoul. [passage omitted]

ENVOY PRESENTS HONECKER MESSAGE TO GREEK CLERGY

LD091757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Athens, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Seraphim, archbishop of Athens and all Greece, received GDR Ambassador Horst Brie in Athens on Thursday. Horst Brie presented the archbishop with a message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, on issues safeguarding peace and preserving life on earth. Archbishop Seraphim expressed his satisfaction at the fact that his country's Greek Orthodox Church and the GDR head of state agree on the demand to once and for all put a halt to all actions that endanger the present and future of life on earth.

PREPARATION COMMITTEE FOR PEACE CONFERENCE MEETS

AU151421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR national preparation committee for the world congress on the occasion of the International Year of Peace which will be held in Copenhagen from 15 to 19 October this year met in Berlin on 9 October. The chairman of the committee, Guenter Drefahl, reported on the results of the national preparation for the meeting of the peace forces in Copenhagen. The committee unanimously elected the delegation comprising 24 members from all strata of the people. On behalf of the delegation, Peter Bayer, work brigade leader from the Mansfeld combine VEB expressed thanks for the trust. He reaffirmed that the GDR representatives will exert every effort to ensure that new impulses will emanate from Copenhagen for the increased work of the forces for peace and disarmament. At the conclusion of the meeting Drefahl thanked all members of the national preparation committee for their active work in preparing the congress.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON WORK OF MILITARY ACADEMIES

AU151409 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 9 October a conference on the further development of the military academy sector was held in the Ministry of National Defense. Commanders, political and staff officers, as well as members of the military academies, participated in it.

Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense; members of the collegium of the Defense Ministry, and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army of the GDR, were cordially welcomed.

The minister of national defense spoke on the subject "The 11th SED Congress and the Tasks of the Military Academies." [passage omitted]

HONECKER RECEIVES THREE NEW AMBASSADORS

AU151405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On 9 October Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Petur Mezhdurechki, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the presentation of his credentials.

The ambassador conveyed fraternal greetings from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which Erich Honecker reciprocated just as cordially.

In the subsequent talk the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman called the safeguarding of peace the most urgent command of the present. He assessed the program submitted by the USSR for the liberation of the world from nuclear arms by the year 2000 as well as the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states from 11 June 1986 as a historic chance for mankind to end the arms race on earth and prevent the militarization of space. Erich Honecker expressed the expectation that at the negotiations between the USSR and the United States tangible results on arms limitation and disarmament will be achieved as soon as possible.

Erich Honecker praised the level of the bilateral relations and expressed the certainty that this cooperation will further deepen and become even more efficient according to the guidelines given by the 11th SED Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. The partners in the talk reaffirmed that the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make their contribution to strengthening socialism and will undertake everything to bring about real progress for safeguarding peace.

On 9 October Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Alfredo Cipriano Pons Benitez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, for the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Raul Alfonsin, president of the Argentine Republic, which Erich Honecker reciprocated in like manner.

The partners in the talk referred to the broad agreement in the views of the GDR and the Argentine Republic on the basic questions of our time as well as to the necessity to jointly support the preservation of peace and the consolidation of international security.

Both sides praised the high level of the bilateral relations and spoke out in favor of further continuing them.

On 9 October Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Lemma Gutema [spelling as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia, for the presentation of his credentials.

Erich Honecker expressed thanks for the greetings conveyed to him from Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and reciprocated them just as cordially.

Both partners in the talk agreed that the most important concern of all forces, being aware of their responsibility, must be to do everything to prevent a nuclear inferno and safeguard peace.

Erich Honecker expressed satisfaction with the high level that the bilateral relations have achieved in all sectors. He reaffirmed that the GDR will continue to support the deepening of the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the WPE and the development of the national relations.

SED CC CONGRATULATES MITTAG ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU122055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Greetings message by SED Central Committee to Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on his 60th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Guenter Mittag! The SED Central Committee conveys to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on your 60th birthday.

On your day of honor today, we sincerely want to express thanks to you for the untiring, creative work that you perform in the collective of the party leadership, in the service of our party and the people of the GDR to strengthen socialism and peace.

We respect you as an experienced, practical party and state functionary, who in over 4 decades has made great achievements in the struggle for the successful construction of socialism in the GDR and its further prosperous development in accordance with our party program.

Having grown up in a workers family and been a trained railwayman firmly linked with the work of the workers class and its struggle on the path into a new life of our people, you became a member of the SED in 1946. You are one of those comrades, of those activists of the first hour, who were given responsible functions by the party after the victory of the Soviet Army over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our people and who used all their strength to build our worker-peasant power, for the antifascist-democratic transformation, and the socialist revolution.

Since 1945 you have been working in leading functions of the party and state apparatus as well as of the FDGB -- as a member of the Greifswald Kreis SED leadership, youth secretary and chairman of the Greifswald FDGB Bezirk executive committee of the railway industrial trade union, as staff member and department head of the Central Committee, secretary of the economic commission of the Politburo, deputy chairman and secretary of the GDR National Economic Council, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and as secretary of the SED Central Committee -- and you have always successfully solved the tasks entrusted to you by the party in purposeful work.

Based on the trust of the party you were elected candidate member of the Central Committee in 1958 and member in 1962. In 1963 you became a candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of our party and in 1966 a member of the Politburo. The collective of the Politburo respects your creative work in elaborating and successfully implementing the policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, which is marked by closeness to the people and which was adopted by the Eighth SED Congress, and your work in developing the efficient GDR national economy, the combines, and our socialist planned economy.

We praise your contribution to working out and implementing the economic strategy of the party with which the GDR has successfully continued its development as a politically stable and economically efficient socialist state and which now, with the 11th party congress resolutions, comprises all fundamental tasks to enable our socialist society to successfully master the aims determined through to the year 1990 and to prepare it for the further tasks through to the year 2000.

Our party thanks you with trust and respect for your militant spirit in implementing the resolutions of our Marxist-Leninist party, for your firm affinity with the working people, for your great attention to their working and living conditions, and for your untiring work to develop the cadres in the state and economy.

For over 2 decades you have been a deputy to the GDR People's Chamber. As a member of the GDR State Council and since 1984 as a deputy chairman of the State Council, you have actively worked to ensure that the socialist social order develops successfully and that socialist democracy is further developed and improved.

Through your international work you contribute to strengthening the GDR and to increasing its authority in the struggle for international understanding and peace. The development of the fruitful cooperation and the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries and the universal strengthening and increase in the power and the international attraction of socialism through developing its advantages in a more and more perfect way, have been and are a matter close to your heart.

Our party and the GDR Government have praised your great achievements in developing the socialist society and in developing its international relations by awarding you the Karl Marx Order and other high national awards.

Dear Comrade Guenter Mittag! We wholeheartedly wish you the best of health, much creative vigor, and new successes in our joint work to implement the resolutions of the 11th party congress for the well-being of the people, for the happiness of the people, for a life in peace.

With socialist greeting, SED Central Committee.

The State Council and the Council of Ministers also conveyed congratulations to Guenter Mittag.

FRG PRESIDENT TOURS GERMAN-SPEAKING REGION

LD160521 Budapest MTI in English 1435 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI) — As reported, Dr Richard von Weizsacker, federal president of the Federal Republic of Germany, currently on an official visit to Hungary, Wednesday visited Baranya County, the region inhabited by nearly 40 per cent of the German-speaking population of Hungary.

The federal president was accompanied on the visit by his wife, Marianna von Weizsacker, and State Secretary Klaus Blech, leader of the Presidential Office, Rudi Walther, chairman of the Budgetary Committee of the Federal Assembly, Karl Deres, representative, and Ernst-Friedrich Jung, ambassador of the FRG to Hungary. The Hungarian accompanying party was Minister of Culture and Education Bela Kopeczi and his wife, Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Kovari, and Istvan Horvath, Hungarian ambassador to the FRG.

In Pecs the FRG president and his party were briefed in the city council on the historical past and current state of Baranya County and Pecs city, and the minority composition of the population, and the local enforcement of the country's minority policy. As the final event, a fraternal town agreement was signed between Pecs and Fellbach town in the FRG. A 50-member delegation arrived from the town in Baden-Wuerttemberg Province to attend the event. The document was signed by Friedrich-Wilhelm Kiel, chief mayor of Fellbach, and Zoltan Piti, president of the Pecs Council. The FRG president warmly congratulated the leaders of the two fraternal towns.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

AU151438 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial by Peter Serney: "After Reykjavik"]

[Text] The conclusion of the irregular Reykjavik summit was also irregular. It ended without agreement. But was it also unsuccessful? Thinking it over after the dramatic moment of the first disappointment — disappointment because we expected an agreement very much — we feel that, nevertheless, this Soviet-U.S. working weekend was not completely in vain.

And here we are hardly thinking only of the psychological situation, namely, that following the emotional nadir of the previous weeks, the sheer news of a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting signalled a certain change, a change from days of propagandistic confrontation to genuine dialogue. That was no small thing in itself. Or did we forget the extent of our relief when we were informed about the "presummit" at the beginning of the month?

But there are more and other things at issue as well. Although the Zakharov-Daniloff affair placed an unnecessary burden on Soviet-U.S. relations, it was a sign rather thqn the cause of the real difficulties in the negotiation process. It was a sign of the fact that, in spite of the series of Soviet attempts to achieve a compromoise, the sides have failed to move the exchange of views on nuclear and space armament out of the dead end ever since the Geneva summit held last year. To search for the bridging solutions at the highest level and thus simultaneously pave the way for an agreement and for the upcoming visit by the Soviet general secretary — that was the aim of the Moscow initiative for the Reykjavik summit for the acceptance of which, we must mention this too, the U.S. President came under considerable attack from his own extremist advisers.

Anyone who is attentively studying the material of the Gorbachev press conference, published in detail on another page of our paper today, and the further essential concessions made by the Soviet general secretary at Reykjavik for the benefit of an agreement, also comes to the conclusion that President Reagan indeed missed an extraordinary opportunity this weekend when he torpedoed the agreement by sticking to his space armament plans, plans viewed with skepticism by many people in the United States too. This is a serious development. We feel this burden even more when we become aware from the official Soviet and U.S. positions of how close they were from an agreement in principle in Reykjavik concerning the other arms limitation issues discussed in Geneva.

Yes, they were within reach of such an agreement. And let me remind you again that this happened after a long period of marking time. That is why we can rightly say that, although without an agreement, the Reykjavik summit ended far from having no achievements at all. It not only showed that there was a possibility for an agreement, but it also outlined the essential and genuine frameworks of such an agreement. And these frameworks are promising enough to convey the hope for the soberminded people that it cannot be that the U.S. Administration should give up the presently possibly reduction of nuclear arms and the subsequent confrontation for the sake of a "space shield" considered to be of doubtful value by many experts, including in terms of decades as well.

Following the irregularly concluded irregular Reykjavik summit and when asked whether he sees further chances for a dialogue with the Reagan administration after all this, the Soviet general secretary said the following: "I think that a dialogue is now more necessary than ever, no matter how difficult it is."

So far, the Soviet Union has done a lot to renew this dialogue, make it continuous, and make it as smooth as possible instead of increasingly difficult. Is the desire not justified, precisely after Reykjavik, that the United States should now come up with a similar approach?

EGYPTIAN BUSINESSMAN MEETS WITH MARJAI

LD160525 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 15 Oct 86

Budapest, October 15 (MTI) — 'Uthman Anmad 'Uthman, owner and chairman of the Arab Contractors Co., a prominent personality of Egyptian political and economic life, and his party, visited Hungary from October 11 to 15.

Osman Ahmed Osman met Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. At cordial talks the sides reviewed the cooperation between Hungarian companies and their Egyptian partners in the private sector, and evaluated relations since their meeting in Cairo in November 1984, particularly in the fields of plant cultivation, animal breeding, and agricultural and irrigation cooperation. The sides exchanged views about conceptions for further extension and development.

Osman Ahmed Osman held talks with Minister of Construction and town Development Laszlo Somogyi, Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress, and held talks with Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Istvan Doboczky.

The Egyptian businessman held talks in the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and with leaders of commercial companies, and was familiarized with agricultural and industrial establishments.

MARXIST-CATHOLIC DIALOGUE CONCLUDES IN BUDAPEST

AU151234 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Oct 86 p 5

[Unidentified correspondent's report: "Marxist-Catholic Dialogue Should Continue -- Press Conference at the Headquarters of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] A press conference held at the headquarters of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 11 October presented information about the dialogue between Marxist philosophers and theologians of 15 countries that ended in Budapest on 10 October. The participants in the scientific symposium entitled "Society and Moral Values" exchanged views concerning the great problems of our age. The 3-day conference was organized by the Institute of Philosophy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Roman Papal Gregorian University.

At the press conference, Cardinal Paul Poupard, head of the Vatican Secretariat for Nonbelievers, summed up the experience of the conference. He said that as early as the preparatory stages of the conference, those involved were convinced that the subject would stimulate a positive debate because moral values were shattered nowadays, and this could lead to severe consequences, and the development of the sciences raised new ethical problems that demanded new answers. The conference took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect for each other's views. In spite of their differnces in view, the participants tried to find common points in approaching the questions, based on philosophical traditions. Among these traditions, Poupard stressed the moral aspects of Marxism and its humanist content according to which -- and the participants agreed on this -- the personality continues to be the most important value in our age. The cardinal pointed out that freedom of religion, which lends credence to this dialogue between Catholics and Marxists and is at the same time also part of humanism, is playing an outstanding role in the assertion of human rights. "We have succeeded in finding several meeting points," the cardinal said, "for example, in the struggle against racism and inhumanity, but there is need for further activity in the future in order to deepen these meeting points. We regard this conference as a first step on the road. The dialogue should not remain only a discussion at the academic level, and the free exchange of view should be continued on all levels."

Then Academician Jozsef Lukacs, director of the Institute of Philosophy, summed up the experience of the conference. He said that the current dialogue held in Budapest was part of the long process of a dialogue that had been going on for 2 decades, but this was the first time that scientists representing such a wide circle of thought sat around the same table. The fact that both Catholicism and Marxism are rooted in European culture gave the dialogue a particular character. "At the conference," he said, "we have refrained from basic ideological arguments and it was our common endeavor to announce proposals for solving the major problems of our age, while safeguarding the integrity of the participants. Moral rather than political issues stood at the center of the debates at the symposium. Moral indifference is spreading, and this indifference is good soil for crime, manipulations, and self-destruction and it is our common responsibility to take a stand against this indifference." Particularly worthy of attention was the atmosphere of the conference, the mutual attention that characterized the two sides, and the constructiveness that served the search for solutions. Then Jozsef Lukacs stressed that the dialogue should continue and that one should make analysis of the possibilities for enlarging the circle of participants at such conferences. Finally, he announced that the lectures given at the conference would be published.

MAROTHY SPEAKS ON IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

LD151223 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Members of the National Assembly's Agricultural and Cultural Committees met today in Goedoelloe, one of the ivory towers of Hungarian biotechnological research. Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member and deputy prime minister, took part in and spoke at their session. The reporter is Eva Denes:

[Denes] [passage omitted] The deputies mentioned that we already are aware of the blessings of biotechnology, but are we clear as to its curses? In other words, how far are its effects on man or on the environment clarified, and what stage has been reached by legal regulation? Here the answer was only half-way reassuring: The law will try to catch up with research and environmental protection will be watched attentively. There were some who considered scientific work to be too scattered. Biotechnological research is being carried out by some 400 researchers in 9 different places. The lack of coordination also was mentioned and doubts were raised as to whether the several billion forints are being spent in the most purposeful way.

Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy in his speech gave answers to all this and to other still open questions as well. For instance: Money for research can be obtained through competition. Thus, although more time is needed to obtain the money, it can be discovered if it is not used according to the original intention. This is necessary also because we are spending altogther 150-160 billion forints on research and development and it is not a matter of indifference whether there are any usable results, and how many. He also said that when the previous plan period was being examined, it emerged that practical application is not sufficiently wide-ranging and rapid. The new results and methods in biotechnology must be utilized in a thought-out and timely manner. For this to be so, the chain of interest must be created from the places of research as far as the industrial plants. The innovation banks have a role to play in this. If they can see good business in something, they join in the manufacturing and give development credit at lower interest rates. Laszlo Marothy stressed: The next year is being planned in such a way that three areas — education, health and scientific research, naturally including biotechnology — will remain priority areas. The government therefore does not wish to save money on research and development.

BRIEFS

FRG TRADE RELATIONS — The FRG is Hungary's most important capitalist foreign trade partner and is in second place as regards all of Hungary's foreign trade. The volume of the mututal exchange of goods almost doubled in the last 10 years and reached DM5.3 billion last year. Hungarian exports, however, make up only DM 2.2 billion and imports DM 3.1 billion, which shows the lack of balance in the turnover of goods. Our relations of cooperation are considerable, and there are more than 330 cooperation agreements in force between the two countries' enterprises. We are also cooperating successfully on third markets. There are 19 jointly owned Hungarian-FRG mixed enterprises in operation in Hungary. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Oct 86 p 3 AU]

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR TRIED — Budapest (KATHPRESS) — A Budapest military court has sentenced Catholic conscientious objector Jozsef Peller to 36 months in prison. This is the harshest sentence passed to date against a conscientious objector. [Text] [Vienna NEUE AZ in German 15 Oct 86 p 7 AU]

RYZHKOV CONCLUDES 'OFFICIAL 'VISIT 15 OCT

Tours Katowice

LD151333 Warsaw PAP in English 0648 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14: Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, on an official friendly visit to Poland, toured the Katowice Voivodship today accompanied by his Premier Zbigniew Messner.

The premiers saw the steel mill complex "Katowice" built with much Soviet help. More than 20 per cent of all machinery and equipment installed in the initial period of construction came from the USSR. Soviet experts helped erect the complex and trained nearly 1,500 various Polish specialists.

"Katowice" Managing Director Bohdan Kolomyjski, with representatives of the complex' professional organizations and workers as well as Soviet experts working at the plant, welcomed both prime ministers and the members of the Soviet delegation.

Next, Nikolay Ryzhkov and Zbigniew Messner went to see a coking plant as the Katowice steel mill which, next to the department of rails heat treatment, is the second investment project in the mill finished over the past few years under Polish and Soviet inter-governmental agreements signed in 1983.

The production of coke will be based there on a Soviet technology not used in Poland so far.

The visit to the Katowice steel mill ended in a meeting with social and political activists and workers. During the meeting, Bohdan Kolomyjski announced a decision to change the name of the second coking plant in Dabrowa Gornicza into the "Przyjazn" (Friendship) Coking Plant as an expression of recognition for the Soviet Union's great economic assistance and fraternal cooperation in building the plant.

Next, the Soviet and Polish prime ministers arrived at Sosnowiec where residents of that town, miners and workers assembled at the foot of the monument to revolutionary deed to stage a rally of Polish-Soviet friendship.

Wife of the Soviet Premier Ludmila Ryzhkov, accompanied by Irena Messner, toured Krakow where she saw Collegium Maius, one of the oldest buildings of the Jahiellonian University. She also studied artifacts of Polish history and culture assembled at the Wawel Royal castle.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Zbigniew Messner together with their wives saw the performance of "Halka" by Moniusko in Warsaw's opera house tonight. Upon arrival there were welcomed by Minister of Culture and Art Aleksander Krawczuk and representatives of the theatre's management.

Representatives of the party, state and government leadership, members of the Soviet delegation and representatives of social organizations and Warsaw hosts were also in the audience.

During a break, Director of the Opera House Robert Satanowski presented commemorative medals minted to mark the 150th anniversary of the theatre and albums of Ryzhkov and Messner.

Satanowski told the two premiers about cooperation of his theatre with Soviet theatres of opera and ballet. Both premiers and the accompanying officials saw an exhibition "Soviet Artists on the Teatr Wielki Stage" at the theatre's foyer.

Signs 'Crucial' Agreements

LD151336 Warsaw PAP in English 1301 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 15: Poland and Soviet Union today signed a number of crucial government agreements concerning the development of new forms of economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Prime Ministers Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov, in the presence of Wojciech Jaruzelski signed an agreement on direct economic and scientific-technological cooperation between enterprises and organizations both countries, on the key principles of formation and activities of joint enterprises and joint organizations, and on the commodity exchange between Polish and Soviet home trade enterprises and organizations. The documents adopted by both governments include agreements on the training of Polish farming specialists in the Soviet Union, on Soviet technical assistance in the construction of a satellite-borne communications receiving station in Warsaw, and protocols for the previous agreements on cooperation in the reconstruction and extension of Polish repair shipyards and in the completion of the construction of the "Krywald-Erg" plant in Zory, producing veneers for the furniture industry.

Gives TV Interview

LD152147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 15 Oct 86

[Interview with Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by correspondents Waldemar Rudnik and Andrzej Siezieniewski on 15 October; recorded, place not specified -- Ryzhkov speaks in Russian with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] [Correspondent] I would like to thank the comrade premier for finding time to be with us before the television cameras. I propose to begin our conversation with a question on the results of his just concluded visit. Polish-Soviet agreements were signed today in many fields. In the context of these documents and of agreements implemented to date, how do you, comrade premier, assess the state of and prospects for economic cooperation between our two states?

[Ryzhkov] Indeed, we signed a number of important agreements today concerning bilateral economic cooperation. These documents summarize the results of what has been done in the past few years as we were gathering experience in our new cooperation, and they show good prospects for further development. The point is that both the Soviet Union and our Polish friends understand that traditional methods of economic cooperation, which were good just a few years ago and according to which we lived for some time, have been exhausted, since they relied on extensive development. It was a simple matter of goods turnover between our states, and such exchanges have certain limits. If one does not seek new forms of cooperation, then we may stagnate, with no dynamic development in our economic relations. During the past few years we have found ways to approach these problems in a more flexible manner, to jointly find beneficial forms of cooperation that allow us to integrate our possibilities.

We live in the same socialist system, and that is why we must always remember that our countries, in the period of their development, together gained a very large scientific and technological potential. We have created a great production potential for our countries. But it would be more effective if the economies of our two countries complemented each other. In this case, each of our national economies -- the Polish and Soviet -- takes advantage of this. As an end product, our cooperation is increasingly strengthened. That is why such approaches have the greatest prospects, and the agreements we made today are intended to resolve these new problems. As for details: This concerns both enterprises and all scientific and technological organizations. That is integration, in a broad sense.

Regarding the agreement of today, it will be implemented under new economic conditions. When I say new, I am also thiking of the fact that they will be richer through the strategy of an accelerated economic expansion.

[Correspondent] Could I ask the comrade premier to define the essence of this concept?

[Ryzhkov] The essence of our more flexible economic ties is that we should make greater use of our options. The potential of our economies is huge. Take, for example, the electronics industry. You are engaged in the development of the electronics industry in your country. We too, have amassed a wealth of experience in this area. If we cooperate very closely in this area, we shall move forward much more quickly.

We believe, first of all, that cooperation between us is necessary. In the past there have been numerous barriers preventing proper cooperation. There were, if I may say so, numerous bureaucratic obstacles preventing close cooperation between enterprises. You have undoubtedly been told that in the Soviet Union decisions have been made that enlarge the rights of our enterprises in the field of cooperation abroad, providing for direct links between our enterprises and their foreign partners. Naturally, this applies first to our partners from socialist states so that they will be able to identify mutually beneficial issues; and we allow them to communicate with each other concerning mutual deliveries of, for instance, some elements or plant that complement each other. Such are the problems of cooperative deliveries. We think there are still great, untapped possibilities. We are also convinced that we have started in this 5-year period with out Polish friends -- including the foundation of joint enterprises in which capital will be created from the finances of the Soviet Union and Poland, and where problems that are of importance to the Polish and Soviet economy will be resolved -- will benefit both states.

We have agreed to construct, in the current 5-year period, five such enterprises. Now, design work is being conducted, and during the talks with Comrade Messner we also discussed the future, so that in the next period as well such enterprises can be created. There are also great opportunities for joint construction, or technological enterprises, as this best meets present-day demands and is most effective. This, among other things, was discussed.

[Correspondent] You mentioned, comrade premier, that as part of the new strategy enterprises will gain considerable independence, including on contacts with foreign enterprises. You also mentioned that our enterprises maintain contacts with Soviet enterprises -- about 100 direct contacts -- and that in the near future there will be more than 200. What is the ultimate objective in this field?

I think the most effective, productive arrangement of mutual economic relations will occur when there are direct contacts between enterprises. We are quite persuaded of this although, of course, it is the center that should direct these processes. One must, however, give enterprises the chance to resolve these problems. They know their own needs best, their own possibilities best. That is why if they work with direct contacts they can find the most effective ways to solve these problems. It is true that we already have the right experiences; together with the Polish People's Republic, for the past few years, at the initiative of Comrade Jaruzelski — it was his initiative — a specific number of enterprises, about 50, have had direct contacts with partners in the Soviet Union. The number of such enterprises is growing and these simple contacts, set up in the last few days, should be deepened even further; they must be given new content.

In comparison with what existed before, what has been done is good, but it is as if it had been left unfinished, and it is important that these are deep contacts, both economic and purely human. That is why we believe there are great opportunities here. As far as numbers are concerned, we did not set ourselves such an arithmetical problem: will there be 150 or 200 of them? There will be as many as needed. As many enterprises as can find partners — this we would view with satisfaction. That is why we did not set for ourselves the goal of working out some sort of framework as to whether there would, for example, be 150 of these enterprises or 200 of them. We set for ourselves the goal of enterprises finding themselves as parnters. The more partners they find, the better it is.

[Correspondent] If I may, I propose to move away for a moment from the problem of high politics, from system solutions, from matters of international significance. We speak a lot — and it is a good thing that we speak of this — about accelerated development. I therefore believe that it will not be out of place to mention here what is and what should be the part played by the working class, the crews of enterprises in managing these enterprises, and in deciding how the cooperation between the enterprises of our two countries should develop. What else do we have to do in this matter?

[Ryzhkov] As far as I know, comrades, you have been informed tht enormous work is now going on in the Soviet Union — that is, in the field of managing the national economy. First priority alongside managing the economy, is geared to giving certain economic rights to our work forces. Work forces are the basic link. It is a result of their work that material values are created; so, first priority should go to giving specific economic rights to work forces. Where there are rights, there should also be responsibility. That is the direction of our reform, which we are now implementing. We began to carry it out in 1983-84. Now we have accumulated the appropriate experience and from next year on, we will be changing whole branches of the national economy over to that system.

The point of this is to give greater rights to work forces, so that they are not simply executors of some plan — because we are not departing from our planned economy; on the contrary, we are steamlining central planning — but work forces must take a creative approach to this matter. There must be an economic system that enables and to some extent makes it obligatory for enterprises to operate more effectively, so that they can obtain specific material values by their own work, which they will have at their disposal. So, the better the enterprise works, the more social problems it will be able to solve. That is the picture regarding giving rights to work forces.

What is the role of these work forces in this situation? Of course, every schedule, every formula will be dead, unless people take them up -- unless work forces take them up. We think people's creativity, people's energy should be awakened on this issue, so that they are interested in such activity; and this can only be done when people understand the point of remodelling.

We are doing a great deal in this direction to get our work forces participating in this area. In the Soviet Union, an act on work forces was passed 2 years ago. It gives the right to participate in production processes. Work forces become direct participants in that process. This matter is still being developed in our state. So, to sum up, we have adopted a line in our country that compels and enables people to become direct participants in everything that is happening in the enterprise.

[Correspondent] Comrade Premier, one more question to finish with. This was your first visit, comrade, to this country. What impressions are you leaving Poland with?

[Ryzhkov] I would like to make a correction here: this is my first visit as head of the Soviet government to Poland; it is my very first visit abroad as premier of the Soviet Union; and it is a visit to the Polish People's Republic. So, I can tell you one thing: I am pleased with this visit, absolutely pleased with this visit. Despite having been in Poland before more than once in different years, now in this short time, I was able to get to know many sides of Polish society.

First of all, I had a 3-hour meeting with Comrade Jaruzelski. I must say that it was a very substantive, a very businesslike meeting. I conveyed greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev to Comrade Jaruzelski: wishes of success to the whole Polish nation. We discussed many problems which are of interest to both sides, the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, and some problems of the international situation. Of course, as you yourselves understand, the conversation gave first priority to the meeting by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev with President Reagan in Reykjavik. You know that the Soviet side presented a whole series of constructive proposals, whose aim was to ensure peace on earth, but, unfortunately, the U.S. Administration, the Administration of the United States of America, turned out to be unprepared to solve those problems and the results of that are known to you.

In addition, I had talks with Comrade Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, where we held detailed discussions of economic problems; we summed up what has already been done. But, most importantly we outlined the roads to further economic development. As for matters outside economics, I would like to say that I was able to stay in Warsaw. I had a meeting at city hall. I was in Katowice yesterday. I am very glad that today — and I would like to stress this — the Polish nation is in a very good mood. This was evident during meetings in factories. People have accepted the need for good, steady production. I would also like to stress that Warsaw gave us a very warm welcome, very warm. This must be tradition. Warsaw is Warsaw. It is a very cultured city. Warsovians are special people. So the brief meetings I had in Warsaw made a great impression on me. Yesterday in Katowice, in the metallurgical combine, I also had meetings, very good meetings. I am exceptionally pleased, for we are warmly welcomed everywhere in your country. Taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to express gratitude to all those whom I had the opportunity to meet and to convey best wishes to the Polish people many successes in the building of socialism in Poland.

[Correspondent] I, too, would like to thank you warmly, comrade, on our behalf and on behalf of our listeners, and end our conversation by wishing you every success. Thank you very much.

[Ryzhkov] Thank you.

Sees Jaruzelski

LD152224 Warsaw PAP in English 1914 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 15 — PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski met here today with CPSU CC Political Bureau member and Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, now on an official visit of friendship to Poland.

Nikolay Ryzhkov conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski cordial greetings from CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev who wished Communists and the entire Polish nation a successful implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions and new achievements in the building of socialist Poland. While expressing deep gratitude for the greetings Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to Mikhail Gorbachev and the entire Soviet nation best wishes to successfully implement decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He stressed the invariability of the basic line of the PUWP for a comprehensive development and consolidation of Polish-Soviet unshakeable friendship and cooperation in all fields between Poland and the Soviet Union. It is in tune with vital interests of the Two nations, the unity of socialist community states and the consolidation of peace in the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski highly appraised Mikhail Gorbachev's constructive and principled stand during the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, the stand which created premises for a fundamental turn in the direction of solving the issues of nuclear disarmament. He also expressed a conviction that this stand would be an impulse for intensifying struggle for healing the international situation.

The two acknowledged with satisfaction a steady growth of the level of Polish-Soviet relations, enriching them with new contents and moving to higher forms of cooperation. They highly assessed activities deepening the socialist economic integration, broadening direct contacts and establishing of joint enterprises. They expressed a conviction that these endeavours would accelerate socio-economic development of the two states and would influence favourably living conditions of working people.

In the course of the exchange of views on the international situation they stressed mutual will to closely cooperate with other socialist states in intensifying efforts designed to liquidate a threat of nuclear war, consolidate peace and actively implement the line of foreign policy laid down during debates of the Political Consultative Committee of the state-parties of the Warsaw Treaty in Sofia and Budapest.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and full mutual undertanding. It was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Prime Minsiter Zbigniew Messner, Poland's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Wlodzimierz Natorf and Soviet Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

Joint Statement Issued

LD160743 Warsaw PAP in English 2201 GMT 15 Oct 86

["Joint Statement on Ryzhkov's Visit to Poland (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 15 -- CPSU CC Political Bureau member, Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov stayed in Poland on an official visit of friendship between October 13 and 15 at the invitation of the PUWP CC and the Polish Government.

The visit passed in the atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship, and full mutual understanding.

Nikolay Ryzhkov was received by PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. In the course of the meeting the sides exchanged views on main aspects of the Polish-Soviet cooperation and the current international situation.

Nikolay Ryzhkov acquainted himself with the achievements of the crew of the "Katowice" steel mill and met with the party activists and the management. He also toured the electronic materials scientific-production centre in Warsaw.

Ryzhkov held a meeting with the leadership of the PUWP Warsaw Committee, the city's people's council, and the president of Warsaw.

During their talks Zbigniew Messner and Nikolay Ryzhkov informed each other on the course of the implementation of tasks concerning socio-economic development in each country in light of the resolutions of 10th PUWP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. They reviewed key matters of bilateral relations and key international issues.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the constantly consolidating fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two states and peoples.

The sides stressed particular significance of Wojciech Jaruzelski's meetings and talks with Mikhail Gorbachev for the dynamic development of Polish-Soviet relations. The leading role of both fraternal parties, the PUWP and CPSU, and the course for accelerated socio-economic development worked out by them creates favourable conditions for the further deepening of comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

The sides pointed to the great significance of deepening integration processes, the need for taking energetic actions in favour of the implementation of the long-range programme of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union till the year 2000.

The signing of numerous intergovernmental and interministerial agreements in accordance with the programme provides a lasting foundation for the further intensification of bilateral ties.

Heads of governments of both states paid much attention to the elaboration and development of new forms of economic cooperation. They find the direct cooperation of Polish and Soviet enterprises, combines, amalgamated enterprises, design offices and research-development units, initiated in 1984, to be beneficial for both sides and conducive to a more effective use of the still existing economic and scientific reserves. Both sides attach great significance to the establishment of joint production enterprises.

The sides agreed that in the nearest future more Polish and Soviet production, scientific-research, and farming organizations will start direct cooperation, and a number of coordinating organizations and joint teams of scientists and experts will be created to work out and apply most up-to-date technological processes.

The sides analysed the course of the implementation of agreements on cooperation in the further development of a joint raw material and production base.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of trade commitments of the two states for 1986, highly appraising their current implementation. The Soviet side approached with understanding the steady efforts of the Polish side striving to balance mutual turnover in the present five-year period.

The premiers acknowledged with satisfaction a growing development of direct contacts between societies of the two states.

A necessary condition to favourably implement ambitious programmes of accelerated socio-economic development of Poland and the Soviet Union is toi preserve and consolidate peace. Unity and cohesion of the socialist community states and their cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA are the unfailing guarantee of security in Europe and in the world.

The heads of the two governments stressed the exceptional significance of the Soviet-U.S. top level meeting in Reykjavik which created a historical chance to achieve progress in Soviet-U.S. negotiations on key issues of international security. But the U.S. side was not ready to take practical steps to arrest the arms race and to end the meeting with constructive results.

The Polish side fully shared the Soviet assessment of the results of the meeting and expressed a determined suport for bold and far-reaching Soviet proposals. The acceptance of these proposals by the U.S. Administration would mean a significant turn in the direction of achieving agreements on strategic weapons, nuclear medium range and outer space weapons. Poland and the Soviet Union are of the opinion that the present situation requires active moves and consistent search for peaceful solutions.

In the course of the talks, the premiers expressed concern over the continuing tense international situation, caused by the confrontational course of aggressive imperialist forces, by the nuclear and conventional arms race forced by them and by the threat of its proliferation into outer space.

The feasible alternative for the dangerous policy are peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist states. The announced by the Soviet Union programme of disarmament creates genuine possibilities to remove the threat of war and to build a universal system of international security. Poland, together with other countries of the socialist community, strongly and consistently supports this principled policy.

Heads of governments of Poland and the Soviet Union stressed that one of the main tasks of their countries' foreign policies is the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. Poland and the Soviet Union confirm their readiness to make a constructive contribution to further development in all fields of the CSCE process.

Heads of both governments expressed a joint opinion that the prerequisite for the lasting peace, mutual confidence and cooperation is the recognition of territorial and political realities shaped in Europe as a result of the Second World War and post-war development. The existing boundaries on the continent are inviolable.

The sides noted with satisfaction the growing importance of the Nonaligned Movement. Heads of both governments demand a halt to repressions against the African majority and acts of aggression against neighbouring states and the application, in accordance with U.N. Charter, of sanctions against the RSA. The sides stressed the need for an immediate implementation of the U.N. Resolution on the granting of independence to Namibia.

They expressed strong conviction that European and universal security can be permanently guaranteed through the creation of an universal system of security and peace. The fundamental position on this issue is included in the joint initiative of the socialist states presented at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the results of the visit, which were evaluated as fruitful and beneficial. They will favour further strengthening of fraternal friendship and development of comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Ryzhkov Departs

LD151739 Warsaw PAP in English 1539 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 15 — Member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov ended today his official visit of friendship to Poland.

The farewell ceremony was held this afternoon at the Warsaw airport decorated with Polish and Soviet Union's national flags.

Nikolay Ryzhkov was seen off by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner who was accompanied by members of supreme party and state authorities.

SIWICKI CONFERS AWARDS ON SOVIET GENERALS

LD102243 Warsaw PAP in English 2141 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 10 — To mark the forthcoming holiday of the Polish People's Army, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki met today with a group of generals and officers from the Northern Group of the Soviet Army troops.

During the meeting General Siwicki decorated some Soviet generals and officers with the "Brotherhood-in-arms" distinctions.

The meeting was attended by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary General Jozef Baryla.

PRC JUSTICE MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD102301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2224 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 10: Minister of Justice of the People's Republic of China Zou yu arrived today for a several-day official visit to Poland paid at the invitation of the Polish Minister of Justice Lech Domeradzki.

The Chinese guest, who is accompanied by officials of the Justice Ministry of People's China, will acquaint himself with the organization of work in the Polish administration of justice and with problems of resocialization.

DAILY COMMENTS ON COMING CSCE VIENNA MEETING

AU101557 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Oct 86 p 5

[Wojciech Pomianowski article: "The CSCE Process -- the Road to Vienna"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A new CSCE meeting, which will follow the pattern of the Belgrade and Madrid meetings, begins in Vienna on 4 November. The CSCE process is an extensive and manysided process supported by thousands and thousands of politicians, experts, and representatives of various walks of life. This large crowd of participants in the CSCE discussion continues to transmit to the wider international community the results of this discussion via the mass media, including thousands and thousands of copies of expert publications and memoirs written by participants themselves.

This wider international community has the right to ask questions about the results of the CSCE process in view of the fact that there are times when the development of the international situation, the increase in tension and threats, and the crises of trust and dialogue distinctly deviate from the lofty CSCE ideas.

The answers to these questions vary diametrically. Some people assuem that the participants in the various CSCE meetings are divorced from reality and some maintain that the CSCE process has created not only a new quality in European awareness, which has again been rediscovered, but also specific mechanisms, which are a nucleus for the future system of common security if not a real element of it. that is why while some people stress the failure of the Belgrade conference, the results of which were described by the head of the Swiss delegation as consisting of 99 percent fiasco and 1 percent success in the form of agreement on the date and place of the following meeting, other people bring up Madrid with its concluding document and mandate for the Stockholm conference, which nevertheless ended in success.

It is of course obviously true that the CSCE process does not function and develop in a political vacuum and that it mirrors the highways and byways of world politics and the ups and downs of the international climate. [paragraph continues]

But even if we minimalize the results of that process, are not joint discussions based on the new awareness that we have common interests and face common threats, on the discovered European common identity, and on the belief that it is necessary to overcome all existing and threatened divisions of Europe, something to write home about? After all, as the former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said when signing the CSCE Final Act: "Following so many years of confrontation, it is impossible for an era of cooperation to materialize overnight." Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky used to say in such situations: "Little was needed to begin the war, but a great deal is needed to prevent a new war." The thing is that preventing war is still our primary task.

Participants in the Vienna conference, which begins on 4 November, will meet with this in mind, but it would be a bad thing if they compare their meeting too literally with the "dancing" Congress of Vienna, which, to put it mildly, did not take European interests into consideration. What is at stake at the coming Vienna meeting is not diplomatic capers, but a Europe that is really safer and friendlier to itself.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEET

AU100936 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports: The Council of Ministers met on 6 October. It examined a draft amendment to the law governing property, proposed changes to capital transfer and capital gains tax, and new principles behind financing and granting loans for housing construction.

The Council acquainted itself with conclusions and postulates on this subject submitted by local bodies of state administration, social and political organizations, work places, and citizens. It also viewed the proposals of the Council for Housing Affairs in these matters.

The Council of Ministers also examined a report on the activity of housing cooperatives in the period 1983-6.

The proposed government changes to the law governing housing are meant to rationalize the housing economy and improve housing conditions. The draft amendment establishes new rules making it easier to change apartments, which is in accordance with numerous opinions reaching central bodies. For example, changes of apartment between closely-related persons (parents, children) will be facilitated. The change to the rules governing capital gains tax levied when privately-owned housing premises are exchanged foresee, among other things, exemption from capital gains tax when the profit earned by the exchange is entirely spent on acquiring further property, as well as on -- and this is something that the rules so far did not take into account -- refurbishing and modernizing buildings or acquiring building plots. The dateline for levying this tax is also to be extended from 1 to 2 years.

The Council of Ministers discussed the principles behind financing and granting loans for housing construction. It stated that in order to achieve significant progress in solving the housing problem, it is essential to involve to a greater degree the financial resources of future occupiers. This will permit a reduction in public expenditure on housing construction. Loans will be granted on the basis of standard construction costs, and their size will depend on the area of the property and the costs of building it. The loans system should also encourage occupiers to develop the infrastructure of housing districts.

The Council of Ministers stressed that the institutional changed to the financing of housing construction can only be effective when other factors affecting housing development, such as the availability of building space, adequate production of materials, and changes to the organization of building enterprises and housing cooperatives, are also present. It is also necessary to make the wages of employees in these work places dependent on their production results, which should increasse the concern of these employees for lower building costs.

The Council of Ministers approved these proposed general changes and instructed that work on detailed regulations be continued.

Next, there was a meeting of the Government Presidium, which examined and approved a complex program for the modernization of the Social Insurance Office [ZUS] between 1986 and 1990.

The program is a continuation of the activity undertaken in this direction during the period 1983-5.

The first tangible results of the 1983 government decisions need to be continued by means of further modernization work. In the coming years, ZUS will receive new computers together with peripheries, mainly of Polish manufacture. The modernization of old ZUS premises, mainly inspectorates and departments, if forseen. Several dozen new premises will be built.

The Government Presidium acknowledged the system of settling accounts connected with he use of the "Friendship" oil pipeline which passes through Poland, this system having been agreed on by the central planning bodies of the PPR and GDR.

PAP GIVES AGENDA FOR 23 OCT SEJM SESSION

LD140404 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 13 -- Presidium of the Sejm (Polish Parliament) decide to call the 13th meeting of the Sejm for October 23 and 24.

The agenda of the meeting evisages:

-- first reading of a draft law on the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990, approximate balance sheet of budget incomes and expenditures, and the state's financial balance for that period,

-- government report on the state of implementation of the new system of control of scientific and technological progress in the national economy,

-- report of Sejm committees on government draft law on factories' welfare and housing funds in state-owned units.

-- deputies' questions.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES DEFENSE MILITARY PZPR

AU100837 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 6 October Warsaw PZPR accountability-election conference of the Ministry of National Defense central institutions]

[Text] Speaking during the conference, F. Siwicki said that the party organizations and their committees elected 3 years ago had gone through an excellent school of ideological prowess, political struggle, and constructive work, had participated in successful battles and campaigns, and had tasted the bitterness of failures and threats. They have learned, he continued, to close their ranks, repulse the enemy's massive attacks, and help to implement very complicated service tasks.

This struggle, work, and specific activities have helped to accomplish the task posed by the familiar slogan that the party must regain its strength as "the same party, but not quite the same."

Today the party organization of our central military institutions is not what it was 3 years ago. It has become more mature ideologically and politically, more experienced, and more involved in the life of the country and the Army. We have a better knowledge of our tasks, difficulties, opportunities, dangers, and the external and domestic conditions under which we have to promote the country's stability, the state's defense potential, and the troops' combat readiness.

Ideological, dedicated, and expert party aktivs as well as party committees, including the retiring committee of the central institutions, have promoted and organized party work. The fact that institutions and subordinate units have effectively implemented the tasks posed by the PZPR leadership is the feather in the cap of the retiring committee, which has accurately mapped out and organized party work and created good models for Leninist activities.

The retiring committee has also ensured high moral-political standards of party and service collectives, raised their political awareness, consolidated their trust in the PZPR program and policy, and inspired our service life with party commitment and responsibility for solving the state's defense problems and the Armed Forces' training, educational, technical, economic, organizational, and mobilizing problems.

During the congress campaign and the postcongress period, our party work proceeded at a high pace, and we carried out enormous propaganda and study work. Institute leaderships and party aktivs have made great efforts in drawing up a schedule for the Armed Forces' main tasks which derive from the congress resolution.

On behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruselski, who is the overall head of our Armed Forces, I thank you all for your great party militancy, effective service activities, and efforts to provide ideological incentives for individuals to carry out their service and social tasks conscientiously.

Because of their nature, the party organizations of the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense are very much committed to the problems of the development of our Armed Forces and of their strategic functioning. This means that we are responsibile for their organizational shape and for the thrifty use of the funds at our disposal. It is the wish of the party that we be thrifty and constantly improve economic management.

We should do this by resolutely reviewing military structures and jobs. After all, modern technologies, even those that are used on a limited and selective scale, cost more and more. We also want to gradually improve soldiers' living standards and take better care of cadres. We must search for bold initiatives to enable us to accomplish these tasks without increasing the budget. We must also be more efficient in assisting the national economy, concentrate efforts, and be models of organization and reliability.

We must be citizens enough to ensure that we use only the indispensable minimum of national funds in meeting the needs of the Armed Forces. We must make the utmost use of every zloty by clever and honest conduct. All our successes in this work depend mostly on ourselves -- on our central institutions.

Every lapse, neglect, and bad decision involve at this level large moral and material losses and even failure to achieve the planned indicators of combat readiness. This is why everything in this reagard must be of the best quality, and this applies to skills, competence, prudence, courage, organization, discipline, and people-to-people relations. We all must see everywhere that our central institutions display these qualities in the best manner.

The party organization must also do its share in this regard and must not limit itself to dealing only with its own problems and the internal life of the central institutions. It must adjust its activities to general military conditions and commitments because it is a social institution, one that makes decisions on and takes responsibility for the concepts and work of other institutions. The party organization's work should help improve the functioning of the Armed Forces' leading echelons and their influence on these forces.

Both the people who are entangled in earthy personal problems and leaderships, staffs and commands need the collective wisdom of party organizations. This wisdom is also necessary for the one-person command that is conceived as an art of using the wisdom and scientific advice of party collectives when making decisions.

We must continue to raise the importance and impact of party organizations on the entire course of service, and that is why we must pay more attention to primary party organizations, which must not remain on the sidelines of our main interests because that which is most important happens in their areas. People talk about their doubts and conflicts in these organizations, which also produce ideas on how to improve work and service.

The 10th congress stressed most strongly the need to stimulate primary party organizations, and this is why we must raise their importance in our party and service life. primary party organizations have much to accomplish in ideological-political education. They must be more sensitive to political vacillation and neutrality, fight for people's moral purity, and counter parochialism, greed, dishonesty, and disloyalty in service and personal relationships. He who violates party and soldierly ethics must be made to feel ill at ease in the party organization and among his comrades.

The employee of the central institutions who is a party member must always be a model communist, otherwise he harms the army and the party. We must inspire the subordinates in military districts and units with knowledge, modesty, good manners, a principles fight against badness, objective avaluations, and a sympathetic approach toward people's worries.

SIWICKI, OTHERS ATTEND ARMY DAY FESTIVITIES

LD122013 Warsaw PAP in English 1631 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 12 — A twenty-four gun salute today marked the 43rd anniversary of the historic battle at Lenino, and a gala change of guards at the Tomb of the Unknown soldier here was the highlight of the observances held to mark the day of the Polish People's Army.

The ceremony was attended by Polish Minister of Defence General Florian Siwicki, General Jozef Baryla, Jozef Czyrek, Janusz Kubasiewicz, Henryk Bednarski, members of party and state authorities, representatives of the National Alliance of Trade Unions and city authorities. Present was also a delegation of Soviet war veterans.

Wreaths were laid at the monument by delegations of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), the Ministry of Defence, the city authorities as well as ambassadors, military attaches and employees of diplomatic missions. Flowers were also laid by delegations of war veterans, social and youth organizations, and factories. The ceremony was crowned by a military parade.

In connection with the day of the Polish Armed Forces, tribute was paid to Soviet soldiers who perished on the Polish soil in the years of the Second World War. Wreaths and flowers were laid at the cemetery of the Soviet Army soldiers by delegations of PRON's National Council, the Ministry of Defence, city fathers, by representatives of war veterans, socio-political and youth organizations, and representatives of diplomatic missions of socialist states.

PZPR-ZSL-SD COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD141046 Warsaw PAP in English 0659 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 13 — A session of the Central Commission for Cooperation between the PUWP, the United Peasant Party (UPP) and the Democratic Party (DP) was held at the headquarters of the DP CC here today.

Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in the session on behalf of the PUWP, Roman Malinowski on behalf of the UPP and Tadeusz W. Mlynczak on behalf of the DP. Besides, head of the PRON National Council Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PAX Catholic Association Zenon Komender, Chairman of the Christian Social Association Kazimierz Morawski and head of the board of the Polish Union of Lay Catholics Andrzej Deskur took part in the session.

The debaters discusses the state of the implementation of the law on the system of people's council and territorial self-government. They also stressed that one should continue the process of strengthening people's councils as a genuine master of the town and countryside in an all-round way. Participants in the meeting studied the implementation of the law on special procedure against perpetrators of some offences, adopted in July 1986. They said the law expressed Poland's political stability, confirming consistent pursuing of the line of agreement and providing another opportunity to return to line in tune with law for persons sentenced for offences against the state and public order. The debaters studied a report on visits paid by PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT DOE ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU151309 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1206 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 15/10/1986 — Upon President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation, the president of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel Kanyon Doe, arrived in Bucharest on Wednesday, October 15, for an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The ceremony of the distinguished guest's official reception was arranged outside the Palace of the Republic, where the state flags of Romania and Liberia were hoisted.

Crowds of Bucharesters gathered in the Republic Square extended a warm show of esteem and consideration for Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Samuel Kanyon Doe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu friendly and cordially welcomed President Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The Liberian head of state's visit goes down as a major event in the ties between the two countries and peoples, as a significant contribution to strengthening Romanian-Liberian friendship and collaboration, to mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU151919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/10/1986 — Official talks started in Bucharest on Wednesday, October 15, between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the President of the Republic of Liberia, Samuel Kanyon Doe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially welcomed President Samuel Kanyon Doe and hailed his visit to Romania, pointing out that it highlighted the fine Romanian-Liberian relations as well as the joint wish to further strengthen the cooperation between the two countries, both bilaterally and in the international arena, in line with the two peoples' will and aspirations after peace and progress.

President Samuel Kanyon Doe thanked for the invitation to visit Romania as well as for the warm reception extended to him.

The two heads of state expressed satisfaction at their meeting and useful exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest and expressed their belief that the current summit and the understandings to be reached would impart further dimensions to the Romanian-Liberian collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Samuel Kanyon Doe then continued their talks in the presence of the two delegations.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister, Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Gheorghe David, minister of agriculture, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine-building industry, Pavel Aron, minister of transport and telecommunications, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Marin Ivascu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Constantin Mitea and Nicolae Mihalache, advisers to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Liberia by: N.H. Taylor, member of the Senate, Alfred B. Curtis, vice-president of the House of Representatives, J. Bernard Blamo, minister of foreign affairs, Paul Jeffy, minister of planning and economic affairs, Mcleod Darpoh, minister of commerce, industry and transportation, Gblorzuo Toweh, minister of agriculture, E. Harding Smythe, national security adviser to the president, J. Charles Hansford, ambassador, chief of protocol at the Presidential Palace, Jonathan C. Taylor, deputy minister of state of public works, Emmanuel L. Shaw II, deputy minister of international cooperation, R. Webster Simpson, charge d'affairs a.i. of the Republic of Liberia in Bucharest.

In that framework, the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Liberian relations were examined.

During the talks emphasis was placed on the friendly manysided links between Romania and Liberia. Prerequisites were shown to exist for the more intense development of bilateral collaboration, in the economic area in particular. In this respect, the wish was asserted of imprinting a sustained pace to mutually advantageous cooperation by expanding cooperation in production, increasing and diversifying commercial exchanges on the basis of long-term agreements, which will give stability and perspective to the Romanian-Liberian collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Samuel Kanyon Doe decided that the members of the two delegations should look into palpable modalities of intensifying economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Liberia, in keeping with the guidelines and understandings agreed upon at top level.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION HELD WITH MONGOLIA

AU151422 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1306 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1986 — Wednesday proceedings of the tenth session of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration started in Bucharest.

The delegations of the two parties in the commission, headed by Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime minister, and Choynoryn Suren, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, look into the way there have been implemented the understandings agreed upon at summit level in point of development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, as well as into the prospects of expanding and diversifying the exchanges of goods between Romania and Mongolia.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN YOUTH LEADER

AU142037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1986 — RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 14 Abdal Ahad Jamal al-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now on a visit to Romania.

The reception occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, on the decisive role of summit dialogue in Bucharest and Cairo in the development and strengthening of cooperation, and determination was expressed to further work for the deepening and diversification of Romanian-Egyptian ties.

World political issues were also approached, more particularly those referring to the Middle East.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated, on this occasion too, Romania's constant stance on the need for a peaceful, negotiated solution to the Middle East issues, with stress on the necessity of calling an international conference under the U.N. aegis to be attended by all the sides concerned, inclusive of the PLO and Israel, and of setting up a preparatory committee to this end to include the PLO and Israel.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, were the fundamental problems of our days, and underscored the significance of intensifying ties of collaboration among youths everywhere in the peoples' fight for peace, socioeconomic progress and the building of a better and more just world.

The interview was attended by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth (UCY), minister for youth affairs of Romania.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION WITH FINLAND ENDS

AU102010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1649 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 10/10/1986 — The current stage of Romanian-Finnish commercial exchanges and economic, industrial and technological cooperation was surveyed at the 16th session of the joint Romanian-Finnish Commission of Commerce and Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation held in Bucharest over October 6-10. Mutual wish was shown to boost bilateral cooperation in areas of joint interest as well as in third markets. New measures and actions were covenanted apt to develop cooperation in machine building, metallurgy, chemistry and other domains, to increase and diversify bilateral goods exchanges. They were included in the session's protocol signed at the end of the proceedings by the co-chairman of the commission.

A group of Finnish businessmen visited Romania over the same period. They conducted talks with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania and other central institutions. Questions were approached with regard to the increase of Romanian-Finnish commercial exchanges and to the cooperation between Romanian foreign trade enterprises and Finnish firms.

POLITIKA ASSESSES 'FAILURE' OF REYKJAVIK MEETING

AU151858 Belgrade POLITIKA In Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 86 p 2

[Aleksandar Nenadovic commentary: "Stumbling at the Finish Line"]

[Text] A large step forward was expected in Reykjavik and what happened was, to put it in sports terms, a fall before the finish line. Shifting the responsibility for the failure to one another, Gorbachev and Reagan returned home empty-handed, although they had been within reach of an agreement which, as both of them say, would have been historic.

We should, of course, be wary of the intoxicating sound of strong words, but the breakthrough that was hinted at this time could have really had historic significance. For the first time in the long and mostly sad chronicle of events surrounding nuclear arms, conditions have gotten together for a start of the real numerical reduction of monstrous war devices.

According to all that is known so far, the two nuclear superpowers were on the threshold of an agreement on the radical withdrawal of medium-range missiles and even strategic (long-range) missiles. Europe has the largest number of the former and therefore the failure in Iceland will most affect European hopes in reducing the dependence on military competition between the two strongest powers. Second, strategic intercontinental weapons are meant for possible direct confrontation between the superpowers, but their reduction -- accepted in principle by both rivals' political commands — has been and remained conditional on the solution of the dispute about the future, space weapons.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan stopped in front of that obstacle in Reykjavik. They tried, but failed to jump over it.

That is sad and discouraging, but one could not call it a dramatic surprise. For, differences are most delicate and probably greatest as well in preparations for space, computer-laser arms. Thanks to their economic-technological advantages, in those preparations Americans have gone further in some aspects, at least in the present initial lap of the new race.

Carried away by this, people in the White House and around it seem to have convinced themselves that they have already set the cornerstone for the comforting vision of "removing nuclear arms from our planet once and for all." Translated into a language more suitable for earthly realities, that should mean that a certain advantage in preparations for space technology is taken by American top people as an irreplaceable compensation for an alleged Soviet superiority in offensive, strategic missiles of long range.

The optimistic expectations that Gorbachev and Reagan would somehow manage to agree even about "star wars" were not fulfilled. The ruling conviction was that both have sufficiently strong, especially domestic reasons to urgently reduce both the risk of a war and huge resources devoured by military machinery. There were guesses that the gap could be bridged, if not definitely, then at least by conditionally postponing the decision on the "Strategic Defense Initiative."

In other words, it would suffice to extend the validity of SALT I from 1972 which strictly limits the production of new antimissile weapons. However, the dispute obviously does not lie only in the length of validity of SALT I (the Soviets demand at least 10 years, and the Americans conditionally agree to 7.5). The definition of limitation also remained in dispute. Moscow accepts only laboratory research; Washington wants freedom for development too, that is, for testing such weapons as well. It is ready to restrain itself only in "deployment."

Such repetition of moves at the board where the formula of compromise has still not been found — eclipsed by the space rivalry as it is — has already at the last moment blocked the almost-drawn agreement on existing arms. Truly great damage, but is it irreparable?

Everything depends on what happens now. The things could start going downhill, even without hope of being stopped, if one allows those who have hitherto failed to support compromising coordination to victoriously join in. And, according to assessments, there are more than a few such people on either side.

On the other hand, if one continues the task without hesitation — connecting the tissue of compromise wherever it has torn -- nothing has to be lost. One failure, even a depressing one, does not exclude the possibility of a new attempt, never and nowhere and least of all in diplomacy. If the U.S. President and the Soviet general secretary were so close to a historic agreement -- as they now melancholically say -- then it is logical to assume that a return to zero from which they started in Geneva last fall could not suit them either.,

True, such personal diplomacy (summits,) contrary to the conventional ("silent") kind, irrestibly tends toward spectacular dramatizations. According to the same logic, it also dramatizes failures, something which could now — after Reykjavik — call into question the presumed advantages of this kind of diplomacy. In fact, that has already happened. A new summit has not been scheduled at all, although preparation for Gorbachev's visit to Washington should have been the main reason for the extraordinary meeting in Iceland.

In short, a certain delay, not in the least pleasant, is now inevitable. However, there is no reason that those diplomatic efforts, which need no spectacular shows, be paralysed because of that. On the contrary, results have always been more important than effects, [as published] particularly in such apparently crucial periods. This opportunity to pull U.S.-Soviet relations -- and therefore international relations as well — from the nightmare of nuclear military completion might also be the last one.

BORBA COMMENTATOR LOOKS AT REYKJAVIK MEETING

AU151316 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 86 p 2

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Mists in the Bay of Smoke"]

[Text] A failure was reached in Reykjavik, the Bay of Smoke. The meeting of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev did not bring that which had been expected, although it was completely clear that the optimism about the Soviet-U.S. summit in Iceland's capital was exaggerated.

How much fire was generated in the Bay of Smoke — the meaning of the name "Reykjavik"? A little, as expected. This suddenly convoked summit should be viewed primarily as a consequence of the overall situation in international relations where little is happening and where the two superpowers -- despite the special responsibility they have for international trends -- are trying to establish the process of bilateral agreement along with bilateral competition.

The talks in Reykjavik lasted three times as long as planned — the fact in which some find the success of the summit -- and confirmed that some differences in U.S.-Soviet views have been reduced (on human rights and regional confrontations). It was also confirmed that an agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles on European territory is very close.

The Soviet leader claimed that this is a dead end to which the United States has brought the entire arms control problem. Then the U.S. spokesman said that the Soviet have turned down the best offer in history. How far we are from a compromise!

In the relations of the two superpowers, the moment of negotiations or of the absence of negotiations has never reflected the essence of their relations. Hence the reasonable conlusion that what Reykjavik offered was probably only a change of atmosphere and not a change of reality. Everything started with a smile, as was already said, and everything ended in expectations of an unscheduled meeting of the two leaders in the United States.

The U.S. President, reports claim, was firm, refused to make compromises about the future of the United States and its allies, and on the other side was the Soviet initiative that the 1972 agreement on antiballistic missiles be changed and that "star wars" be reduced exclusively to a laboratory level. Then comes the reasonable question of correspondents: What next?

Reykjavik was obviously a way station. Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have met in the capital of the most northern European country a little unexpectedly. They have nonetheless met, a fact in which many people already see certain advantages. What has remained is the impression that they tried to show the world public that the role of their countries is decisive in shaping world trends. They have postponed an agreement although it is completely clear that they have both been striving toward it, and striving not only out of political reasons. The arms race probably significantly affects the budgets of both superpowers who — despite their special responsibility — certainly cannot have an exclusive influence on creating a more favorable international atmosphere.

TRADE COUNCIL SESSION WITH UK CONCLUDES

LD160541 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2050 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 15 (TANJUG) — The best prospects for the promotion of Yugoslav-British economic cooperation lie in the field of joint ventures in the Yugoslav economy, said participants in a two-day session of the Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council which closed here today.

Agriculture, the chemical, metal-manufacturing, textile and electronic industries, as well as tourism, offer the best possibilities for joint ventures and long-term projects since Yugoslavia has the necessary level of technological development and potentials in these fields.

Bilateral trade has been on the ascent in the past few years and reached 411 million dollars last year. But the council said conditions should be created for balancing trade since Yugoslavia is recording a constant defivit.

They also said the two countries should work towards surmounting the problems in Yugoslavia's relations with the European Community since bilateral economic relations depend in great measure on Yugoslav-EC ties.

'UNDERSTANDING' FOR FRENCH VISA ACTION NOTED

LD091933 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 9 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia, which has itself been a target of terrorist acts, has understanding for the measures taken by France and other countries with a view to eradicating this present-day evil, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman, Ambassador Aleksandar Stanic said in Belgrade today.

He stressed that Yugoslavia, in keeping with its consistent position, most sharply condemned the recent terrorist attacks on the territory of friendly France, and was ready to cooperate with France in the suppression of terrorism.

The Yugoslav Government spokesman said Yugoslavia hoped the unilateral French decision provisionally to suspend the implementation of the 1969 French-Yugoslav agreement on the abolishment of visas, was provisional and would be abrogated in the nearest future. Ambassador Stanic stressed that the 17-year-old agreement, facilitating travel and contacts between Yugoslavia and French citizens, had undoubtedly played a positive role and contributed to the successful development of the bilateral relations.

Stanic said that, since the French measure was provisional, Yugoslavia was not for the time being considering taking counter-measures.

AGREEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY SIGNED WITH ITALY

AU151123 Rome ANSA in English 1023 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, october 15 — Italy and Yugoslavia have signed an agreement on a variety of questions related to social security matters between the two neighbors based on the existing 1957 agreement and article of the Treaty of Osimo.

The agreement was signed here yesterday by Yugoslav Labor, Health and Social Security Minister Janko Obocki and Italy's ambassador to Yugoslavia Massimo Castaldo.

FEDERAL SOCIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES ISSUES

LD141108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) — The planned constitutional changes should be made in one effort and not in two stages, as has been suggested.

The departure points for the changes must be the stance of the 13th LCY Congress, the critical analaysis of the functioning of the political system, the proposals made during the public debate about the critical analysis, and also the long-term economic stabilization program. The changes, whose aim is to make the political and economic system more efficient, must be free from excessive standardizations, this being one of the shortcomings of the existing constitution.

These views were the basis for today's debate at a session of the Federal Council for questions relating to social order, which met to examine proposals on changes to the SFRY Constitution voiced during the public debate on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management.

The proposals for changes to some of the constitutional provisions contained in the critical analysis itself are considered to be harmonized, while the stance to be adopted after today's session will be compiled in a separate document, it was noted. The document will contain all the issues on which harmonization will be achieved, the issues about which differences will still exist, and also the proposals which will not be accepted and those which have to further considered.

The stance the Federal Social Council adopts will be submitted to the SFRY Presidency, which is the initator of the constitutional changes, and are expected to be used as the political foundation on which decisions regarding changes to the constitution will be based.

Under the normal procedure, representatives of the republican and provincial social councils expressed their views about the working documents prepared by the Federal Council's special working group. [passage omitted]

Dr Branislav Ivanovic spoke about the need for a more precise definition of the concept of social ownership, and for the establishment of a unified Yugoslav market. He also made reference to the planning system and tax system. It is also necessary to reexamine the mechanism of realizing common interests at the federal level through agreements between the republics and provinces. In practice, this mechanism fails to produce results, he noted.

In connection with the status of the autonomous provinces, Ivanovic said that two constitutional-legal issues should be considered: The issue of the dual approach to the status of the provinces in the federation, and the issue of the realization of a uniform economic, political and legal system in Serbia. [passage omitted]

The proposed changes to the construction arising from the public debate on the critical analysis should be studied in detail, as many of them failed both the public and scientific verification, Circil Ribicic assessed.

As far as the functions of the federation are concerned, we give our support to all those proposals designed to enhance its efficency, Ribicic said. However, we must be extremely cautious in the case of those proposals which call for changes in the state of relations in the federation but which would entail reduced responsibility of the republics and provinces for both their own and the federation's development. Ribicic had particular reservations over the proposal to widen the federation's jurisdiction in the spheres of education and upbringing. [passage ommited]

Mica Bogdanovic said that without more precise formulations of the constitutional provisions it would be difficult to improve relations in Serbia, as in some places in the federal constitution Serbia and the provinces are equated. [passage omitted]

The aim of reexamining the constitutional provisions concerning the system of planning should, in view of Kurtes Saliu, be the strengthening of the role of the basic organization of associated labor and other self-managing organizations. Saliu also advocated an examination, on a selective basis, of the proposals to change article 281 (on the federation's jurisdiction), stressing that some of the proposals are not acceptable at the present moment. Saliu also said that he had nothing against the reexamining of the way in which the republics and provinces implement their functions, but that their constitutional status should not be questioned.

Not a single document questions that status of the provinces as the federation's constitutive parts, he said. By the same token, any decisions about or changes in the status of the provinces must not be made in the light of the problems of Kosovo. [passage omitted]

Miodrag Trifunovic said that the current constitution has failed to define, in an appropriate way, the constitutional-legal position of the SR of Serbia. Stressing the need for changes which would make it possible for the SR of Serbia to perform all its functions in the way of other republics, he said that neither the autonomous nature of the provinces nor the statehood of the republics should be put at stake. He insisted, inter alia, that the legislative jurisdiction of the republics and that of the provinces must not be treated as identical.

The work on the constitutional changes is a complex and responsible job which should be completed swiftly, but not with haste, Josip Vrhovec said. Noting that for changes to be made in the SFRY Construction, both the republics and the provinces have to give their consent, he said that the public debate on the critical analysis and the 13th LCY Congress had created an atmosphere conducive to the solution of some outstanding issues.

In his view, proposals for changes in the constitition should be made in the light of the role of the subjective factor in the federation and of the development of science and technology.

Stressing that the SFRY Presidency discussed the proposals made during the public debate on the critical analysis in principle only, Vrhovec informed the Social Council about the SFRY Presidency's intention to submit the proposed changes and amendments to the Constitution by the end of the year.

Milan Kucan said that the critical analysis should serve as a criterium for selecting the proposals for changes to the Constitution. The resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress serve only to formulate communist' obligations and duties, and the question arises as to what moral influence they have on the rest of our citizens. He insisted that for some of the issues which are being constantly refered to as complex and outstanding — such as relations in Serbia, the functions of the federation, the tax system and others -- concrete solutions should be offered and discussed in a reasoned manner. In this way it would also be possible to establish who should bear the responsiblity if the changes fail to produce the desired results. [passage omitted]

Concluding the debate, in which about 30 speakers took part, Tihomir Vlaskalic stressed that the verification of the minutes of today's session will bring to an end the work of the Social Council in preparing the constitutional changes. The decision on the proposed changes will be adopted by the most responsible political bodies of the country.

LCY STATUTORY COMMISSION ASSESSES NORMS

AU141737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 86 p 3

[S. Curuvija report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Oct — According to secretaries and presidents of LC Statutory Commissions in republics and provinces and in the LC organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], who participated in the conference at the LCY Statutory Commission, the task of coordinating statutory norms with the LCY Statute will not be too difficult. It was assessed that there are no large open questions to be coordinated, the reason being the good and organized work of statutory commissions before congresses and conferences and the high level of mutual cooperation and unity which were achieved on most important questions.

The introductory speech by Jelka Culafic confirmed this assessment and pointed in detail to provisions where there are certain differences. Individual statues have a different approach to direct implementation of the LCY Statute and to following its provisions. [passage omitted]

The debate at the conference confirmed that all those differences are neither great nor unbridgeable. Sreta Stajic (Vojvodina) warned that the Statute of the Vojvodina LC includes a few more provisions about LC member obligations and about democratic centralism, and asked about the attitude of republican and provincial LC statutes toward such a "surplus" of norms. [passage omitted]

Kemal Korajlic (YPA) wants as few different statutory provisions in the LCY statutes as possible. In this respect, he is bothered by terminolkogy dispoutes such as the use of the term "federal" in the Statute of the LC of Slovenia "everywhere where the LCY Statue is referred to." He suggested that the LC organisation in the YPA be given the possibility for its statutory regulations to establish elections of its organs every 4 years, instead of every 2 years as established by the LCY Statute. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TELEVISION COOPERATION WITH CUBA — Havana, 14 Oct (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Radio and Television (JRT) and the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television (ICRT) have agreed on an exchange of programs, the participation television program festivals, exchange of television evenings, the exchange of teams, the of direct transmissions and the exchange of daily news programs via Intervision. A working protocol to this effect was signed today, which is seen in Havana as the beginning of a new and important stage in information cooperation between Cuba and Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2223 GMT 14 Oct 86 LD]